

REPORT
OF THE
PSYCHOPATHIC
LABORATORY

OF THE
MUNICIPAL COURT
OF CHICAGO

FOR THE YEARS

May 1, 1914, to April 30, 1917

Report

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Psychopathic Laboratory

of the

Municipal Court of Chicago



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HARRY OLSON
CHIEF JUSTICE
Municipal Court of Chicago

PREFACE.

A large amount of space was given in the "Tenth and Eleventh Annual Reports" of the Municipal Court to the results disclosed by the Psychopathic Laboratory, because its conclusions are based upon the most extensive as well as intensive study of criminals in this country, and it was important that these facts should be laid before the medical and legal professions and the public. The demand for this part of the report from the legal and medical professions, from penologists, from social workers, and from students of criminology has been so great that it is here reprinted with the addition of more than a hundred pages of performance tests besides those included in the annual report. These tests illuminate the findings of the Laboratory.

The facts contained in the report are gathered as an incident to the annual outlay of nearly \$6,000,000.00 for the police department and nearly \$1,000,000.00 a year court expenditures in a city of two and one-half million people. They are expensive facts, therefore, that can nowhere else be gathered together with the same facility. The five thousand policemen of the city act as agents in bringing material to the laboratory. No medical school has or could afford such a clinic.

Then, too, the conclusions of the report are important to the country at this time, when war is bringing together the youth of the land in cantonments and naval stations, where they are being fitted for duties preparatory to the winning of the war. While the psychopathic material thus brought together will be a very small percentage of the whole, yet this small percentage will make trouble for their superiors and do damage to their associates and the cause for which we are fighting altogether out of proportion to their numbers. The physicians in military service will learn of conditions of mental deficiency among the general population in certain localities, the extent of which has not been heretofore suspected. The United States Government, in the interests of efficiency and economy, is taking steps to examine mentally all suspected material for the Army and Navy. It is hoped this report will be of interest and help to the government, both in making selections for service and in administering the military law.

In the "Third Annual Report" of this Court a plan for recording data concerning criminals was outlined as a result of a report of Committee A of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. By comparing that report with the results shown in this it will be seen

how actual laboratory findings and experience on actual material have turned out to be so widely different from the *a priori* ideas and speculations which were the basis of this earlier report.

The role the mental defective plays in crime is fully indicated by this report. It covers three years and 4,447 cases, possibly excelling in breadth and variety of material any examination of this sort ever made.

It leads, in its conclusions, to steps of an immediate nature, calculated to afford a real advance in criminal law as a pragmatic science within a few years, and to ultimate steps of a far-reaching social importance.

The heart of the report is found, of course, in the data afforded by intensive study of so many cases, arranged and classified so as to yield the greatest amount of information. It will be seen, on study, that the data support each other in various ways. Just so it should be said that the prognoses of the laboratory are being daily confirmed by the conduct of the "cases" examined in it.

Just one example of this: On February 8, 1918, one Lindrum was hanged in the Cook County jail for having committed an atrocious murder. Not long after it was discovered that the laboratory had a record of this criminal. Two years previously he had been in court for a lesser crime, and had been examined in the laboratory and found to be of the type that has proved most dangerous, dementia præcox grafted on intelligence defect,—pfropfhebephrenia. This is the type which is unsafe at large. If there had been a "retreat" to which Lindrum could have been committed on indeterminate sentence, he would now be there engaged in some form of useful labor, his victim would be alive, and the community would have been spared one of its shocking and revolting incidents.

With the knowledge now available we cannot much longer persist in the traditional handling of these cases. We do not know how many others like Lindrum are at large, who have been tested and found potentially dangerous, and who will later confirm the diagnosis by some hideous crime. But until we have provided the proper farm colony for their detention there can be no safety. We do know that there are hundreds of like type at large or in penal institutions from which they will sooner or later emerge to renew their depredations. The existing system is neither fair to the public nor to the defectives. Fortunately, the need for the farm colony, projected since the first year of the Psychopathic Laboratory, is so generally appreciated that it seems probable that the deficiency will be supplied before long.

An element of weakness in our criminal law administration lies in the lack of organization of our courts. As shown in the report, the Juvenile Court cases, perhaps the most important of all, are not correlated with those of the criminal branches of the Municipal Court, and the Criminal Court cases represent another extraneous group. One of the things insistently required before Chicago can consider that it is in a fair way to grapple with its crime situation is the unification of its various courts into a single system, with complete correlation of all the criminal branches. Then, and only then, will the laboratory be able to render its fullest measure of service.

The report of the Psychopathic Laboratory covers the first three years of its work, from May 1, 1914, to April 30, 1917. The data embrace those submitted in the report appearing in the "Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports" of the Municipal Court, which were in some respects incomplete owing to the fact that the director was called out at that time with the Illinois National Guard troops sent to the Mexican border.

The first classification of data has been with respect to the various classified branch courts from which cases have been received for examination. The total number of cases reported on in the three-year period is 4,447, divided among the branch courts as follows: Boys Court, 2,025; Domestic Relations Court (in which bastardy cases appear), 1,236; Morals Court, 947; police court or outside branches, 329.

The modern science of psychiatry and psychopathology has from the beginning found much of its material among delinquents, but the clinics have usually been mixed clinics. Until this laboratory was established the direct and intensive study of delinquents had been limited to narrow lines and special classes, such as juveniles. It may be said that this laboratory represented the first attempt to study crime and criminals intensively on the broadest possible scale, for the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court of Chicago embraces every kind of offense and offender except juveniles under 17 years of age.

While the court has no jurisdiction to finally dispose of crimes of the grade of felony, which are determined in the Criminal Court of Cook County, yet most of these cases first appear in the Municipal Court branches for preliminary examination. The result is that our field affords ample material for the study of the more serious offenders, those who have committed homicide, robbery, rape and other felonies.

Not only is the laboratory afforded full scope in the delinquency field, but it draws its materials from the widest possible sources, since Chicago has a population of about 2,500,000, and enjoys the unenviable

reputation of harboring many criminals who drift into the city from all parts of the country because of supposed opportunities existing here or because of the increased difficulty of detection.

At the outset there was considerable embarrassment due to the fact that a flood of cases were turned in before a laboratory staff could be organized and trained properly, and yet at the end of six weeks a preliminary report was made which was accorded most serious consideration. The need of subjective study of the criminal had been understood for some time in this court, and for a year or two previous to the opening of the laboratory the work necessary to its establishment was carried on. While its institution was sanctioned by all of the judges of the court, there was yet a reasonable mental reservation on the part of the judges, as well as a natural inability to grasp the tremendous significance of the new undertaking. Since then, step by step, a true understanding of the relation of the laboratory to the court and to the tremendous problems of administering criminal justice in a modern metropolis has been advanced. Skepticism within the court has long since disappeared.

Outside the court, in professional circles and in the press, a solid wall of skepticism existed three years ago. The public had a wholesome and unavoidable fear of fads and theories, and the typical Anglo-Saxon distrust of the expert was prevalent here as everywhere throughout the country. In some quarters there was even pronounced antagonism. Existing theories of crime and its prevention were felt to be assailed by the new study, however empiric and pragmatic it professed to be.

But since then the gradual spread of enlightenment and appreciation of the laboratory's need and scientific methods of work, together with a constantly increasing volume of facts confirming its findings which could be grasped by the uninitiated even, has served to alter the situation, so that now it is not too much to claim that the solid wall of skepticism and prejudice has all but disappeared.

The subjects for examination are sent to the laboratory by the judges of the various criminal branches. While some of these cases are so outspoken as to declare themselves virtually at first sight to the expert, yet in every case, for statistical and research purposes, as well as for thoroughness, the complete examination was made. The examination involves intensive individual criminalistic, psychiatric, psychology, neurologic, hereditary, anthropometric and sociologic study. While the heart of the inquiry is subjective study of the individual, it

is supplemented with consideration of all that can be revealed by extrinsic facts of environment and heredity.

In every case a written record is preserved, signed by the director, available at all future times. These individual records imply full responsibility on the part of the laboratory for every finding noted.

The medical examinations are both clinical and laboratory, according to the needs of the individual case. The mental tests used ordinarily, in addition to the general tests familiar to the science of medicine, are those developed and used in psychiatric clinics at Zurich, Giessen, Berlin, Munich and other European centers. In addition to these we employ the Binet-Simon Rossolimo psychological profile method; the graduated free and controlled association tests; and the A-S tests (Analysis-Synthesis series, such as the similarity tests).

All of the foregoing are evaluated both quantitatively and qualitatively. We also have more or less recourse to the De Sanctis and other tests, some of which, while not standardized absolutely, yet allow of relative standardization and qualitative application.

There is, finally, the "world test," which we try to evaluate in all our cases. This is the most crucial of all tests. It consists of the evaluation of the reactions of the cases to their environment, a checking up of their capability of adjustment, their failures and successes at home, in school and at work.

The world test is best appreciated when we follow the reactions of the individual to his environment from earliest childhood. Infancy, childhood and school records should be carefully preserved, and especially Juvenile Court records, which are invaluable, showing as they do the fact that the individual has at a tender age come into conflict with his environment to such degree as to become amenable to the law.

It must be remembered in this connection that environment is, speaking broadly, man-made; it is made by dominants for dominants; it is a social and legal adjustment for normal or well-balanced individuals.

Juvenile Court records should not be destroyed on the sentimental ground that they may be used against the boy or girl who become delinquent at a later age. The attitude which prompts this course grows out of the state of mind which harbors such *passé* ideas as positive depravity. We should, on the contrary, realize that we have to deal with weaker brothers and sisters, who should never be approached with the idea that they are deliberate criminals. They should rather be recognized as needing our best assistance and care, and to this end the records of their early conflicts in their passive years are invaluable.

Of course, such records should be available only to properly authorized persons.

In this world system, created and existing for the adjustment of normal persons, the misfits come into conflict with the law to such a considerable degree that psychopathology naturally finds its greatest field for study among those made amenable to the corrective agencies of the law. A study of crime without psychopathology is now unthinkable. A study of psychopathology without access to the material abounding in the courts and reformatories is sadly restricted. But even in this laboratory there has appeared a broadening of scope unavoidably since the findings throw so much light on judicial processes not strictly criminal.

In the civil branches both litigants and witnesses often display psychoses. The type of paranoid litigants, once known as merely "cranks" or "litigious," are found to be identical with the dementia praecox paranoides querulans type. Some of these unfortunates waste all their substance in fighting imaginary enemies in the civil courts. One specimen we were called upon to observe had begun, at various times, forty-five actions against various persons.

Lawyers who have become informed on the subject are recognizing certain of their clients as belonging to this standard type. Judges are becoming so versed as to apply their knowledge gained in the criminal branches usefully in the civil branches.

Witnesses also frequently display psychoses, and in a growing number of cases the director has been called upon to assist in throwing light upon these cases.

Throughout the vast machinery of charities built up in recent years the knowledge derived originally from the study of delinquents, and recorded in the laboratory, is being applied to the problems of dependency, so closely related to delinquency. It is seen where there has been great squandering of money and of energy for lack of understanding of the basic facts of the problem. In the still wider circle of industrial life the influence of the new body of facts is being appreciated. More and more is inefficiency and carelessness traced to fundamental mental defectiveness. The laboratory records supplement and explain many an inquiry into accidents ordinarily attributed "merely to carelessness or bone-headedness."

One of the most important misconceptions of the laboratory's function and purpose deserves to be mentioned at this point. It has been frequently charged by certain persons, and especially by those interested in prosecution as their single angle of the crime problem,

that the laboratory is calculated to embarrass prosecution and to reduce punishment. Being interested in securing as high a percentage of convictions and commitments as possible, regardless of the larger aspects of the criminological problem, they have been inclined to feel hostile toward the laboratory idea. When accused themselves of lack of success in preventing crime, they endeavor to throw blame on the laboratory, charging that its findings result in mitigation of punishment, and consequently in increased recidivism. They also blame the probation and parole system in like manner.

The fact is that the law has provided a number of alternatives in the form of punishment or restraint. The judge is able ordinarily to suspend sentence, to place on probation, or to sentence for variable terms to a variety of institutions, each calculated to meet the need of particular classes of delinquents.

The judge must make the decision as to the precise form of sentence. In making this choice his highest consideration must, of course, be the interest of society as a whole. He must endeavor to select that form of sentence which will most surely prevent a repetition of offenses on the part of the convicted delinquent. But to make that choice he must know what kind of an individual he has to deal with, as different types react differently to the various forms of punishment and restraint. What would eminently suit the case of delinquent A might prove entirely wrong as treatment for B.

Right here is where psychopathology comes to the assistance of the court. The precise type of psychosis is exceedingly important in the case of every deficient prisoner. And it should be noted that there is no personal interest on the part of the delinquent which is opposed to the public interest. The judge does not have to choose between duty and sympathy. That decision which best serves the public welfare invariably is best for the individual delinquent. It is not merciful to release a delinquent who stands no chance to wage a successful battle, for he is certain to get into the toils of the law again in a short time. The only consideration is as to the kind of sentence which will best avail to keep him out of trouble, whether it be probation, with effective aid from competent friends and relatives, or incarceration in an institution selected to meet his individual requirements.

The great object is to protect both society and the delinquent from a subsequent offense. Their interests here are identical. Properly understood, the elements of mercy and sympathy, as elements opposed to stern justice, do not exist. The great purpose of psychopathology in court is to prevent a repetition of offenses. It is a scien-

tific rather than a legal question. When our system has been perfected, as discussed in the part of the report entitled "Conclusion," the laboratory will be able to grapple with crime at its inception, when the first offense is committed, and so far as it succeeds in its objects there will be no subsequent offense. But in that good time there will be institutions for the care of defective delinquents which do not now exist.

The present great difficulty is that we lack the institution clearly indicated for the purpose. We call it a farm colony because it must be located away from the manifold distractions of the city. It must be essentially a retreat with its own artificial environment adjusted to the needs of those who cannot endure the harsh competition of our modern industrial world. In such an industrial community the defective delinquent can live an orderly and useful life, contributing his quota to the public's total of production and free from the strain which necessarily and properly exists in an environment created for persons of normal strength and capacity.

The lack of such retreats at this time makes the problem of selecting the right sentence for the individual case practically impossible, so that the judge too frequently is obliged to choose between an unconscionable commitment and a risky probation. Fortunately, one of the most promising results of our progress to date is the general acceptance of the idea of the farm colony, and it is probable that this great gap in our system will be filled before long.

The foregoing explanation shows how far we have moved from the earlier conception of abnormal psychology as an aid to the court in determining "criminal intent." Insistence upon this purely metaphysical element of criminal law—intent—has tended to blind agents of justice to all concrete results. The lack of criminal statistics before such courts as the Municipal Court were created largely contributed to the fog which clouded the whole issue.

Of course, we have been embarked for a considerable time on the project of reforming the criminal. The practical failure of all attempts at reformation in a large proportion of cases is fully accounted for now that we know that a large proportion of all inmates of penal institutions are defective mentally. There will always be a large proportion of delinquents who cannot be reformed in any positive meaning of the word. And those who cannot be reformed must be restrained; this restraint must be in industrial and agricultural colonies, as outlined in the "Conclusion" of the laboratory report; it must continue for such time as may appear necessary to qualified psychopathologists in each individual case.

The traditional method of handling a defective as though he were a normal person is well illustrated in a case coming from one of the outside branch courts mentioned in this report:

Case, age 38, dementia præcox hebephrenia plus drug addict (morphinist and cocaineist); has had eighteen arrests that have been checked up, seven for burglary, eight for larceny, two for picking pockets, one for disorderly conduct; has served two terms in Pontiac Reformatory, once for five years; was committed twice to Chester Criminal Insane Asylum on burglary charges; spent three years in Mississippi Penitentiary, three in Wisconsin Penitentiary, two in Tennessee Penitentiary, one year in House of Correction, six months in Cook County Jail; as a boy charged with disorderly conduct, committed to Ontario Reform School for six months; spent eighteen months in insane asylum in Kentucky, two years in the insane asylum in Fulton, was also in insane asylums at Dunning and at Elgin. Committed by us to Psychopathic Hospital.

Fred Haskins of Washington, D. C., in writing of the method of handling this man, called it "the shame of the law."

In the largest aspect the laboratory idea marks a turning from the traditional policy of society of treating delinquents as units of a single large class, by automatic methods, without consideration of the various individual characteristics which distinguish them, and are now seen to divide them into a number of sharply differentiated classes, each with its separate proclivities, potentialities, and prognostic characteristics. It is a turning from the objective view of crime to the subjective view. It makes a diagnosis the great element in the scheme for reform or restraint. For the first time the law has permitted science to assist.



Dr. W.M. J. HICKSON

Director
Psychopathic Laboratory

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOPATHIC LABORATORY OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO

May 1, 1914, to April 30, 1917.

DR. WM. J. HICKSON, Director.

To the Honorable, the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Municipal Court of Chicago.

HONORABLE SIRS—The following report of the Psychopathic Laboratory of the Court, with the exception of the additional statistics, is presented substantially as it was prepared for the previous, the combined eighth and ninth, annual reports of the Municipal Court of Chicago, it being then in the closing-up process when the Director of the Laboratory was abruptly called out with the troops, and as the court report had to go to press, in the emergency, a portion of the material and statistics were substituted in his absence. We now submit the combined statistics of cases examined, thus bringing the report of the laboratory up to April 30, 1917, which covers the first three years of its work, and embraces intensive individual, criminalistic, psychiatric, psychologic, neurologic, hereditary, anthropometric and sociologic studies on four thousand four hundred and eighty-six cases, distributed as follows: Boys Court, 205; Domestic Relations, including bastardy cases, 1275; Morals Court, 947; other criminal branches, 329. A large proportion of the above were such clinically outspoken cases of defectiveness that our routine intensive and extensive examinations were unnecessary as far as reaching a diagnosis was concerned, but for statistical and research purposes, as well as on the grounds of thoroughness, we carried out the same systematic individualistic, intensive and extensive studies on all, thus embracing both individualistic and general aims.

We have not found it necessary to rewrite a new report, since our cumulative experience and data have only tended to further confirm and substantiate the previous findings and conclusions, which was most fortunate, as the laboratory is working under such high pressure that it exhausts all the time and energy of its limited staff, which can barely keep up with the cases sent to it for examination, in addition to the necessary clerical and statistical work the preparation of such a report as this entails. The report, consequently having been gotten together under such difficulties, is not as completely worked over nor extensive as we would like to have it, or as the material justifies, but the figures are there and, to those familiar with the subject, speak in no uncertain terms for themselves.

In spite of the delay attendant upon the preparation and arrangement of quarters for the laboratory, no such quarters having been provided for in the plans of the building, the procuring of supplies and the like, and the fact that for almost a year we had only one trained assistant, a volunteer, Mrs. Marie K. Hickson, who eventually trained and standardized two other volunteers, we were able in six weeks to present a fairly comprehensive survey of the type of material found in the Morals, Domestic Relations, and the Boys courts especially, before the annual meeting of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-Minded, held at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1914, calling attention to the seriousness of the situation.

The work of the laboratory has been not only of a practical but also of an experimental or research nature. We not only attempted to render reports on both the mental and medical or physical status of the cases sent to the laboratory for such purposes by the various judges of the Municipal Court, of whom there are thirty-one, as well as by other courts and agencies, but also attempted a survey

along the psychological, normal and abnormal; physical and medical; anthropometrical and anthropological; degenerative stigmata, intrinsic and extrinsic; neurological, serological, social and economic or environmental phases of cases sent from some of the specialized branches such as the Boys, Morals, Domestic Relations and bastardy and criminal branches, emphasizing the matter of crime and criminality from its various sides, especially the psychological or subjective, a side thus far almost entirely overlooked and neglected in contrast to the objective, in which the human is treated in the same manner as suits, torts, etc., on the civil side and all such an attitude connotes. The laboratory also endeavors to show the necessity for and to apply the advances made in the above-mentioned sciences, which must be the basis of criminal law, if the subjective, the humane and scientific method is to predominate, bringing their findings to bear on the correction of the many present dead and obsolete laws now applying in these fields, in the vast majority of cases with little or no scientific substrata to justify them, and also to make them live and elastic enough that they may keep pace with future developments and circumvent the process of stereotype which has no place in human application where the sciences controlling this branch are constantly developing and being better understood, and thus aim to neutralize this fetish worship of the law as law as though it was a matter above men, rather than of men and for men, to change the worship of the god of things as they are to an earnest strife for things as they should be. We do not wish to minimize the necessity for as much stability in our laws as is consistent with justice and security, which we think could be maintained at the same time by such measures as a review of the laws and principles in the light of scientific advancements at certain stated periods of, say five or ten years. Thus would we secure perhaps sufficient stability with gradual change and yet overcome the disadvantages of the principle of stereotyped law in its human application, which in instances only too painfully numerous have been rather examples of stereotyped error.

The possibility of the deterrent effect of our present laws on the commission of the *fundamental* crimes by normals, and to a certain extent on borderland cases, is admitted, but whether it is the best and only way is not settled, whether, for instance, the causal association of criminality and defectiveness, with its concomitant double stigmata and isolation would not be more effectual. However, there can be no doubt, which we hope to demonstrate in this report, that the present methods of handling the situation in regard to defectives, who make up the bulk of our delinquents, are faulty in that in spite of all the various efforts, always directed, however, to the objective side thus far, which have been failures, crime still remains static, running *pari passu* with feeble-mindedness and insanity, which in turn appear with statistical punctiliousness from year to year. In the face of such failure of the present methods, the subjective method of viewing and correcting the present hopeless-looking situation is entitled to a word. The futility of treating a condition for permanent results without first knowing the underlying causes in order to eradicate them is obvious. Treating symptoms instead of causes must always remain an endless, fruitless task.

Furthermore, we have striven to get at the causes and remedies if possible, to find the answer to the question, "Why is a man a criminal?" and to see what can be done to eradicate crime, this cancer of the body politic, as far as possible. As has been said in medicine, "the diagnosis is half the cure," so we hope and feel in the matter of criminality, that if we can diagnose the underlying cause or

causes we will be well on the road to the cure. That there is a deep interest in this new field of work and the findings of the laboratory is manifested by the many inquiries and visits we are receiving from representatives of the law, medicine, sociology, etc. Many of these inquiries have come from those in other cities who are working for the establishment of similar laboratories, as to its activities, scope, findings, etc., as well as the qualifications of a psychopathic expert and assistants, and at the present writing several laboratories laid down on similar lines have already been organized in other cities.

While the laboratory of the Municipal Court of Chicago was opened three years ago, the idea of one was planned long ahead and only awaited favorable conditions for its establishment. Over a year previous to its foundation, in order to further the matter, the writer was invited through Chief Justice Olson to deliver an address which was entitled, "The Treatment of the Criminal Insane in Germany," before one of the influential civic bodies of Chicago, which treatment embodied the laboratory idea in the handling of criminals, insane, feeble-minded, etc.

The laboratory idea is an evolution and not the outcome of an impulse; it has developed in response to the feeling, not always in full liminal consciousness perhaps but nevertheless insistently germinating, made up of an inherent desire for more insight and justice, in the realization of our present unjust, futile, hit-or-miss, narrow, unscientific methods founded mostly on nothing more substantial than customs, the more ancient the better, in many instances of different lands, times and peoples, with all the superstitions, prejudices and complexes innate to such an origin. The spirit deferring the recognition of the subjective side of crime, and back of the objective method of treating the criminal, has been influenced, no doubt, among other causes, to a large extent by the great difficulty in the past of getting at the individuality of cases, which is now largely overcome by our rapidly-developing fund of information in the field of abnormal psychology, the science of psychopathology and its practical applicability, which factors have in turn been very influential in hastening the day of recognition of the subjective side. Another obstacle, also, was the dominating influence existing at various times of political, social, ethical and other movements in regard to recognizing individuality. Another influence of no mean order in objectifying the law as much as possible was the desire to reduce it as near as could be to logical and mathematical formulæ, and we see how incapable we are as yet to reduce human behavior to its lowest terms in order to fit it to formulæ of such a different nature, practically as yet incommensurable, even though mental processes are being reduced more and more to numerical values. Furthermore, such desires as the objective treatment of crime on the one hand and retributive justice on the other, while offsprings of the same impulse, yet land their disciples on the horns of a dilemma in that in the first instance it commotes determinism and in the other indeterminism. There can be no positive correlation, but there is a negative one, between the objective attitude and responsibility.

In practically all lines of work and endeavor there are efforts made at frequent intervals to check up results, to take an inventory, look backwards, about and forward, for a fresh start, but criminal procedure has been a law unto itself in this respect and has remained self-satisfied. We are marked for our great belief in the efficacy of "law and more law" as a cure for all social evils, but the least retrospection will show us how vain have been our efforts along these lines when we consider that less than two hundred years ago there were one hundred and sixty-

five crimes on the statute books of England (from which most of our states derive their common laws) punishable by death, such common crimes as stealing a pig, three shillings or more, and the like, many such simple crimes that they would seem so easily suppressed, and yet they had to modify these laws because of inefficacy and the resulting barbarity. Even boiling oil and molten lead before this found their disciples. Maiming and branding have equally been tried and found wanting, then the pillory, ducking-pond and whipping post were tried, and in order to add humiliation, were in some instances carried on in the public square. Burning at the stake was practiced quite freely on unfortunates then regarded as witches and beset by the devil, whom today we recognize in our dementia praecox cases. One after another of these procedures was given up as their ineffectuality was recognized—replaced by another, all, however, were only substitutions, as they were always objective in nature.

Next a master sadist developed the idea of solitary confinement. Man is a social animal and this would be excruciating mental trauma. The ball and chain were often adjuncts here; also the darkened cell, thumb rack and starvation diet. Then we had reformation, probation, parole and the honor system—all carried on, however, in an objective manner, all with the same futile result, at once a strenuous effort and arrant failure. If crime were only perceptibly reduced by these methods, it would to some extent neutralize the sadistic attitude. In the early days, the eye-for-an-eye, tooth-for-a-tooth doctrine, retributive justice, was uppermost. This has been somewhat ameliorated in the latter days and the idea of reformation has supplanted it more and more. The child who stubs his toe against the table and then in revenge hits the table is not much more naive than those who, in the face of present-day facts, still hanker after punishment as uppermost in the disposition of delinquents. Statistics show that there are proportionately as many murders in states and lands with capital punishment as without capital punishment. We have muddled along these hundred years and the question now is, are we going to continue muddling along for another hundred, or pause and give the situation that study and attention its importance deserves? The law has recognized the irresponsibility of the child under certain ages of development and understanding, and yet many of our criminals are no better off mentally than these same children. We should posit the following question to ourselves, it being understood that we are familiar with the essential facts of the sciences bearing on the problem, such as normal and abnormal psychology, neurology, heredity, etc., namely, with the same mentality, heredity and correlated socio-economic conditions, etc., of a delinquent, would we have done differently from him, and conversely, if he had our mentality, heredity, socio-economic conditions, etc., would he act differently from us?

Assistant state's attorneys have told us that they do not want to hear our reports to the judge on cases, for after hearing all the facts they are not able to prosecute their cases so drastically.

Prosecuting attorneys should also procure the expert's opinion in cases in order that they may be at least more or less familiar with the history of the individual and thus better able to help administer justice. As it is now, in the vast majority of cases, their knowledge of the defendant is of the most casual nature, and what knowledge they have of him is concentrated on his defaults. Prosecuting attorneys have made use of the findings of the laboratory when they helped toward a conviction and there have also been others who have used its findings when they were favorable to the defendant; others have sent complaining witnesses to the

laboratory for examination where mental disease was suspected, and when confirmed have thus anticipated ungrounded lawsuits to the advantage of the state and all others concerned.

The attitude of the bar has been that the judges, prosecuting and other attorneys were there only to carry out the law and had no part in the securing of new and better laws, to get at the bottom of things, but assigned that duty to the people and their legislators, claiming they were the ones who were responsible for the laws, and the legal fraternity only for their fulfillment. Theoretically, there may be some justification of this attitude, but practically there is none, for in these days of complex life, when specialization is a matter of necessity, what can the layman know of the whys and wherefores of criminology, and logically, the legal fraternity are the ones who are most familiar with the situation and the ones we must turn to for initiative and advice in the field. A similar attitude in regard to disease was rife to a small extent at one time in the medical profession, many of the doctors maintaining they were there only to treat disease, and did not concern themselves with the problem of trying to get at the root of the evil and eliminate it. When the idea of preventive medicine became general throughout the profession, when scientific medicine began to be practiced, more progress was made in a decade towards eliminating disease and suffering and prolonging life in years as well as usefulness and comfort, than in fifty years under the unscientific regime. Medicine is getting to be more and more like the law in respect to its being taken over as one of the functions of the state, but this movement, in contrast with that of the law, has tended towards developing the scientific side, the preventive side, of medicine as much as any other single factor. We all know what the state has done for the encouragement and development of science in general in some other countries. There is no reason why we cannot have the state develop the scientific administration of the law as it is doing in medicine, to go to the root of things in order that intelligent treatment may be undertaken, looking towards a successful solution of the problem. There will be minds too settled by age, natural and premature, to assimilate this new movement, yet we must not let their age weigh as heavily on us as it does on them. The medical profession, for instance, had such inertia to overcome with practically every great discovery and advance.

We feel that there is just as great a moral obligation resting on the law in regard to research into the causes and prevention of crime as there is on the medical profession in regard to research into the causes and prevention of disease. The fact that two per cent of the general population are criminals is highly significant, for it means to those familiar with psychological and sociological statistics that we are dealing here with a highly specialized, isolated group of individuals, which of itself should have awakened our curiosity and called for careful investigation. If the percentage had been, say 50 or 60 per cent, it would lose such significance, as then it would be approaching a more general, average condition. The fact also that about 2 per cent of the general population have been estimated to be defective is more than a coincidence. We should honor and respect the laws as we should honor and respect our parents, but it is so much more consistent when they command rather than simply demand this.

There is a certain percentage of more or less outspoken insanity and feeble-mindedness in the general population and consequently there will be of necessity a certain percentage in the cases coming before the court. These are the cases of a nature more or less obvious even to the layman. The judge, from his experience

on the bench, will be able to recognize a still larger number, and the expert psychopathologist a still larger group. The judges will pick out the cases of the first two groups and will want to have a diagnosis, prognosis and suggestions as to their responsibility, dangerousness, treatment, etc., consequently there must be a convenient laboratory for this purpose from whence they can get the information with all possible dispatch from experts in criminal psychopathology.

That the subjective side of crime and the criminal is not entirely without some recognition is attested by the fact of the existence of the Psychopathic Laboratory of the Municipal Court and by the passage of a recent bill for the defective-delinquent, largely as the result of the findings of this laboratory, as well as by the establishment of similar laboratories by courts in other cities, and by the fact that many judges say they would never again sit in judgment without the assistance of a psychopathologist, and that many who have done so, reviewing their cases in the light of our present knowledge of criminal psychopathology, wish they had not; and, judging by the support the laboratory idea has received, we think the day is not far distant when we will see the same research activity in the law that we now see in medicine and correlated branches, which has put medicine on a scientific basis and will do the same for law.

The scope of the laboratory and the training and qualifications of experts may be generally discussed together. The laboratory's activities may be subsumed under two principal heads; namely, practical and research. Since a laboratory like that connected with the Municipal Court of Chicago is one of the largest clinics of abnormal psychology and sociopathology there is, the material existing there, already conveniently separated by the specialization of the courts, offers one of the richest fields of research along these lines possible for the student of law, medicine, sociology, etc. The practical workings of the laboratory include diagnoses, both mental and physical, with reports of the same to the judges who sent the cases. The medical examinations are both clinical and laboratory as the case demands. The routine mental tests used in the laboratory in addition to the well-known general tests familiar to medicine, are those developed and used in the psychiatric clinics at Berlin, Giessen, Zürich, Munich, etc., and in addition to these the Binet-Simon, Rossolimo, psychological profile methods; the graduated, free and controlled association tests; and the A-S tests (Analysis-Synthesis series, such as the similarity tests, etc.). All the foregoing are evaluated both quantitatively and qualitatively. In addition to the above we have more or less recourse to such tests as the De Sanctis and others, some of which, while not standardized absolutely, yet allow of relative standardization and qualitative application. There is also the world test which we try to evaluate in all our cases, the most adamant test of them all, an assaying crucible of highest value, which consists of the evaluation of the reactions of our cases to their environment, a checking up of their capability of adjustment, their failures and successes at home, in school, at work, etc.

The world test is best appreciated if we follow the career or, in other words, the behavior, the reactions of the individual to his environment from earliest childhood on. Infancy, childhood and school records should be carefully preserved, especially Juvenile Court records, which are invaluable, showing as they do, the make-up of the individual, which even in these early, tender years brings him into conflict with environment, with the law, for the environment as it is now is adjusted for practically normal or well-balanced individuals; environment is man-made, made by dominants for dominants and not for recessives, giving the former

a relative degree of freedom not vouchsafed the latter. Such records would be of the greatest assistance in the understanding of the case and should not be destroyed for fear that they would be used against the boy or girl if they commit crimes later on in life, which attitude grows out of a mind still harboring such *passé* ideas as positive depravity and the like in respect to these cases, rather than the one of recognizing that we are dealing here in the majority of cases with weaker brothers and sisters, who should never be approached with the idea that they are deliberate criminals, but as weak and helpless and needing our best assistance and care, and that these early records of conflict with environment in these early passive years are one of the greatest proofs of their inherent mental defectiveness. Anyone who has worked in the psychiatric clinics on the continent studying delinquents knows what a helpful role such records play, never with the faintest idea or suspicion of injuring the case, but as one of the greatest helps to understanding him. Of course, it is needless to say such court and other records should be available only to properly authorized individuals.

We see this same attitude in the families of many of the cases where we undertake to search for delinquency, defectiveness, insanity and the like in the family history, in which, in spite of the most pronounced and wide-spread defectiveness throughout the family, they deny it and try to circumvent the truth to the last degree, fearing in their ignorance it is going to prejudice the case, and failing to see that it is of the greatest advantage in comprehending him. As we recognize in the development of the individual certain critical physiological and psychological periods, so also can we recognize what might be termed socio-economic critical periods. While these various periods do not always overlap each other, yet they approximate each other. One of the most important of the socio-economic periods is that occurring in the early teens when the average boy and often girl is expected to become self-supporting, to pull his own weight in the boat, to maintain himself, to have responsibility thrust upon him; this is the acid test for feeble-mindedness and psychopathy, a most practical and objective test, and this test only confirms the findings of our other tests and predictions.

We regret that the general nature of the Annual Report and lack of space excludes a description and discussion of the various tests used in the laboratory, many of which we feel should be better known in this country. The tests used, however, have either been absolutely or relatively standardized and are reliable. We have undertaken no exploitation in this line, nor encumbered the work with any of the many tests turned out where any kind of practical standardization is absolutely impossible or of those where the underlying principles are faulty, nor of any of the spectacular tests, for the benefit of the curious visitor. We have attempted to keep the laboratory as free from apparatus and from having the appearance of a laboratory as possible, in order to avoid any untoward influence such apparatus or appearance may have on the case to be examined, either of a frightening or a distracting nature. We have tried to avoid an error we have noticed quite commonly in this field with the inexperienced, one which has been at the bottom of much misunderstanding; namely, the confusing of the situation by the accumulating of masses of unessential data, and while it is better, perhaps, to err, if at all, on the latter side, yet the properly trained man will be able to isolate very closely the essential from the unessential to the great saving of time, energy and money, and also affording a clearer insight into conditions rather than obscuring them.

In discussing the qualifications of the psychopathic expert for court work, the tremendous responsibility placed upon him will call for very exceptional training and must constantly be borne in mind. On the one hand, he will have to see justice done to the individual, while on the other, see to it that the interests of society are safeguarded. Such grave responsibility makes big demands and calls for the highest degree of expertness in the several fields of work on the incumbent.

This is neither the time nor the place for an extended discussion of the blind, gruesome and, at the same time, fruitless handling to which delinquents have been subjected, but which cannot be too often reiterated for its salutary effect—which descended to such practices as wholesale hanging for trivial offenses, burning at the stake (of supposed witches, now known to be cases of dementia praecox paranoides), mutilation, branding, whipping, stocks and ducking, public humiliation, deportation, convict ships and colonies, close and solitary confinement, ball and chain, chain gangs, deprivation of honors, of the rights and privileges of citizenship, uncompensated hard labor, coarsest food, clothing, quarters, etc.; in fact, almost the whole gamut of blind, uncompassionate human ingenuity which found an outlet for its expression in this service—plus the futility of it all, the utter barrenness of constructive results—but rather to discuss modern, scientific, humanitarian substitutes. The chapter on the handling of the insane in the dark days of the past is no less discreditable, when in the profundity of our blindness and superstitions they were regarded as beset with devils and were handled commensurately, harking back to the days of the trial and punishment of animals and insects, until such scientists and humanitarians as Pinel and his colleagues came to the rescue and enlightened us as to the true nature of the condition, and instituted rational treatment to the benefit of all concerned.

In our humble way we, too, are trying to bring light into the equally misunderstood, mishandled, correlated field of delinquency, and if our studies will in any way contribute to changing the prevailing unscientific and futile methods, both for society as well as the delinquent, we will feel our efforts have not been in vain. We are only too conscious that now, as it was then, with the deliverance of the maniacs and melancholiacs calling then, as now, for "*eine Umwertung aller Werte*," time and effort will be required in establishing the new order for the old, and in spite of our excellent modern hospitals and management, we still see the prejudices and fears against them harking from their former unsavory associations. This will no doubt be true also for some time to come in regard to the establishment of modern institutions for delinquents—its dark chapter of history will still cling to it. But the public mind becomes more and more receptive with time and we look forward to seeing the general acceptance of the ideas set forth in this report much more rapidly than analogous changes were accepted formerly, and we receive considerable encouragement for such hopes when we see the general spread and creation of psychopathic laboratories in connection with institutions for delinquents, and we believe the time is not far distant when these unfortunates will receive that intelligent care and treatment that comes with understanding, and the problem of delinquency, with its correlated problems of dependency, alcoholism, etc., will be a long way toward solution, and constructive methods will prevail over the present ruinous ones, much more ruinous for society than for the delinquent, for while society is hard on him, he is harder on society. He is also outnumbered about 49 to 1 in the general population, with all such disproportionate representation implies, but he evens up this score by his disproportionate cost in taxes. There are two sides

to most questions and this is no exception, but thus far only one side has been heard.

The following two quotations showing one type of attitude toward the problem and how hard such ideas die might well be contrasted with the next three, illustrating another attitude. The Lord Chancellor of England in the House of Lords, March 11, 1862, declared that "the introduction of medical opinions and medical theories into the subject has proceeded upon the vicious principle of considering insanity as a disease."¹

In 1862 the Supreme Court of North Carolina in pronouncing judgment said: "To know the right and still the wrong pursue, proceeds from a perverse will brought about by the seductions of the Evil One."

The necessity, however, for considering, on the other hand, the problem of delinquency as one for psychopathology has been recognized theoretically at least for years, as the following quotations from well-known authorities will attest.

"Legislation instead of being founded on prejudice and instinct should rest on the conclusions of mental pathology." (Jeremy Bentham, *Theory of Legislation*.)

"The science of justice and the science of nature are one. Justice should be based on medico-psychology." Michelet.²

"Laws ought to be correlations derived from the nature of the subject." Montesquieu.³

The final acceptance, however, of these latter theories has waited on concrete demonstration, and it is this lack of completing bond that we have attempted to supply for the first time in the present and previous reports and papers issued by the laboratory, in which systematic research, with exact tests along psychopathological and correlated neurological and medical lines, was made on sufficiently large and representative groups of delinquents, as well as their crimes, coming into the various courts, to be conclusive.

That others besides psychopathologists perceive the necessity for the medico-psychological examination of delinquents, the following quotation, translated from "*Das Handbuch fuer Untersuchungsrichter*," written by Hans Gross, Professor of Law at the University of Graz, singularly attests, coming as it does from an international authority of the highest standing in criminology as well as jurisprudence. He says:

"One of the most important questions the examining judge is in duty bound to weigh and consider is, which among the defendants and important witnesses 'coming before him should receive psychiatric attention. There is no question about

¹ Much of the criticism the Psychopathic Laboratory underwent in the beginning will no doubt sound just as absurd a few years hence.

² "La science de la justice et la science de la nature sont unes. Il faut que la justice devienne une médecine s'éclairant des sciences psychologiques." Michelet.

³ "Les lois sont les rapports nécessaires qui dérivent de la nature des choses." Montesquieu, *L'Esprit des Lois*.

⁴ He should also have included plaintiffs, and thus anticipate many unjust and unnecessary arrests with their attendant costs, to say nothing of the suffering and stigma to the innocent, through dementia præcox, cases of the paranoid of querulant types, etc. Just recently Judge Uhler detected a paranoid case as such, where the prosecuting attorney came to him with the complainant for several warrants. The complainant had been committed from the Municipal Court of Chicago two years previous to the Psychopathic Hospital, from whence she was sent to the State Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, and later paroled. We have had one case of dementia præcox paranoid (querulous) who has entered over forty-five suits in the Municipal Court of Chicago and squandered his earnings of years. These cases are quite common in the courts. The condition is being recognized, and we have also been called into consultation by conscientious lawyers who suspected all was not right with their clients, and thus succeeded in heading off litigation and criminal procedure prejudicial to all concerned, not excluding, in the long run, the plaintiff's lawyers.

doing this in cases of mania, stupor, frank melancholia, etc. Such has been the case for over a hundred years, but today, with the scientific advancement made in medicine and law, there is a demand that we should be on our guard for psychoses that are not patent as such to everybody, and thus prevent the punishment of those actually sick, for breaches of the law resulting from their insanity. It is only through the greatest carefulness and strictest conscientiousness that we can partially redeem those odious sins of darker days, when countless mentally abnormal unfortunates were punished in the most gruesome manner for their presumed wickedness and extraordinary depravity."

The more closely one examines the situation, with its difficult and weighty implications, the more is one convinced that really every delinquent and every important witness along with his testimony should be submitted to a psychopathological examination. Only expediency to save time and money deters us from the institution of such obligatory proceedings. If, however, we are not in a position to do this, science, conscientiousness and humanity demand at least that we meet the situation half way and, when there is a doubt in our minds, even the slightest, as to the mental status of a case, that we carefully consider every element that goes to bring a case under suspicion and not hesitate to have an examination made, even though the case had been already examined and declared normal. Even should the jurist be mistaken it, being a medical matter, is excusable, and even though a hundred cases should be examined in vain, it does credit to his conscientiousness.⁶ Every physician will attest that even specialists at times find the greatest difficulty in judging as to the presence or absence of normality. And every conscientious thinker must admit, in the face of these conditions, that it is much more excusable to subject many cases to an examination who turn out to be normal, than to punish a single individual for a crime due to mental disease.

As a corollary to the foregoing it will be necessary for the judge to possess a certain amount of positive technical knowledge along psychopathological lines. At least he shall be informed sufficiently that he shall not commit any egregious errors in deciding on cases for examination. Nevertheless a certain amount of obligation rests with him to start the ball rolling, and once he has called on the psychiatrist the accountability is transferred to the latter's shoulders. Should he neglect to do this, and since it is only in isolated cases that such proceedings are instituted by other sources, then the judge has the responsibility alone to bear. It would, therefore, be much better for him to call for too many rather than too few examinations and thus forestall for his later, retrospective years remorse implacable.⁶ In order, however, to keep within the bounds of reason and not overdo the matter in calling for too many unnecessary examinations, he will find it necessary to acquire a certain amount of training in psychopathology. That this is not simple is frankly admitted, but then neither is the office of magistrate a sinecure, and its onerousness lies just therein—that in the beginning there is so much adventitious knowledge that must be acquired.

There are several ways in which the subject may be approached. First of all, he should study the literature in the field of forensic psychopathology. This will be found, no doubt, rather difficult at first, but eventually one will find himself at home in it, especially if one can command the co-operation of a psychopathologist.

⁶ Karl Pearson, of London University, places conscientiousness above all his other criteria of intelligence.

⁶Cycloptic prosecuting attorneys who can see only the letter and not the spirit of the law should take heed.

who will suggest the bibliography and help one over the difficult places. However, such information remains dead material as such if one rests here. If, therefore, one takes this career earnestly there remains nothing else for him to do but attend for several semesters courses in mental diseases.⁷ It is only when one hears and sees demonstrations on individual living subjects that one is really in a position to evaluate in practice with profit what he has learned out of the literature, and especially to form commensurate ideas between the descriptive and the actuality. Even the best written textbooks are not able to convey to the understanding of the reader the gradations in symptoms in the mind of the author. The laity, without exception, in interpreting such descriptive signs as "confused expression," "disordered speech," "retarded comprehension," and a hundred other similar expressions will either comprehend too much or too little thereby; that is, they will either suspect an inconsequential distracted gaze in a normal man as a "confused look," or they get the idea that this expression includes a horrible rolling of the eyes, etc., and will, therefore, overlook many really "confused looks" of psychopathic origin. One can only learn which is the correct interpretation under the instruction of a psychiatrist, demonstrated on living material, and not from book descriptions alone.⁸

What is the most instructive for the magistrate are his own cases in which he sees how the case is examined by the physician, and has his attention called to many points, and at the same time obtains an insight into the elaborateness of the expert's examination.⁹ If, however, the magistrate merely contents himself with looking over the last few lines of the elaborately prepared report of the expert, just to assure himself of the diagnosis as to whether the case is or is not defective, he will profit very little by this or a thousand such reports. How easy, however, it would be for him to take advantage of such opportunities, for the report covers the examination of a case that the magistrate handles from the very beginning. He perhaps has thought the patient to be sound or he was conscious of doubts arising in his own mind, and he consequently knows what he himself had thought of the case in general and each of the various symptoms in particular.¹⁰ He then receives the elaborate report of the expert, in which he can check up and correct his own lay impressions in the light of the expert's knowledge. Should there be any points not clear or that are doubtful, he has the possibility of calling on the expert for elucidation and instruction, and is, therefore, in a position where he can develop an ability from the study of his own cases for future guidance, provided, of course, that he observes the patient, carefully studies the expert's report, consults with the latter and studies typical cases in the literature."

Appended to each of the various mental groups summarized under the different branches of the court, we have given a tabulation of from five to twenty examples

⁷ Such courses could be given to the senior law students as was done by the director of the laboratory in co-operation with Professor Keedy, of the Law Department of Northwestern University in his course in Criminal Procedure.

⁸ This could be demonstrated on cases in the laboratory with its unequalled abundance of psychopathic material affording, as they do, the greatest of clinics for abnormal psychology.

⁹ This has been undertaken by us in co-operation with the judges sitting in the specialized branches with the utmost gratification to us all. The insight into human nature the judge sitting in a court such as any of the criminal branches of the Municipal Court, with its mass of material, acquires, forms an unusually good background for the reception of such new facts.

¹⁰ It is quite remarkable how adept judges become along these lines where they have the co-operation of a laboratory; it is nothing short of extraordinary, the insight into the subject developed by the judges of our court; they pick out cases in the most astonishing manner.

in order to portray with a few strokes the general characteristics of the various cases that are of interest in the present study, and, as will be seen, they are all very much the same at bottom. It also shows the hopelessness of their situation as, none the less, our present methods of handling it.

We have also included examinations and diagnoses on groups of children, either defendants themselves or complaining witnesses or the children of defendants. These studies convey data and implications of much interest. One such point is the stage at which mental arrest begins, cases advancing in their early childhood years, mentally and chronologically in proportion, and first showing quantitative mental arrest a few years later. Such cases can and should be diagnosed qualitatively in their early years, and this is one of our reasons for insisting that directors of laboratories handling juveniles and others should spend at least six months in an institution for the feeble-minded, so as to be thoroughly familiar with feeble-mindedness, both qualitatively and quantitatively, and in a position to anticipate those cases with later mental arrest. Idiots and imbeciles exhibit early mental arrest and are promptly detected and in the majority of cases sent to an institution, but the moron whose mental arrest sets in later and who is the dangerous case is in more need of early recognition, as the others are too low mentally and too obvious to be dangerous. This fact also accounts for a part of the criticism of the Binet-Simon scale in which the critics claim that the lower ranges of the scale are too easy and the higher ranges too difficult. The low grade feeble-minded, such as imbeciles, do not find it too easy, and their defect shows up just as plainly on it as do the high grade defectives, the morons, on the upper ranges of the scale. Another point brought out by these studies is the fact that in spite of good intelligence the dementia praecox and psychopaths, on the whole, make poor school progress.

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY.

It has been thought advisable to insert here a short simplified treatment of the subject of psychopathy to help orient such readers as may be interested but who might lack more or less specific information along such lines, and also call attention to some of the more advanced trends in this field. To accomplish this at all as thoroughly as we would desire would result in developing this chapter into a treatise on mental diseases, which is here obviously impractical. A thorough knowledge of the subject of psychopathology, which is an offshoot of medicine, implies not only a course in medicine but also specialized work in mental diseases in the clinic and under experts. The formidableness of the subject, however, need not deter us from acquiring a certain familiarity with its ideas and terms, which will enable us to follow such a report as this one with interest and a certain amount of insight.

There are two methods of approach to mental diseases, the clinical and the psychological. In English-speaking countries the clinical method of approach dominates, on the continent the psychological method dominates. Both groups also rely on more or less extended periods of observation of their cases. This is true of cases of suspected feeble-mindedness as well as the psychoses.

In the feeble-minded field Binet and Simon advanced the psychological procedure immeasurably when they contributed their positive, direct method of testing, thus doing away with the observation and field work system. They took psychological tests already in use in this field, worked up others and combined these into

definite, working, evaluated schema which permitted securing a very definite evaluation of certain mental factors of cases within an hour, thus taking the tests directly to the case.

We have attempted to do the same for the psychoses and feel that this method will be as successful with them as it has turned out to be with the feeble-minded, and it will be only a question of time until the profession would as soon think of committing a case of mental disease to an observation hospital for days and weeks for diagnosis or differential diagnostic purposes as they would think of carrying on such a procedure with a case of scarlet fever or pneumonia, even though today some of our critics say it takes them weeks and even months to make a diagnosis of mental disease. That some of them, however, many of whom have little or no medical or psychiatric training, ever make a diagnosis is quite remarkable.

Cases of feeble-mindedness and psychopathy run true to form, and it is only necessary to analyze and know the kind and degree of defect to evaluate their past, present and future behavior.

Just as Binet and Simon relied on tests that were already in use and combined these with others of their own which they worked up into groupings with a definite purpose, so we, too, have relied on many tests already in use in the psychiatric clinics and worked up others of our own, based on well-established existing principles, which enable us to get definite analyses of certain psychopathic and intelligence defects and their degrees, thus enabling us to reach a diagnosis within an hour and allowing us not only to predict with practical approximation the future behavior of such cases, but also to know what their past has been like and also the antecedent and ascendant hereditary possibilities. As an example, we know that the average reckless gunman is a boy about the age of 19, with an intelligence level between 10.5 and 12.0 years, plus dementia præcox, etc.

This positive, direct method of mental diagnosis will revolutionize court procedure along these lines. It will add an important element of concreteness to the hypothetical question. The question will be put in some such form as this, "Given a man with such and such a mental make-up, under such and such conditions, what would happen?"

Of course in all our research work we have evaluated not only the clinical data wherever present, but also all other available corroborative data, such as the heredity of antecedents and ascendants, socio-economic data, etc.

The possibility of preparing a condensed set of crucial, dependable and workable "reconnaissance tests" for the detection of the so-called latent cases of mental defectiveness which would lead to their recognition with sufficient assurance when they could be turned over to the psychopathologist, which could be added to the armamentarium of the recruiting surgeon, school teachers, social workers, etc., was taken up by us in co-operation with the senior medical officer of one of the Illinois National Guard units. The applicability of visual memory tests along the lines developed in the laboratory in this respect has also been referred to in an article on *paraphrenia* and *dementia præcox* in relation to crime. Such a problem presents many difficulties. The outspoken cases of intelligence and affective defect are easily recognized by the layman, the former more easily than the latter, and present little difficulty, but the higher and lighter grades of defect respectively, while relatively, in most instances, potentially much more dangerous, yet are not so readily detected or evaluated as such by the inexperienced.

Such tests cannot be reduced below a certain number, and even the simplest of them demand a certain amount of technique in the giving. They must be made as objective as possible. Their final interpretation is a matter for the psychopathologist. They must be dependable enough to unmask all cases.

Our experiment did not receive a sufficiently extended practical tryout to justify any definite conclusion, on account of the abrupt calling out of the troops to participate in the mobilization maneuvers in Texas in June, 1916, but as far as we went, justified further experimentation.

The positive psychological method of approach has opened up new fields and vistas in the sphere of mental defectiveness. One of these is the differentiation between intelligence defect and affective defect, and their various combinations. Feeble-mindedness, paresis, senile dementia, etc., belong primarily to the first category. The majority of the psychoses, such as dementia præcox, manic-depressive insanity, belong principally to the second category. The intelligence level plays an influential role in all the psychoses, just as they in turn react on the intelligence. It helps materially in the understanding of mental defectiveness to keep these distinctions in mind. Our intelligence level is our mental capital and our affectivity stands for our mental enterprise, credit, etc. Ordinarily they parallel each other, though not necessarily. Where we have combined defect, as where dementia præcox co-exists with intelligence defect, it is called pñropñhebephrenia. Such combination is very often unrecognized as such, the case being taken either for one of feeble-mindedness or dementia præcox, depending on which element was most conspicuous or in which field the observer was most at home. Since both conditions are hereditary and constitutional it is only natural to suppose, making due allowance for phylogenetical difference, etc., that the entire nervous system involving both spheres would be included in the determining underlying process. There is much dementia præcox overlooked in feeble-minded institutions. If a case has to be pried off a chair to get him to move, or pried out of a bed in the morning, it is called feeble-mindedness of the phlegmatic type, whereas in reality it is a case of dementia præcox hebephrenia, and may or may not be combined with intelligence defect. If, on the other hand, the case demolishes the furniture, crockery, etc., assaults the attendants and others about him, it is called feeble-mindedness of the erethic form, whereas as a matter of fact it is dementia præcox katatonia (or perhaps better dementia præcox kataclonia), combined or uncombined with intelligence defect. We should always remember that with the feeble-minded their emotional reactions do not differ from the normals, except insofar as their place is reduced within narrower bounds.

There is no doubt but that many cases of pñropñhebephrenia have been mistaken for cases of uncomplicated dementia præcox with secondary dementia. The previous history, where obtainable, will not only help to clear this up, but the two conditions give both quantitative and qualitative reactions on the intelligence scale and other tests which are quite characteristic and helpful for differentiation.

The presence of a pñropñhebephrenia which has been overlooked, and only an uncomplicated dementia præcox supposed to exist, may explain the microscopic findings of atrophy and degenerative changes due to the defect of the intellect found in the cortex in certain cases. Repeated katatonic attacks are also conducive to such changes, just as repeated epileptic attacks are also supposed to be responsible for similar alterations.

The right and wrong test, which is the legal criterion of mental responsibility, was promulgated in 1843. It is applicable to but a few diseases, and these must be

in such outspoken form in order to be applicable that the individual is incapable of perpetrating most any of the ordinary crimes; therefore this law, if rigidly interpreted, nullifies itself. The conditions to which it would apply would be those in which intelligence defect is primarily involved, such as paresis, senile dementia, feeble-mindedness, thereby omitting the large group of insanities in which the affective or emotional sphere is primarily involved, and the intellectual only secondarily. Most of the continental criminal codes are so drawn up as to include the affective or emotional insanities.

In the interrelationship between mental defectiveness and crime, certain forms stand out more prominently than others, as, for instance, feeble-mindedness, psychopathic constitution and dementia præcox. We have termed the latter condition the criminal psychosis *par excellence*, because of the active and predominant role it plays in the causation of crime—as already outlined by us in a paper entitled, “The Relation of Pftpofhebephrenia and Dementia Præcox to Crime,” read at the annual meeting of the Alienists and Neurologists, Chicago, July 13, 1915, and published in the *Illinois Medical Journal*, October, 1915—and because of its very nature, which is essentially a distortion and exaggeration of certain of the primary mental processes, and makes of it a criminal psychosis in that it is responsible for environmental inadaptability.

Its very essence makes it at one and the same time the most prolific source of disturbance and the most difficult to recognize, two ideas very hard for some of the laity to assimilate, whereas such secondary symptoms as hallucinations, delusions, etc., which are crassly unusual, occurring much more rarely, are easily recognized by them when outspoken.

That we are dealing here with two distinct types of mental abnormality, which in the vast majority of cases are hereditary, constitutional and at present incurable, is beyond all doubt and is open to proof to any one, adequately prepared by sufficient training and experience in clinic and institution, in medicine, psychiatry, neurology and psychology, who cares to undertake such research. These two classes readily fall into well-defined and well-recognized types of mental defectiveness; namely, the Feeble-Minded and the Dementia Præcox groups, except that in the classes under discussion the symptoms are not so clinically externally frank that it manifests itself in such a positive and grotesque manner that it is patent to all. Our feeble-minded institutions have been peopled until quite recently practically with 77 idiots, imbeciles and a few low grade morons. High grade morons were present in relatively insignificant percentages. Among idiots, imbeciles and low grade morons mental arrest occurs early and they manifest their defect betimes, and it renders them so externally evident that the laity cannot help marking and grasping it. But with the high grade morons, while they are as potentially defective in their sphere of thinking and doing, it is not so outspoken as such, and to the comprehension of the laity is as little understood as the relationship between outspoken epileptic attacks and psychic equivalents.

The higher grade of psychopath and dementia præcox is to the low grades or outspoken insanities what the high grade feeble-minded, the moron, is to the lower grade feeble-minded, such as imbecile and idiot. The two high grade divisions have been the *x* and *y* of the criminological equation.

We see the determining role of dementia præcox as the great causative factor, the *leit motif* of crime, even where there is no intellectual defect, even in the earliest years of childhood before quantitative intellectual arrest has taken place in cases

that will eventually show this defect combined with dementia præcox, as well as in cases never showing intellectual defect. We have seen cases with intelligence levels ranging, as illustrations, anywhere from a low grade sociopath to average intelligence, but having dementia præcox, who were with or without institutional records (it is hard to find a præcox below these intelligence levels without such record) take a place beside normal individuals, living under the same environmental conditions, and the præcox cases can be invariably depended upon to turn out unsatisfactorily, even in spite of the fact that in numerous instances every allowance has been made for them, but they cannot adjust themselves. It might be called the disease or condition of inadaptability; it can well be regarded as the criminal diathesis.

There is no doubt that many cases of dementia præcox whose symptoms become patent around the ages of 17 or 18, when they first come in real contact with the world, and get their first taste of world responsibility and all it demands, are regarded as signs of a delayed puberty, whereas as a matter of fact such symptoms in many instances are katatonic attacks developing under stress on the basis of what is known as latent dementia præcox.

Among our dementia præcox cases most of the secondary dementia that we see takes place after repeated katatonic attacks, just as we find dementia setting in in epilepsy where the attacks are numerous.

We are encountering other psychoses in the courts as well as those just enumerated, but in relatively much smaller proportions, such as adult and juvenile paresis. We also occasionally find a case of paresis florida, or galloping paresis; i. e., a rapid, fulminating, quickly terminating form running its course in about six months and resembling in this respect phthisis florida. Occasionally we encounter a manic-depressive case, mostly of the hypomaniacal or hypomelancholiac types, and some epileptics. Paretics are constantly finding their way into the courts, but in much smaller numbers than the præcox, because the disease is recognized early, though not as early as it should be, as our experience in the court with cases whose presence there is due to this disease and whose crime is nothing more nor less than a symptom of the disease constantly reminds us, and because the disease runs a rather rapid course and sooner or later practically incapacitates its victim, and because of its relative infrequency in comparison to dementia præcox. Outside a few hypomaniacal and hypomelancholiac cases, manic-depressive insanity is quite a rarity in the courts. When the symptoms are at all evident in these cases they are promptly recognized and taken care of, and consequently environmental conflict is anticipated just the same as it should be with psychoses equally as determinant of abnormal behavior, which really in these cases constitute their symptomatology, even though the symptoms are not so crass and bizarre according to the popular conception of the layman's lunatic. As a rule, during the depressed stage these cases are so inhibited that they lack all initiative to commit crime, though on occasion they suicide. The outspoken maniacal stage is promptly recognized and the case confined. We see a few epileptics, mostly in the Boys and Morals courts and outside criminal branches, charged with sex crimes, principally exhibitionism. However, most of our epileptics in the court show other psychopathic conditions such as feeble-mindedness, dementia præcox, psychopathy, etc.

We have gone to the highest international authorities we could find for our guides in the field of psychopathology. On the subject of the Psychopathic Constitution we have followed in substance Ziehen; on that of Dementia Præcox, Bleuler,

and in the remaining psychoses and classifications, Kraepelin. In feeble-mindedness we have relied on various American, English, French and other continental writers and authorities. A writer's status in this field can be estimated from the discrimination he uses in his quotation of authors and authorities.

Since the psychopathic constitution and dementia præcox, either alone or combined with feeble-mindedness, are the two principal psychoses that we find underlying delinquency, to say nothing of their responsibility for much of the friction of our daily lives, and since the text books of the above mentioned authors have as yet not been translated into English, we have undertaken to fill this gap at least partially in the matter of definition of the above as laid down by these authorities in their respective fields.

Professor Ziehen defines the Psychopathic Constitution¹ as follows:

"Under the designation psychopathic constitution is included in the vast majority of instances chronic, psychopathic conditions, which in their symptomatology and course not only involve defect of the affectivity but also of the intelligence, even though pronounced psychopathic symptoms, such as delusions, hallucinations, etc., do not intrude for any extended period. Where hallucinations and analogous symptoms do appear they are solitary and the patient retains insight into the condition. At the same time it should be appreciated that not infrequently the psychopathic constitution furnishes the soil for fully developed psychoses such as melancholia, mania, paranoia, etc.

"A common characteristic of the psychopathic constitution appears also to be the relative frequency and variety of accompanying neuropathic symptoms. Regarding this, the designation psychoneuroses might be applicable here even though it has been used heretofore in a much different sense."

He then subdivides the psychopathic constitution into the following groups, the respective designations of which are fairly descriptive, and includes in each case, except two subordinate types, a discussion of the mental and physical symptoms, course, issue, and prognosis, varieties and transitions, etiology, diagnosis, therapy, pathological anatomy and pathology. The following is his classification of the varieties of psychopathic constitution: I. Neurasthenic; neurasthenia. II. Hysterical. III. Epileptic. IV. Two subordinate forms, the choreic and one peculiar to Basedow's disease that sometimes is encountered. V. Hereditary-degenerative. VI. Traumatic. VII. Toxic.

In general terms, dementia præcox may be regarded as an active instigator, in contrast to feeble-mindedness, which might be regarded as a passive instigator of crime. A defective intelligence is a misfortune; a defective affectivity a calamity, and a defective intelligence and affectivity a catastrophe. When the story of dementia præcox is finally written, it will be seen to have been at the bottom of, potential to, not only the criminal situation but also to much of our civil, commercial and social disturbances. Where there is any apparent or real overlapping of the definition of the psychopathic constitution with that of dementia præcox on the one side and with manic-depressive insanity on the other, we have been disposed, through our study of the matter and our experience, to decide for dementia præcox. The brain, like other organs of the body, is made up of cells, connective tissue, blood and lymph supply, etc., peculiar to itself just like the other organs, and like them has many symptoms but few diseases. There are many mental symptoms still classified as diseases, due to the descriptive level of thinking more or less innate

¹Prof. Th. Ziehen: *Psychiatrie*, 4th Ed., 1911.

to the clinical method of approach, just as has been the case with other organs of the body until their structure, functions, and pathology became better known. The grouping of various symptoms according to their fundamental underlying psychological basis, as in dementia præcox, was one of the great contributions of Kraepelin and Bleuler to the service of psychiatry.

It is much to be regretted that we cannot give a more extensive translation of Bleuler's work, as the discussion in it of the various symptoms and underlying psychopathy is most elucidating. Psychiatry has developed to such proportions that no individual will be able to write a systematic treatise in the future, as has been done in the past, as, for instance, by Kraepelin, and we will therefore henceforth have to depend on monographs covering the various subjects for our texts. Bleuler says that the knowledge we possess of the group of diseases included in the definition of dementia præcox is still too recent to allow of a completed all-round treatment. He acknowledges psychiatry's indebtedness to Kraepelin, from whom the entire idea of dementia præcox is derived, and also its indebtedness to Freud for his contributions toward further development in psychopathology, and his assistants Riklin, Abraham and Jung at Burghoelzli.

The following definition and subject matter are translated from Professor E. Bleuler's monograph entitled, "Dementia Præcox," or "Die Gruppe der Schizophrenien," one of the series of monographs on the various mental diseases issued in "Das Handbuch der Psychiatrie."

"The designation dementia præcox or Schizophrenia represents a psychopathic group, whose progress is sometimes chronic, sometimes acute; may come to a standstill at any time or regress, though hardly ever to complete *restitutio ad integrum*. The disease is characterized by alterations of a specific nature in the thinking and feeling of the case and his relation to his environment not found elsewhere. Every case exhibits a more or less outspoken cleavage of the psychical functions;¹ if the disease is pronounced the unity of the personality is lost; so that it is represented sometimes by this, sometimes by that psychical komplex.² There is an insufficiency or a direct failure in the reciprocal controlling relationship between the various complexes and tendencies; the flow of psychical complexes do not join any more as under normal conditions to a conglomerate of tendencies with unitary results, but instead some komplex, for the time being, will dominate the personality, while at the same time other idea- or tendency-groups become split off or sidetracked and are consequently entirely or partially neutralized. Often the ideas are only fragmentary, fragments of ideas being wrongly combined to form new ideas. Even conceptions lose their completeness, lacking one or several, often essential components, and in many instances are only represented by separate partial ideas.

"The association process is often directed only through fragments of ideas and concepts, and as a consequence they are not only incorrect but somewhat bizarre, and for normals the unexpected and unusual. Very often association breaks suddenly off in the middle of a thought, or in associations with other thoughts, at least so far as it comes to consciousness (Sperrung—blocking-stasis); instead of continuity of the association we find other new ideas emerging which neither the

¹Hence the name Schizophrenia.

²Bleuler defines a **Komplex** as an abbreviated expression or symbol for a complex or constellation of ideas which is so strongly affect possessed or saturated that it exerts a lasting influence on the contents of the psychical processes. As a concomitant of the normal influence of the affectivity on the association processes, even among normals, a **Komplex** shows a definite tendency to delimit itself, to acquire independence; to become a resistant structure within the stream of changing ideas.

patient himself nor the observer can consciously hitch up with the previous associations.

"Primary disturbances of the perception, orientation and memory are not discoverable.

"In the most pronounced cases expressions of feeling are no more to be observed. In lighter cases the only impression is the discrepancy in the degree of reaction to various occurrences; and, in addition, the feeling reaction can vary in intensity from one extreme to the other; in the one case there will be complete absence, in the other an exaggerated reaction. The reaction may also show qualitative abnormalities as exemplified by inadequate reaction to the intellectual processes.

"In addition to the above described signs of impairment, in the majority of institution cases, other symptoms develop, as, for example, hallucinations and delusions, confusion, stupor, fluctuations of the affectivity, maniacal or melancholic and katatonic symptoms. Many of these accessory symptoms and symptom-complexes bear a specific schizophrenic character, and as a consequence, when present, help towards a diagnosis of the disease. There are many cases at large in which the accessory syndromes have retroceded or entirely failed.

"Dementia præcox has received the following preliminary classification into four groups:

"1. Paranoid, in which hallucinations, delusions or both are at all times conspicuous.

"2. Katatonia, in which katatonic symptoms are continuously or at least for extended periods conspicuous.

"3. Hebephrenia, in which accessory symptoms appear without persistently dominating.

"4. Simple Schizophrenia, in which during its whole course only the basic symptoms are determinable.

"Concerning * * * manic-depressive insanity and hysteria, and in a certain sense perhaps also paranoia, we are only acquainted so far with symptoms that may also appear in dementia præcox. The differentiation of these psychoses from dementia præcox rests only in a plus on the side of the latter. All other psychopathic conditions have their specific symptoms which are not found in cases of dementia præcox. The fundamental symptoms are, so far as we know, characteristic for dementia præcox, while the accessory symptoms may also be present in other psychoses, though even here one can discover peculiarities in the genesis or the manifestation of a symptom which is characteristically schizophrenic, and it is most probable, as our experience grows, that we will be able to discover this characteristic in a large number of the accessory symptoms.

"It is quite obvious that in describing the symptomatology that only outspoken cases can be taken as examples, but at the same time it is important to bear in mind that cases exist of all gradations up to normal, and that the lighter, the latent schizophrenia cases are much more numerous than the outspoken. On account of the great fluctuations one finds in schizophrenia one should not depend upon finding all symptoms at all times."

Diagnosis

"In outspoken cases of schizophrenia the diagnosis is very easy, but in the less advanced forms it offers more practical difficulties than most any other psychosis.

"Here, as in every other disease, symptoms must attain a certain degree of

intensity before they can be turned to diagnostic account. At all events, however, even in the lighter schizophrenic cases there is to be found in the foreground a quantity of manifestations showing marked fluctuations within those boundaries, which, if not regarded as normal, yet not as lunacy. Character changes, apathy or indifference, inertia, incompatibility, obstinacy, capriciousness, whimsicalness, hypochondriacal complaints, etc., are not necessarily symptoms of a well-defined insanity, yet, nevertheless, they are very often the only visible signs of the presence of schizophrenia. As a result there is no disease in which the diagnostic threshold is so high and latent cases so universal.

"Given a case of insanity the diagnosis of schizophrenia presents further difficulties. Only certain psychotic symptoms are applicable in its recognition, and these also in turn present a very high characteristic diagnostic threshold. Mania and depression may accompany any psychosis; flight of ideas, mental stasis, and, insofar as they do not bear specific qualities, hallucinations and delusions may participate in a wide range of diseases. They serve often only to assist in the diagnosis of a psychosis, but not to the diagnosis of schizophrenia.

"The symptoms peculiar to schizophrenia, insofar as they have as yet been described, are not novel, as for example, a hallucination or speech disturbance of dementia paralytica. They are distortions and exaggerations of normal processes.¹

"Taken by themselves, individual symptoms are of less importance than their intensity and extensity and above all their relationship to their psychological surroundings.

"In the entanglement of psychical pathways there are many of them that lead to the same end. While, for example, a person, during a tiresome lecture or discussion, scribbling stereotyped scrolls or flourishes on paper lying at hand, would have no pathological significance, such designs under other circumstances, as for example, when inscribed within a momentous letter, are of themselves sufficient to establish a diagnosis of schizophrenia.

"Many individuals appear to be outwardly indifferent while preoccupied with this or that thought and while the complexes with their corresponding affectivity still persist when their thoughts shift to other things, the feeling-reaction, however, permits of being called forth when it is possible to direct their interest to other themes. Furthermore, a reserved or taciturn character or an individual who has been schooled in the direction of an exaggerated and intensified suppression of expression of the emotions (Americans, Japanese) may simulate such indifference. Consequently, throughout the following discussions the reader must constantly bear these innumerable possibilities in mind, without having to be constantly reminded each time that it is the accompanying circumstances, the entire psychic constellation, that stamps it for what it is.

"It is especially important to remember that many normal processes may take on a schizophrenic appearance conditioned by an affect, or that much may occur on the periphery of our attention, or in our day and night dreams which are identical with schizophrenic association disturbance and stereotypy; as a consequence, for example, in a condition of excitement such symptoms as stasis of ideas, confounding of symbols with the reality, alteration of personality (transitivimus), neologisms, are only of special diagnostic value when they are quite outspoken. Should, how-

¹He adds the following foot note: "I hope, at all events, that the necessity of differentiating the schizophrenic rupture or cleavage of ideas and perhaps also that of the general association processes from similar appearance occurring outside the field of normal active attention will some day be appreciated and grasped."

ever, such symptoms occur during periods of calm and collected consciousness, and all the accompanying circumstances have been carefully evaluated, so then can the diagnosis be made on the strength of any one such symptom. The more calm and collected a patient is the less ground is there for the presence of an affect reaction and consequently the lighter the grade of the symptom necessary to occasion the diagnosis of schizophrenia. The same is true in differential diagnoses. Epileptics may symbolize, confound concepts such as man and woman, produce neologisms, but only when in a state of mental confusion. Hysterics may exhibit a marked constraint of affectivity, but only under the direct spell of a komplex. Patients of all kinds, as well as the healthy, can talk away from an issue when the occasion demands (*vorbeireden*). Only schizophrenics exhibit this symptom under other conditions.

"Significant for diagnosis is often the generalization of the symptoms. The mental stasis which a normal has, when it is not an emotional stupor, only involves the things in particular in which there is an affective accentuation. The schizophrenic extends the stasis to all other possible ideas, and in marked cases there may be a lasting blocking of the entire psyche. Confused concepts and ideas, as well as logical failures, may be committed by any one upon occasion, especially if in a condition out of the ordinary, such as in exhaustion or in an affective state. The confusion, however, would come and go with its provocation, while with the schizophrenic it can make itself independent of any such circumstances.

"The schizophrenic symptoms need not necessarily be present every moment. Of all mental diseases schizophrenia is the one offering the least prospect in which this or that definite symptom can be found in this or that time. Even in advanced cases, customarily appearing completely imbecile, it may not be possible in any particular moment to demonstrate the emotional disturbance nor the characteristic association changes. Not once in a thorough extensive examination might one be able in every case to make an absolute diagnosis.

"It is obvious that cases in which the disease came to a standstill in the earlier stages will be ordinarily overlooked by the laity and psychiatrists. One bickers away a lifetime with a schizophrenic housewife. One finds every possible penalty provided for incorrigible sons, or if one attempts to apply constraint it is frustrated because the examining physician cannot certify to an insanity, or if he does at times the asylum director will return the case to the despairing parents as sound or cured; as hysterics or much preferably neurasthenics they are put through all possible cures and sanatoria until the means of the relatives are totally exhausted; such cases are received in the hospitals and their hallucinated parturient pains are diagnosed as a floating kidney; some gynecological deviation from the stereotyped form of the books will be regarded as the cause of the trouble and local pelvic treatment instituted; the cases are turned over to the police and the courts, the most inappropriate disposition possible; they are taken earnestly and assisted in the organization of societies against this or that social evil discovered by themselves or others, and similarly much more along these lines is perpetrated under various guises that had much better been left undone.

"Such occurrences cannot be expected to be anticipated in every case, but can be at least reduced to a minimum if more thought and attention on the possibility of the existence of one of the lighter grade of schizophrenia be borne in mind, and an effort made to study and familiarize oneself with its symptomatology.

In certain cases emotional excitement may act as a reagent to make latent symptoms manifest; in fact, there are certain cases that only exhibit disturbances of association, and affectivity, neologisms, and the rest, when in such a condition. Alcohol also many times may have the same effect and provoke a typical schizophrenic outbreak which, under certain conditions, may persist long after the alcoholic intoxication has disappeared. However, neither one of the above reagents is effective in all cases and furthermore for obvious reasons not to be recommended either as such, experimentally.

"Nevertheless, it is not so impracticable as it would appear from Kraepelin (*Lehrbuch der Psychiatrie*, II. Bd., S. 271), that there is not a single symptom of itself that is pathognomonic for differential diagnosis. The association disturbances, elsewhere described, and likewise the character of the hallucinations, are characteristic and sufficient for a positive diagnosis. A general hemmed-in emotionality is of equal value.

"At all events, it must be emphasized that a period of from ten to twenty years, with relatively few observers, is not sufficient in which to establish an opinion with absolute assurance in all details. It may be possible that some day, one or another of the symptoms that we now only ascribe to schizophrenia may in rare instances be associated with other psychoses.¹ Furthermore, our knowledge of the psychoses still has its limitations and as a consequence the delimitation of schizophrenia in the direction of the indefinite symptom complexes must of necessity be one-sided as well as provisory in character. These limitations in the present state of our knowledge must be borne in mind in the matter of diagnostic symptomatology.

"If one is content to trust to probabilities he will find it the rule that the vast majority of doubtful cases, if they are under observation for a period of years, will turn out to be schizophrenics. The anamnesia discloses in a high percentage of cases sufficient grounds for diagnoses which the accounts of the relatives permit with absolute assurance to be recognized as schizophrenia. The behavior of many of our cases is so markedly characteristic that it can be described by the laity with fidelity.

"Important are the character alterations. A young man who has become 'changed' is in the majority of cases mentally alienated, and what is more, is most probably a schizophrenic.² Of just what degree of outspokenness the various symptoms must be in order to establish a diagnosis of schizophrenia is difficult of description. We have really no objective grade measure for the complicated mental processes. We must therefore depend on experience and above all on the careful evaluation of the attendant circumstances.

¹This may well be the case with many symptoms that at present do not of necessity determine the diagnoses of schizophrenia, but which nevertheless are of frequent occurrence here and not in other psychoses. It is even possible that sometimes a case other than schizophrenia may be found with preponderating hallucinations of hearing and of the organs of the body, and a composed hebephrenic with preponderance of visual and tactile hallucinations, though as a matter of fact, so far we have only come to learn the reverse to be the case from our experience.

²Not to be regarded as such character changes, for example, would be the peccadillos of a weakling when transferred to a new environment, whose conduct had been exemplary under the protecting wings of his parents, or when the reverse takes place. Similarly, it is not to be regarded as a change of character when an individual beset by two conflicting impulses, first one and then the other, depending on internal or external conditions, wins the ascendancy, which has the appearance of a conversion or a horrible example of a fall from grace. If one guards oneself from such misunderstandings, character changes become importantly significant.

"Should the intensity of a symptom justify in general the diagnosis of a psychosis, so is one able, when it is of specific significance, as a rule, to apply it as a help towards differentiating the psychosis."

Bleuler schematizes the condition into basic and accessory symptoms.

The Basic Symptoms

"The basic symptoms arise through the schizophrenic disturbances of the association processes and the affectivity, and through the tendency to substitute one's own phantasy for the reality and to withdraw from the latter (autism). As further diagnostic signs, diagnosis by exclusion, might be added the absence of primary disturbances, for example of the perception, orientation, memory, etc., which play an important role in certain other mental diseases.

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| A. The elementary functions. | (a) Altered elementary functions. | { I. The association processes.
II. The affectivity.
III. The ambivalence. (Paradoxical character.) |
| | (b) Intact functions. | { I. Sensations and perceptions.
II. Orientation.
III. Memory.
IV. Apperception.
V. Primary psycho-motor activity. |
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- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| B. The combined functions. | { I. The autismus.
II. Attention.
III. The will.
IV. The personality.
V. Schizophrenic dementia.
VI. Behavior. |
|----------------------------|---|

"The combined functions, attention, intelligence, will, psycho-motor activity, the resultant of the combination of the preceding functions, are naturally disturbed insofar as the underlying elementary functions, of which only the association and affectivity are here involved, are themselves disturbed. Most important and a characteristic schizophrenic alteration is that involved in the disturbance of the equilibrium between the subjective and objective, between the inner life and outer world. The inner life assumes a diseased preponderance over the outer (autism).

The Accessory Symptoms

"It is not often that the basic symptoms are so outspokenly developed that they land their victim in an asylum. It is the accessory symptoms that first render his remaining in the family impossible, or it is through their manifestations that recognition takes place, as well as the seeking of psychiatric help. They can be manifest throughout the whole course of the disease or only appear now and then. They imprint themselves mostly as the outward stamp of the disease picture, and as a consequence investigators previous to Kraepelin believed themselves to be able, exclusively, according to these symptoms and their groupings, to delineate separate diseases.

The more familiar of the accessory symptoms are the hallucinations and delusions; in addition to these, but having found relatively little consideration, are the disturbances of memory and the alterations of personality, speech, writing, and a number of psychophysical functions which are found many times to be disordered in the most irregular but typical manner. A special group of symptoms since Kahlbaum have been grouped together under the designation of katatonic symptoms. All of these disturbances may be either transitory in character or permanent. In addition to these, however, there are definite, acute symptom-komplexes made up of combinations of symptoms already mentioned as well as others, which give the appearance of being acute, independent psychoses; for us, however, they simply represent episodes or exacerbations arising in the course of a chronic disease.

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|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------|---|
| Accessory
symptoms | { | I. | Illusions, hallucinations. |
| | | II. | Delusions. |
| | | III. | The accessory memory disturbances. |
| | | IV. | The ego. |
| | | V. | Speech and writing. |
| | | VI. | Bodily symptoms. |
| | | VII. | Katatonic symptoms— |
| | | | (a) Katalepsy. |
| | | | (b) Stupor. |
| | | | (c) Hyperkinetic. |
| | | | (d) Stereotypy. |
| | | | (e) Mannerisms. |
| | | | (f) Negativism. |
| | | | (g) Command automatism and echopraxia. |
| | | | (h) Automatism. |
| | | | (i) Impulsivity. |
| | | VIII. | Acute syndromes— |
| | | | (a) Melancholic state. |
| | | | (b) Maniacal state. |
| | | | (c) Katatonic state. |
| | | | (d) Delusional state. |
| | | | (e) Absence—day-dream states (<i>Dämmerzustände</i>). |
| | | | (f) Lethargic state. |
| | | | (g) Confusion, incoherence. |
| | (h) Attacks of rage. | | |
| | (i) Anniversary outbreaks. | | |
| | (j) Stupor. | | |
| | (k) Delirium. | | |
| | (l) Fugues, disappearing. | | |
| | (m) Dipsomania. | | |

The Will

Bleuler, in discussing the will, says: "The will, the resultant of all the various affective and associative processes, is naturally correspondingly disordered in the greatest diversity of ways when the above processes are disordered, above all through supineness of the feelings, affective inertia or insufficiency.

"Even cases with lighter disturbances of the will find themselves, on account of their abulia, not infrequently in conflict with their environment. The victims of this condition appear lazy and careless, since they have no further disposition to undertake anything either of their own initiative or at the command of others. They may lie in bed by the year, or if, as in the lighter cases, they should have wishes and desires, they do nothing towards the realization of them. In contrast to

this we also encounter the other form of weakness of the will, of volitional inertia characterized by an inability of its victims to resist impulses originating either from within or without to satisfy their desires or fancies which many do instantly, some without any reflection as to the consequences, some with full insight into the consequences, but through lack of resistance, through inability to strive against them, through supineness and indifference regarding such consequences.¹ With such affectivity they are capable of anything, not excepting serious crimes.

"Under certain circumstances, however, one could speak expressly of a hyperbulia. Here the victims carry out with the greatest energy whatever they have set their minds on, be it something rational or something irrational. They can then, under such conditions, regardless of self, exert themselves to extremes, endure every kind of pain and injury and allow nothing to dissuade them from their purpose. Such cases can show a persistence under certain circumstances that will continue for years.

Again one sees frequently the otherwise customary combination of weakness of the will² with obstinacy in which, under certain conditions, the one or the other factor obtains the ascendancy. In general most of the victims appear capricious, vacillating. They promise everything possible, fulfill nothing. Among inmates of asylums it is of quite frequent occurrence that they, for instance, will ask for work only to reject such opportunity offhand when it is offered them. Similarly their threats, quite as often, are not carried out.

"The occurrence of the symptom of stasis, blocking in the sphere of the will, is readily recognized. Not infrequently the victim would really do something but cannot because the psychomotor mechanism refuses. When such volitional stasis persists we have a form of katatonic stupor.

"Under other circumstances again, irresistible and automatic impulses and the various forms of command automatism may occur. These, however, belong in the chapter on Katatonic Symptoms."

As examples of an interesting and fairly frequent type of the hyperbulic form of dementia præcox we include a brief sketch of the moral defect and the somewhat less frequent querulant type.

The præcox case with moral defect—generally known simply as moral defect or moral insanity or moral imbecility—is an interesting albeit pestiferous type of the hyperbulic class, which occurs in both sexes, in court cases the male sex predominating. It is permanent, though subject to certain modifications of age, etc. A sufficient heredity is always obtainable if searched for diligently. Its principal symptoms, which are evident in earliest childhood, are an uncontrollable egoistic character of powerful impulses and instincts. Ideas of good and bad, right and wrong, approach normal development, but the corresponding feeling-tone, which makes such knowledge sentient, is lacking and consequently actions and behavior remain uninfluenced by any ethical comprehension. This feeling of responsibility remains absent, there is an absolutely moral callousness, an ethical anesthesia, conscienceless.

Its victims profess the deepest feelings of remorse for a delict and at the same instant are deliberating a similar or other offense. As is obvious, it makes no

¹Usually regarded as a sign of downright moral callousness by the uninitiated. (Translator.)

²Weakness of will used here not only in the sense of deficiency of "urge" (apathy), but also in lack of endurance and unity (capriciousness, freakishness, fickleness), as well as defective inhibition.

difference who their victims are, friends, relatives or strangers, there is an absolute ethical frigidity. They possess a very ready comprehension, but their reasoning is oftentimes erratic through influence of their Complexes.

Their offenses consist chiefly in confidence games, swindling, every known art of juggling with checks, much less often the ordinary grand and petit larceny. They show a fondness for carousing with the opposite sex. Those that marry are almost always sooner or later divorced. They often commit bigamy. Alcoholism often complicates the picture. They are fablers of the worst type, all the way from deliberate fabrication to pseudologia phantastica, and always directly or indirectly to their positive advantage, whereas with the ordinary case of pseudologia phantastica it may be directly or indirectly to their disadvantage, though even here in some instances, it begets sympathy. They tend to be foppish. They are commonly known as the black sheep of the family. They are immune to every art of reform from exhortation to prison, and being devoid of insight through lack of complementary feeling-tone consider all censure as gratuitous and unjust.

In spite of all this they possess the most ingratiating personality imaginable, which is their chief stock in trade, and which is often the means of saving them from sentence to prison, which they are most resourceful in circumventing, though most all sooner or later land there, but usually not until they have succeeded in bringing their friends and relatives to financial ruin in keeping them out. There is no class of delinquents who succeed in getting as many tryouts as these do. There are, of course, lighter forms, but the type is well-defined and easily recognizable wherever encountered, be it in pulpit, politics or business. The following scheme illustrates in a rough way the relative position of the moral defect to its correlated types.

Type of Crime.	Intelligence.	Psychopathy.
I. The ordinary hold-up man, burglar, thief, gunman.	Mental age, 10.5—12.0.	Dementia praecox.
II. Safe-blower, pick-pocket.	Low and middle grade sociopath.	Dementia praecox.
III. Confidence games, swindlers.	Middle grade sociopath to average intelligence.	Dementia praecox. (Moral insanity.)

Moral defect may be regarded from one angle as a mental stigma of degeneration, similar to such circumscribed inabilities after sufficiently applied effort has been made as not being able to commit a simple tune to memory, grasp simple numbers, not necessarily mathematics, spell, etc.,—what has been designated mental defect in contrast to mental defectiveness, even though the underlying mental mechanisms may not always coincide. Such mental stigmata may be further contrasted with such stigmata as color blindness, anosmia (inability to smell), stuttering, lisping, tics, etc., which latter, however, like inability to learn a tune, appear to be conditioned by a defect of the special sense or motor organ involved. Some of these organs, such as the retina, are considered by some investigators to be projections of the brain. Whether, however, the defect is of central or peripheral origin is undetermined in certain cases. The moral defect often has a broad, high, receding forehead running down to a well-rounded but heavy supraorbital ridge, which might almost be included with the other stigmata. All stigmata hark back somewhere to a conjoined psychopathic origin. No case should be diagnosed, how-

ever, without taking in and evaluating the whole ensemble. Stigmata, in addition to being divided into mental and physical, may also be divided into intrinsic and extrinsic, some being much more significant than others. The list of physical stigmata are innumerable, though but a few may occur in each individual, and include the various types of ear deviations and defects, the various cleavage stigmata such as hare-lip, cleft palate, exstrophy of bladder, hypo- and epispadias, hernias, etc.; also malalignment of teeth and malformations of palate, color anomalies of irides, etc.

As a rule, however, the amoral dementia praecox case does not exhibit these in any larger number than any other psychopath of similar intelligence level. An opposite, correlated, though rarer, type also occurs, *Folie du scrupule*, in which hyperscrupulousness, overconscientiousness, an exactiousness occurs, which later tends to be used as the censor of the action of others as well as one's own. In contrast to the amoral type who is very vain, the scrupulous type shows a tendency to self-disparagement in excess, an inverted ego, and it could be readily assumed that should such types develop such psychoses as paresis, etc., that the symptom complex of the one would be colored by the dementia praecox makeup and in the first instance we would have grandiose ideas and boastfulness and in the second self-reproach and self-abnegation respectively.

It also is a species of dementia praecox, a type in which the ideas of right are overloaded, overcharged with complemental feeling-tone. Here, too, various degrees occur from such light grades that they are almost inappreciable to the casual observer, becoming exaggerated at physiological and other stress periods, especially at puberty, senescence, or the senium, up to degrees so bad that it becomes a typical obsession and they are a burden to themselves and others, and oftentimes find their way into asylums. Their exactiousness may be carried over to an inordinate order and discipline komplex (designated by certain psychoanalysts as the anal komplex) and in some ways overlap the querulans type.

Another type of the hyperbolic class closely related to the paranoid types is the querulous form known as dementia praecox querulans, which is regarded by some writers as an entity *sui generis* and termed by them litigious insanity. It occurs in males and females, though among the cases getting into the court the males predominate. A sufficiency of heredity is never lacking. It occurs in all degrees from simple social incompatibility, pedantism, peevishness, preciseness, contentiousness, doctrinarianism, exactiousness up to paranoid forms.

The principal symptoms are manifested in a supersensitiveness and overestimation concerning the usurpations of one's rights and privileges. They are highly sensitized, acrimonious individuals when their real or imaginary prerogatives are invaded in fact or imagination. Very often real paranoid delusions are superadded. They are suspicious of everyone where their touchy spot is involved. They cleave to form rather than content, especially when it suits their purpose. Like paranoiacs, they cannot be convinced of their errors, and everything becomes secondary to redressing their imaginary wrongs. They regard every means of righting their wrongs as legitimate—to them any and all means justify the end. They resort to the most unusual legal processes to gain their end as they see it. These cases are generally of fair average intelligence, but like the other praecox cases their reasoning processes become erratic where their Komplex is involved, which only permit them to evaluate what is to their advantage and ignore as well as twist and turn any logical facts against their claims, lying and defaming as

suits their purpose, showing presence of ethical defect. Like other praecoxes, they are often sex delicts.

The least injustice, be it merited or unmerited, will be sufficient to start endless processes, which will be carried through the courts to the highest tribunal. Such cases during the trial constantly interject promptings into the proceedings, seize on every possible technicality, complain about the judges and their own attorneys, of favoring the other side, lodge complaints with higher authorities against the judges trying their cases, and try to see such authorities and appellate judges to lodge complaint in the first instance and influence the judge in the second. He sacrifices his business, savings and family in his pursuit of justice, his case being lost for want of sufficient grounds or the laws not covering the case.

When all court proceedings are finally exhausted he may take the law into his own hands or may content himself with simply threatening all those involved. As an illustration we may refer to one of our cases. He is age 56, in the United States 30 years, diagnosis high grade borderland sociopath plus dementia praecox querulans. He has had three different lawyers in this one instance, all of whom withdrew from the case.

Without the least semblance of a case he persists in seeking satisfaction, and now threatens, since he cannot get it through the court, to take matters in his own hands, and he and his friends will resort to guns and by this means bring the villainy of the court to the attention of the people, the higher authorities, and at the same time secure satisfaction. His business, that took years of patient toil to establish, has been lost through neglect. The legal processes have cost him his savings of years as well as his property and all the money he was able to raise among his friends.

It is interesting to observe how often these cases can secure champions through appealing in the name of justice, for the righting of wrongs, through their tales of mistreatment and malpractice. Cases of this type often succeed in enlisting the services and active support of prominent professional and business men over extended periods until the denouement when they in turn are generally drawn in and lined up with the rest as plotters and conspirators.

Our experience with the heredity of dementia praecox cases with their ascendants and descendants practically convinces us that the condition is always hereditary, that one can always find sufficient evidences to account for it in the ascendants beyond what is customarily found in the average family. This test has never failed us. When one has a case of dementia praecox they can maintain without fear of contradiction that in the immediately preceding relationship there has been evidence of psychopathy, if not recognized outright as cases of dementia praecox, yet indirectly under various combinations, such as chronic alcoholics, ne'er-do-wells, criminals, suicides, wife beaters and deserters. The hereditary laws involved here appear to be practically similar to those found among the feeble-minded, a most significant fact in its bearing on other similarities between the two conditions.

The transmission of mental defectiveness seems to be unusually intense both in the direction of time as well as space, not only manifesting itself through generations, but being at the same time widely distributed throughout the lateral branches.

The majority of systematic writers, however, regard dementia praecox as only inheritable in from twenty to eighty per cent of their cases. Some writers systematic-

ally insist that it is an acquired disease and due to disturbance of the ductless glands, auto-intoxication, etc., which theory, after all, seems to be but one step removed from direct heredity; the latter theory, like the one that the condition is always hereditary, has at least the merit of consistency, whereas the theory that claims it is sometimes hereditary and sometimes acquired finds itself on the horns of a dilemma with two irreconcilables. We must always, of course, keep the distinction clear in mind between transmission that is congenital, as, for instance, acquired lues transmitted from parent to offspring, and that which is hereditary, as, for instance, where we see dementia praecox running through generation after generation, including not only the parents and their grand and great grandparents, etc., on one or both sides, but also the uncles, aunts and cousins through similar generations. In case history taking, all diseases and diatheses appearing throughout the family should be recorded and appear on the heredity charts except in special case studies. Such data would no doubt enhance our information in this field materially. Tuberculosis, for instance, is especially conspicuous in our histories.

We become more and more convinced that instead of calling dementia praecox a disease it should rather be called a condition like feeble-mindedness, and that it, like feeble-mindedness, is present practically at birth. Certain forms of praecox in comparison to feeble-mindedness of the intellectual side, might be considered forms of feeble-mindedness of the affective side. Feeble-mindedness of the intellectual side and dementia praecox may exist in the same individual, in various degrees, when it is called p~~ro~~ph~~re~~bephrenia, or they may exist independently. In our opinion p~~ro~~ph~~re~~bephrenia, which means dementia praecox hebephrenia grafted on feeble-mindedness of the intellect, is a misnomer; as we feel they are coincidental, and the idea of dementia praecox being grafted as erroneous, however, the word has gone into the literature and it would only lead to confusion to change it now or introduce a new designation, and our theories also await further acceptance. We would only add, however, that we should also speak of p~~ro~~ph~~re~~katatonia, p~~ro~~ph~~re~~paranoides, etc., though the paranoides cases are seldom seen at all well developed in individuals below the low grade sociopath group as there is not sufficient mentality below this level with which to elaborate and work up delusions and systematize them to any extent. In the light paranoid forms we see the pressure of the dementia praecox complexes working out the premises in which the wish is father to the thought with a finesse in proportion to their intelligence, adding a point here, leaving one out there with what would be regarded by the uninitiated as arrant cupidity and moral callousness beyond ordinary belief—twisting, omitting, adding half-truths, innuendos, etc., all besmirched with praecox complexes of the most resistless urge, to support conclusions which, as far as the premises go, are quite logical. The work of such wish building is clumsy or fine according to the intellectual capacity and the pressure of the complexes. Such praecoxes, where there is no especial intellectual defect and a not too outspoken praecox defect, remain unrecognized as such by the uninitiated, and they leave a trail after them throughout their lives, as unfortunate for themselves as for others whose paths they cross. They manage pretty well to keep just within the law.

Paranoia may be regarded as a more refined form of paranoides, the same mental mechanisms seeming to be at play in both forms. The intelligence is usually higher and the complexes are more circumscribed, thus increasing in intensity and decreasing in extensity.

In this connection it might further be found helpful to rearrange the various symptoms now subsumed under the head of *katatonia*, into two groups, the *akineti*c and the *hyperkinetic*. For the former we could reserve the designation of *katatonia* (*catatonia*) and would continue to include such symptoms as *katalepsy*, *stupor*, *mutism*, *negativism*, *passive melancholia*, *attonita*, etc., for the *hyperkinetic* we could designate by some such word as *kataclonia* (from *κατακλονέω* strengthening) which would take over such symptoms as *impulsiveness*, *stereotypy*, *mannerisms*, *spontaneous automatism*, *echopraxia*, *echolalia*, *active negativism*, *melancholia agitata*, etc., up to *mania*.

The field of interplay between the intellect and affectivity opened up by the positive methods of the psychological approach to mental diseases or conditions is of the most elucidating import, clarifying, as it does, much doubtful material and confusion in the realm of symptomatology, ensuing dementia, prognosis, behavior, possibilities, etc. The hereditary factors here in the various combinations also offer a most promising field of study.

Since feeble-mindedness and *dementia praecox* are the result of an hereditary mechanism and, therefore, constitutional, and since we may assume in general terms the cortex to be the part of the brain involved in the first case and the basal ganglia as the part involved in the second, it is only natural to suppose that both the above divisions would be subject more or less equally to deleterious hereditary influence, and consequently we would be more apt to get cases as typified in *pfropfhebephrenia*, *katatonia*, etc., than either strictly alone. The fact that the cortex is phylogenetically younger and more unstable, and consequently more susceptible to certain deleterious influences, must be considered; on the other hand, the fact that the basal ganglia are older, render this part of the brain more exposed to degenerative processes or even to the evolution of new types. That the various mental and other pathological conditions are always degenerative in the sense of atavistic is not so certain, the possibility of the evolutions over the years of new types impresses itself on one sufficiently to suspend final judgment in the matter for the present. It would seem, at all events, whether it is a matter of atavism or evolution, that everything should be done to anticipate the heredity of the mass of such individuals.

The fact that, in mental defectives with combined defect of both intellectual side and affective side, as *pfropfhebephrenia*, for example, the condition remains static in the vast majority of cases, to all intents and purposes, is a further proof that both conditions are often of common origin—that it is a constitutional condition, both cortex and basal ganglia having suffered in the common underlying interference with development or other deleterious action.

According to this, also, we would expect to find a high percentage of mental defectives with only intellectual defect to be acquired feeble-mindedness and due to trauma, inflammation, etc., on account of the exposed position of cortex and affected during developmental years, and we might also regard somewhat similarly disease of the basal ganglia, though in a high percentage of cases disease, inflammation, trauma, etc., would be as apt to affect both seats more or less, making due allowance for probable earlier ripening of the affective elements. The influence of hereditary paucity of factors of safety in terms of lessened resistance must also be considered. In feeble-mindedness the neurological findings help us to place its advent ontologically.

It would be helpful if writers discussing the transmission of unit characters

would try to remember that if they were not organically based they could not be hereditary and that there must be some physical basis on which to transmit these characters, which most obviously would be the nervous system, and if they would discuss the two together in the relationship of transmission of characters, it would be much more clarifying. As it is now, they leave us with the belief that there is another state beyond the nervous system existing and transmitting.

The influence of transmitting, instead of positive defects, negative defects, *i. e.*, lessened factors of resistance or safety, with their ensuing proclivity to disease or trauma, is also worth attention. Such brain conditions, however, are not analogous to the myopathies.

In separating mental defectiveness into the two great classes, namely, intelligence defect, subdivided into idiots, imbeciles, morons, sociopaths, etc., as well as other organic diseases primarily affecting the cortex, as paresis, senile dementia, arteriosclerosis and other degenerative processes, as well as the effects of the narcotics, and into affective defect, under which is included the majority of the insanities, certain of the defects of the affective side of the personality, such as dementia praecox, may be well classified in the same way that we do intelligence defect, or subnormality, with corresponding quantitative or qualitative lack of development, which may be compared in degree to idiots, imbeciles, etc., of the intelligence side, such difference here as there manifesting itself quite clearly in the resulting behavior. Like feeble-mindedness of the intelligence side, they show on the whole a relative invariability, except, perhaps, that it is more manifest in the earliest days of life than intelligence defect, except in the most outspoken cases of the latter, the low-grade idiots, for instance, and tending, if at all, in certain forms towards aggravation, whereas those with intelligence defect alone show, on the contrary, over relatively long periods of time a slight improvement through long repetition of simple acts, by the processes of accretion rather than assimilation, or the actual working up of such knowledge through analysis and synthesis as part of the web and woof of their general intelligence fund. Intelligence and affectivity may be regarded respectively as our mental capital and credit. The effects of our strengths and weaknesses here are cumulative in their scope.

Bleuler says, in his monograph discussing the differential diagnosis between the various degrees of feeble-mindedness and dementia praecox, that all degrees of feeble-mindedness have the following in common:

"It begins intrauterine, or in early life, and is substantially non-progressive. Affectivity very irregular, though in principle not departing from the normal. The extent of the variation appears where possible still greater than with normals. Absence of stifling of the affectivity. Associations restricted intellectually to the immediate, nearest at hand reactions. Dementia praecox shows association disturbance of different nature, as well as typical disturbance of the affectivity."

It will be seen throughout that there is practically an interdependence between the mental age, representing the basic intelligence and chronological age after the early developmental stages, showing that the mental level when reached remains static. It represents our mental capital and when it is too low it inevitably leads to socio-economic bankruptcy. The affective side of our mentality represents our credit, our enterprise, and stands in more or less interdependence to the amount of capital; when it has shortcomings it, too, leads to inevitable socio-economic bankruptcy, even though the mental capital should be high.

By the psychological approach to mental disease we have an excellent control

of simulation as well as dissimulation, which is and can be so readily attempted where the ordinary clinical diagnostical methods alone have to be relied upon. We have had a few cases attempt simulation of clinical symptoms which we promptly uncovered by the psychological tests. We have had the same experience with a larger number of dissimulators who suspected all was not right with them, and who did not want to be committed to an asylum. Several paranoid cases with good intelligence attempted this. Several of our cases attempted dissimulation of their insanity, preferring to take a sentence in the penitentiary to a commitment to an asylum, which meant permanent custodial care. Regardless under which heading one is disposed to subsume the various psychopathological signs or symptoms that Bleuler has analyzed out and grouped under the heading of "Die Gruppe der Schizophrenien," we must acknowledge his great service to psychopathology, as well as the fact of the undisputed existence of such psychopathic states and intelligence defects and their correlation to crime.

Furthermore, no matter what name one chooses to subsume the various symptoms under, one thing remains certain, and that is that in general terms the delinquent is a defective according to the tests which show beyond all cavil that his mental processes are abnormal and his abnormal behavior is but a sign or symptom of his abnormal mental makeup.

At present the future of psychiatry lies in the psychological approach, just as we find our ability to detect functional change in other organs in a large percentage of disease is within reach much earlier than detection of anatomical changes. We know that in paresis, for instance, the anatomical and even serological changes are quite far advanced before the ordinary clinical signs are available for diagnosis, while the psychological or functional signs are practically not only co-existent with them, but offer some immediate and practical prospects of securing early definite detection through further refinement of methods.

We have been calling latent dementia praecox, simple and pre-dementia praecox, not that in any of these cases the process is actually latent, for if it was we could not diagnose it, as our tests are made on the patient's thinking and acting processes, and it is these processes which make up his daily behavior, consequently where dementia praecox is diagnosable we must also say that his behavior is influenced by it, and that the dementia praecox is not latent. However, there are quantitative differences, from almost normal to extreme mania.

The regular neurological examinations of our patients have furnished much information of the most positive nature; a fairly high percentage of our cases showing qualitative and quantitative alterations of the neurological reactions which furnish quite concrete corroboration of our other findings. Where available, we include such findings in our written reports to the judges.

The space is not available, nor is this the place for such technical discussions which do not appeal to the general interest, and we will publish and discuss such findings elsewhere. The same is also true of a considerable collection of anthropological, anthropometrical and heredity data we have made.

The following statistics and analyses will afford a view behind the scenes of what is being daily staged in our courts.



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THE BOYS COURT.

The Boys Court of the Municipal Court of Chicago was inaugurated April 1, 1914, through the instrumentality of Chief Justice Olson and the Associate Judges of the court, of whom the following formed the committee: chairman, Chief Justice Olson, and Associate Judges Hopkins, Scully, Goodnow and Caverly. With the co-operation of interested social workers who had assisted in the introduction of the Juvenile Court with its psychopathic institute for the study of problem cases, and actuated by the same motives, namely, to segregate boys from older and hardened offenders, they worked for the establishment of the Boys Court and the Psychopathic Laboratory. The director of the laboratory, however, through having had experience in the clinics of Ziehen, Bleuler, Kraepelin and others on the continent with cases of all ages from the juvenile to the senile delinquents, male and female, sent for diagnoses, decided with the consent of Chief Justice Olson and his associates, to institute the same system here in order to include cases from all the various branches of the court, especially the Morals, Domestic Relations, with its bastardy branch, and the outside criminal branches, in order to all the better study the problem of the delinquent, both in its individualistic and general aspects, thereby considerably enlarging the scope of the laboratory. We also adopted the continental idea of concentration, carrying it in this particular beyond anything abroad, in that we devoted the work of the laboratory exclusively to the study and examination of delinquents, whereas abroad such cases are taken care of in the general clinics and formed but a relatively small part of the daily examinations, and while we were cognizant abroad that we could rarely submit a report to the court in which we could certify to a delinquent's normality and responsibility, yet we were not able to realize this fact in its full significance until we handled the cases *en masse* as the specialized courts with specialized laboratory permitted us to do and when these two were brought together the true situation was at once laid bare. We therefore had to cut out our own path of procedure largely as there were no other similar institutions in operation from which we could pattern.

The Boys Court affords us a strong focus on the whole criminal situation for practically all criminals begin their careers before the age of 21. Practically all those who have already been in the Juvenile Court eventually get into the Boys Court too, as well as later into the Criminal Court, consequently a study of the findings in this court orients us pretty thoroughly on the whole subject of criminality. The fact that most criminals begin their careers in these early years and are not scattered indefinitely over different ages is significant in more ways than one. It shows that the tendency to conflict with environment is laid down in him from the beginning and as soon as he has occasion, as he develops, as he is called upon in the struggle of life to test out his strengths and weaknesses on his environment, he fails. This is clearly shown by our cases in their very earliest trials, and it is but a further confirmation of the findings of the laboratory in regard to their underlying defectiveness as well, that in spite of all the efforts to reform these cases by special schools, homes, probation, isolation from older, hardened criminals—in the Juvenile Court from the Boys Court and in the latter from the other criminal courts—they continue their careers unabated.

On the specialized court the Boys Court deals essentially with criministic material and it is therefore of special interest from the viewpoint of crime, criminals, jurisprudence, socio-economics and abnormal psychology in this relationship. In the matter of crime it is in contrast with the other specialized courts in that it deals proportionately more largely with what are known as the fundamental crimes, such as burglary, larceny, hold-ups, homicide, etc., in contrast, for instance, to the Domestic Relations Court, where family disturbances, such as non-support, abuse, desertion, bastardy, contributing to the delinquency of children, etc., are disposed of, or the Morals Court, where prostitution plays the chief role, or the outside criminal branches, where disorderly conduct and the like forms the bulk of the work, though there is, as a matter of fact, much direct and collateral relationship and fundamental equivalency, running through all these various branches, the type of cases in one court being but the expression in its own terms for the others, dependent upon such secondary factors as age, sex, etc. Many of our male and female Domestic Relations Court cases hark back to the Boys and Morals Court, the girls in the Boys Court as complaining witnesses and both in the Morals Court, where often they have been married, in most instances more or less forced, or they are recruited from the forced marriage ranks of the bastardy court. The Morals Court connects up, as partially explained above, directly in handling boys who have been also in the Boys Court and also indirectly by the fact that many of the girls in the Morals Court are the sisters and oftentimes the mothers of our Boys Court cases. Many of our bastardy cases eventually turn up again either in the Morals Court or the Domestic Relations Court. The outside criminal branches dispose preliminarily, on numerous charges of disorderly conduct and the like, of a great many of the cases that finally come into the Domestic Relations Court when the patience of the wife and family has been finally worn out. It is quite remarkable how long and how intensely these men and women, where they are the respective complainants, will suffer before they complain to the court, many times because both are to blame, often, however, through their helplessness, many times, though, through sheer patience.

Then we find a certain number of our graduates from the Boys Court, when they come to be beyond the Boys Court age, turning up in our outside criminal courts. Their sisters furnish much of the material of the bastardy court. It will be seen then that there is a family unity which comes out so regularly in our family histories in all of these courts and they treat but separate sides of it. This unitariness is further emphasized in the high degree of recidivism they all show.

As a corollary to what has been said above in relation to crime in the Boys Court, we deal here essentially with criminals, that is, those committing the so-called fundamental crimes, and from this standpoint alone offer much subject for study as well as food for thought. We find all such apprehended daily in a city of two and a half million population, as well as similar individuals from all the smaller communities who tend to congregate in the larger cities where detection is diminished and opportunities greater. We thus see them *en masse*, which offers unusual opportunities for detecting common mental and physical traits. We study them medically, including their physiology, nutrition, psychology, etc.; anthropologically, such as stigma of degeneration, nationality, etc.; and anthropometrically, such as stature, weight, and other measurements; educationally—their school records, truancy, subnormal classes, grade, etc.; and economically—we have seen that in the life of the individual we have physiological and psychological critical

periods, so also do we have economic critical periods, one of which comes within the ages covered by the Boys Court. It is in these years that he must find himself and be about his work. He is expected to become self-sustaining or mostly so, and therefore has to measure his abilities with the world.

Perhaps one of the most impressive features about our cases is the matter of recidivism, all the way from our bastardy court up to the Boys and Morals courts.

The bastardy cases repeat in that court a certain number of times and then appear in the Domestic Relations and Morals courts. Their children follow fast in their footsteps. Domestic Relations Court cases repeat and repeat, receive assistance, advice, admonition, continuations, probation, House of Correction sentences. They gravitate in a large proportion of cases into the divorce court, separations, alms house, insane asylum, feeble-minded institutions, penitentiary, etc. Their children on the whole repeat the Municipal Court cycles.

It is difficult to determine, as there are no identification records kept of sufficient control, exactly how much repeating there is in the Morals Court, but it is no doubt even higher than in the Boys Court, as prostitution is of necessity more or less openly and frequently carried on. An insignificant few are first offenders; most have already had Juvenile and other court records. These cases terminate largely in the alms house, insane asylum, feeble-minded institutions, etc. Many of them, almost all, have given birth to children in their earlier days, who keep up the traditions.

Recidivism

Recidivism is much the crux of the whole criminological situation, while at one and the same time it is the most illuminating and also most discouraging symptom in that it shows the hopelessness of our present methods of dealing with crime, and that therefore there must be something fundamentally wrong because it confirms our findings that the underlying cause in the vast majority of cases is an incurable hereditary constitutional mental defectiveness. In the following pages two sets of statistics bearing on this are given, one compiled by us from the Boys Court records, in the Bureau of Social Service, and the other from the laboratory records, and while necessarily incomplete, nevertheless they show with sufficient clearness this feature of the subject. The statistics compiled from the Boys Court records are only approximate, since there is no system of identification in operation there beyond what recognition is possible for the social worker who fills in such data on cards as name, address, etc., each morning, and what admissions of previous arrests the boys choose to make. Another big defect in the control of repeaters is the fact that the Boys Court only handles cases between the ages of 17 and 21, and since there are a large number of these boys reaching the age of 21 each year and dropping out of the Boys Court supervision, we lose track of them. Another reason for lack of control is the fact that the court is only three years old and we have no records on that large group of cases that were of the Boys Court age and committed crimes before the Boys Court was established. We also have no control beyond their own admissions as to whether they have ever been in the Juvenile Court and the number of times, nor their criminal careers after they are beyond the Boys Court age. There is another group we lose track of who have been in Pontiac and other reformatories and who broke their parole and are returned to be re-reformed without going through the Boys Court. There is another group at both extremes of the Boys Court age who have records in the

court and, to side-step them, lie about their age to evade the Boys Court with its records. Another group is made up of those serving sentences who might be sent away for several years, say from age 18 to 21 to Pontiac, for instance, and we would therefore only have them under control for one year. A certain percentage die violent or natural deaths. The court will have to be at least four years in operation before it can control its minimum record, that is, delinquents reaching ages 17 up to 21.

From the opening of the Boys Court April 1, 1914, to July 1, 1917, a period of thirty-nine months, there appeared 18,696 defendants, credited with 24,424 arrests, an average of 1.31 arrests to a boy in the Boys Court. This latter index is bad enough as it is, but it hardly even approximates the true condition of affairs, for in the first place the court has not been running long enough to control statistically the extent of repeating done by our cases, as before the inauguration of the court, April 1, 1914, we had no records at all kept on them and many of those coming before the court had already received more or less extended sentences. Second, the age span covered by the Boys Court is rather short, namely, age 17 to 21, and consequently in the beginning a certain percentage of our cases were passing beyond our jurisdiction and statistical control, above the average which will remain more or less static after the court is four years old. And, thirdly, we have no means of identification other than memory of the judges, who change more or less, or the memory of the social worker in charge of preparing the cards on the boys coming up for trial daily, or the frankness of the boys themselves. Quite a few repeaters slip through as first offenders, some being known to have as many as half a dozen aliases. There are a certain percentage of boys on parole from Pontiac and other reformatories who commit crime, but are transferred back to such institutions and consequently do not go through the Boys Court as they should, and the record is therefore not kept up. Ultimately we will find that the average arrests to a boy in the Boys Court, to say nothing of those before and after, will be much higher when we overcome the present obstacle of short existence of the court and control of this group and lack of exact methods of identification, though the former rather than the latter is more responsible for the deficiencies here. We have only had full track since the opening of the court of the small group of boys who were then aged seventeen. Those over that age were lost for our statistical control sooner or later as they approached the age limit of twenty-one.

It would be very elucidating if we could control the statistics on our cases throughout their careers, both before and after the Boys Court age, as we know indirectly that they appear in very large numbers both in the Juvenile Court before they come to us and in the Criminal Court after they leave us. The curve of arrests starts at about age six and rapidly rises. Since there is a certain percentage of cases, relatively small though it is, that begin their criminal career, or rather are first arrested, at or shortly beyond age 21, it might be advisable to extend the Boys Court age a year or two to take these in, and thus extend to these also whatever beneficent influences the Boys Court stands for, not that we can discern any tangible results from such influence on mental defectiveness from which, we are convinced, the vast majority of our delinquents are afflicted, with the exception of a small group of borderland cases that might be amenable to such influences. Such an attitude is quite consistent with the average court and its objective attitude towards crime and criminals, though here again we find that the specialized courts

of the Municipal Court of Chicago do not blindly hold to this theory and do not hesitate to deviate from it to do a piece of constructive work.

The above figures give an average of 628.71 arrests per month represented by 479.38 respondents. The above is only the average, which exhibits slight seasonal variations, but is *static* from year to year, relatively to population.

We have also compiled statistics from these records which show that in this period there were 1,538 sentences to the House of Correction, represented by 1,462 delinquents or an average of 1.05 sentences to a case for the short period covered by our records. This, of course, does not include those put on probation, committed to Pontiac or held to Criminal Court, fined or discharged. We have further computed the statistics on the Juvenile Court history of our group and find a total of 2,071 arrests credited to 1,392 boys, or an average of 1.49 arrests to a boy. We have every reason to believe that this is quite under the reality, but the recorder had to depend entirely on the frankness of the boys for this data.

When we figure out the percentage of repeaters in our courts, even though we have very little direct control after all of the really great extent of recidivism that we know to exist through our daily experience in touch with the cases, the number of crimes, amount of prostitution, number of desertions, beatings, etc., committed by the cases from the Boys, Morals, Domestic Relations and other courts, respectively, before they are apprehended, is not recorded, though we know it is very high. It is not uncommon for a boy to have perpetrated ten, fifteen or twenty thefts, hold-ups, etc., before he is caught. The years from 17 to 21 of the Boys Court allow of but a very small span in which to get data on this subject, since if a boy is caught when he is 19 and given a sentence that runs two years, we have only had him under observation from age 17 to 19; if at the same time he is finishing a term begun before he was of Boys Court age, gets out when he is 18 or 19 and is soon rearrested and given another sentence, sent back to Pontiac, for instance, we have practically had him but a very short time.

If we compute the average in the Boys and Juvenile courts our cases show an average of 2.80 arrests to a boy. This does not include the numerous arrests which these boys have undergone after they passed beyond the Juvenile Court age and before the establishment of the Boys Court.

If these boys were curable, one dose of such medicine as commitment to any of the juvenile and other custodial and reform institutions would be enough, as they have an antipathy toward them and toward recommitments quite pitiable to behold, in spite of the fact that they fortunately do not always have the same degree of sensitiveness about it that normals would, but neither does one dose nor several make any impression, regardless of how well equipped such institutions may be for their work where the case is defective. All such institutions, just like our schools, should have defective classes, though here the relations would be reversed. In the schools the normals make up the majority, in the reformatory schools and institutions the defectives make up the bulk. However, some provision should be made to separate those above the outspoken defective grade, such as the borderland cases.

Several of our boys who have committed murder have either been hanged or are serving life sentences. Most of these cases had been examined and diagnosed by us on occasions of arrest previous to the murder and all found defective and they could easily have been isolated and the homicides anticipated. All these cases have extensive previous criminal records.

From May 1st, 1914, to April 30th, 1917, there were 2,026 cases examined from the Boys Court, subdivided into the following groups:

Boys, age 17 to 21.....	1,992
Males over Boys Court age.....	12
Males under Boys Court age, 3, and one female.....	4
Female accomplices of boys.....	4
Miscellaneous	14
	2,026

The intelligence rating follows:

The boys' group, age 17 to 21, was as follows:

	Number of Cases.	Percentage.
Average Intelligence	183	9.19
High Grade Borderland Sociopaths.....	177	8.88
High and Middle Grade Sociopaths.....	102	5.12
Low Grade Sociopaths.....	138	6.96
High Grade Morons.....	1,082	54.32
Middle Grade Morons.....	235	11.80
Low Grade Morons.....	73	3.66
Imbeciles	2	0.1
Total	1,992	

Average Intelligence Group

Mental diagnoses and arrests.

Total No. of cases.	Average chron- ological age.	Average basal age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in Boys Court.	Average previ- ous arrests in Municipal Court.*	Average Juve- nile Court arrests.
183	18.83	10.36	12.59	1.6	.29	.18

In the above group of 183 cases, we have arrest records on 171. From the whole group of 171 cases, the average arrest in outside criminal branches of the Municipal Court per boy was .29. The average computed only on boys arrested was, per boy, 1.58. Juvenile Court records of average intelligence group computed on 171 cases gives average arrest per boy for whole group of .18. In all courts the average arrest per boy was 1.31.

One boy sent to Pontiac had twenty-three indictments against him, of hold-up and larceny. He had fair average intelligence, with dementia praecox hebephrenia. His history is given in appendix.

In this group of 171 cases, six have been in St. Charles Reform School, one also in John Worthy School; one had been in Juvenile Court three times; two spent seventeen months in St. Charles; one eighteen months in Huntington Reformatory; one was in Dunning three times, and committed by us the fourth time.

In a group of 57 cases of average intelligence, but with some form of psycho-

*Average previous arrests does not include Juvenile Court, and covers arrests of these boys in our outside criminal branches prior to establishment of Boys Court. This is consequently gradually decreasing, and in another year will have disappeared.

The longer the Boys Court is in operation, the lower will be the average indices of arrests in these branches, as, for example, in computing the report in 1915, we found the average for high grade sociopaths was .57, as against .20 in this report, or average arrest to a boy of 1.66 in 1915 report, to 1.28 in this report. For middle grade sociopaths, it was 0.20, as against 0.52 in 1915, or an average arrest to a boy of 1.25 in 1915, to 1.0 in this report. As is quite obvious, this feature will be practically entirely eliminated when the Boys Court is in existence four years.

pathy (with the exception of two, who were arrested only once, and then in the Boys Court—they both had single basal), the number of arrests ran as follows:

	B. C.	P. A.	Juv. Ct.
One arrest	39	5	6
Two arrests	8	1	2
Three arrests	8	1	1
Four arrests	2	..	..
Five arrests	2	2	..

Average Intelligence Group—Psychopathy

In this group of 183 cases, we had a total of seventy-five cases of dementia præcox of various forms, such as hebephrenia, katatonia and paranoides. Of these cases:

- Eight were complicated by alcoholism.
- Eleven were complicated by moral defect.
- Two were complicated by homosexuality.
- One was complicated by juvenile paresis.
- One was complicated by drug addiction.
- One was complicated by hysteriform seizures.

Of the above cases, three were outspoken paranoides. One was a katatonic, and one was dementia præcox querulans. The number of basal years in a group of 57 cases of dementia præcox and psychopathic constitution were computed, and it was found that 11 or 19.3% had double basals, and 10 or 19.3% had triple basals.

In this group of 183 cases, we had sixteen cases of psychopathic constitution of an outspoken nature. Two of these cases were complicated by drug addiction.

High Grade Borderland Sociopath

Mental diagnoses and arrests.

In this group were 177 cases.

Total No. of cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in Boys Court	Average arrests in other criminal branches Mun. Ct.	Average arrests in Juv. Ct.
177	18.62	9.90	12.31	1.55	.36 ¹	.30

Out of this group, 49 boys, or 27.68%, admitted 79 arrests previous to establishment of Boys Court in other criminal branches of the Municipal Court, or an average of 1.62 arrests to a boy; 39, or 22.03%, admitted 50 arrests in the Juvenile Court, or an average of 1.28 arrests to a boy. In the group there were 44, or 24.86% cases of dementia præcox. They were complicated as follows:

- Eight were alcoholics; one of these also drug addict.
- Twelve were moral defects; one of these was effeminate; one excessive masturbator.²
- Four were drug addicts.
- One was a moral pervert.
- One was effeminate.
- One had active pulmonary tuberculosis.

One of these was "the cave man," a boy of 19; he is a high grade borderland sociopath, plus dementia præcox hebephrenia. He was arrested three different

¹This grows less and less as the Boys Court is longer in operation, until it is four years old, when they will be eliminated entirely. In our last report it averaged .56 and 1.7 respectively.
²Most dementia præcox cases are given to masturbation to excess, carried on to older years, also other sex aberrations.

times in the Boys Court for committing rape, and once in the Morals Court for the same charge. Another boy of the group was arrested as a beggar, soliciting alms in office buildings, claiming he was totally deaf. The examination in the laboratory disclosed that he was a simulator. We have had several simulators of this nature in the Boys Court. One boy tried to simulate amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, through knowledge he had picked up in his experience in clinics for nervous and mental diseases.

In this group of 177 cases, there were 13 cases of psychopathic constitution. In this group there was one epileptic, who was also alcoholic. Seventeen had been in institutions—six of them had been committed to John Worthy School—one had been in Pontiac Reformatory eighteen months—one had been in St. Charles for seven months—one boy had been in both the John Worthy School and Parental School.

High and Middle Grade Sociopaths

Mentality and arrests

No. of cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in Boys Court	Average arrests in other criminal branches Mun. Ct.	Average arrests in Juv. Ct.
102	18.52	9.9	12.21	1.6	.37	.33

Fifty-one, or 50% of these cases, admitted having been in other criminal branches of the Municipal Court before the establishment of the Boys Court, with an average arrest of 1.3. Forty-six, or 45.09% of this group of 102 cases, admitted having been in Juvenile Court, with an average arrest of 1.5. This gives a combined average arrest for the group of 2.3, or a combined average of arrests per case of 4.4.

In this group we have 41 cases, or 40.19% of dementia praecox, principally of the hebephrenic forms; one was katatonic. Five of these cases were complicated with alcoholism; one was a drug habitue; one was epileptic and effeminate; one was a moral defect; one was a simulator; one had hydrocephalus and pulmonary tuberculosis; one out-spoken katatonic case was colored.

In this group of 102 cases, 8, or 7.84%, had psychopathic constitutions; one had juvenile paresis.

Thirteen of the group had been in institutional homes; three boys had been in the John Worthy School, one also in Pontiac for two years; another had been in the Parental School three times, St. Charles one year, and Pontiac. The last two cases were dementia praecox cases.

Low Grade Sociopath

Mentality and arrests

No. of cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in Boys Court	Average arrests in other criminal branches Mun. Ct.	Average arrests in Juv. Ct.
138	18.82	9.51	12.0	1.65	.25	.45

Twenty-three, or 16.66%, admitted arrests in other branches of the Criminal Court before the establishment of the Boys Court, with an average arrest of 1.1.

Thirty-four, or 24.63%, admitted arrests in Juvenile Court, with an average arrest of 2.02.

In this group of 138 cases, 67, or 48.55%, were cases of dementia praecox, principally hebephrenic form, with a few katatonics; these were further complicated

in five cases by alcoholism; one was a moral defect; one was effeminate; one had juvenile paresis.

In the group of 138 cases there were 18, or 13.04%, with psychopathic constitutions, three of which were complicated with alcoholism.

In the group of 138 cases, one had epilepsy, *petit mal form.* There were six colored boys.

Twenty admitted having been in custodial institutions, such as Parental School, John Worthy School, St. Charles, etc.; in one case six times, in another five times, and seven were in twice that we know of; one boy, a dementia praecox case, was in Pontiac eight years. He was no sooner out than he was re-arrested in a strong arm assault, in which he was educating his cousin, also a praecox. They were both found guilty and sentenced. One boy, a dementia praecox case, has been in the Boys Court four times, and broken probation twice.

Eighteen boys admitted thirty-three commitments to custodial institutions, such as Parental School, John Worthy School, St. Charles, etc., distributed as follows:

Two had been in Juvenile Home once.

One had been in Juvenile Home twice.

Two had been in John Worthy once.

One had been in John Worthy twice.

One had been in John Worthy three times.

Two had been in Parental School once.

Two had been in Parental School and John Worthy twice.

Two had been in Parental School and St. Charles once.

One had been in Parental School and St. Charles twice, and John Worthy once.

One had been in St. Charles and Pontiac once.

One had been in Pontiac once.

Two had been in homes once.

Case, age 19, p[ro]p[ro]fhebe[ph]renia, five arrests in Boys Court, six in Juvenile Court, was in Parental School twice, four and six months, St. Charles twice, fifteen months and three months, and John Worthy School three months.

Case, age 17, p[ro]p[ro]fhebe[ph]renia, two arrests in Boys Court, three in Juvenile Court; Parental School six months, St. Charles, five months.

Case, age 17, p[ro]p[ro]fhebe[ph]renia, two arrests in Boys Court, three in Juvenile Court; St. Charles, eighteen months; Pontiac, one year, and \$500.00 fine.

Case, age 24, p[ro]p[ro]fhebe[ph]renia, Juvenile Court record, four arrests in Boys Court, last for murder. On one of his previous arrests he was quite katatonic, committed to the Psychopathic Hospital, from whence he was committed to one of the state asylums for insane, from which he was paroled to his mother after a few months.

Case, age 19, p[ro]p[ro]fhebe[ph]renia, four arrests in Boys Court, six in Juvenile Court; Parental School three times (four months, eight months, three months); St. Charles, five months; John Worthy twice (seven months and three months).

Case, age 17, p[ro]p[ro]fhebe[ph]renia, two arrests in Boys Court; two in Juvenile Court; St. Charles, fifteen months; Parental School, three and one-half months.

Case, age 18, p[ro]p[ro]fhebe[ph]renia, two arrests in Boys Court, two in Juvenile Court; was in John Worthy School.

Case, age 19, p[ro]p[ro]fhebe[ph]renia, four arrests in Boys Court, five in Juvenile Court; was in John Worthy twice.

Case, age 18, p[ro]p[ro]fhebe[ph]renia; one arrest in Boys Court; three in Juvenile Court; was in Juvenile Home.

Case, age 23, p[ro]p[ro]fhebe[ph]renia, two arrests in Boys Court; one in Juvenile Court; eight years in Pontiac; nine months in jail. He was a valedictorian at Pontiac, and committed a "strong arm" hold-up shortly after release from Pontiac.

Case, age 20, psychopathic and alcoholic; four arrests in Boys Court; one in Juvenile Court.

Case, age 19, pifropfhebephrenia, nine arrests in Boys Court; one in other criminal branches; one in Juvenile Court.

Case, age 19, pifropfhebephrenia; five arrests in Boys Court, one in Juvenile Court, once in Juvenile Home.

Case, age 21, pifropfhebephrenia, Juvenile Court record, had been committed to St. Charles and John Worthy schools, five arrests in Boys Court, last for murder, since been hung. His younger brother, who has exactly the same diagnosis, is now arrested for murder.

Case, age 21, pifropfhebephrenia; five arrests in Boys Court.

Case, age 20, pifropfhebephrenia; five arrests in Boys Court, one in Juvenile Court.

Case, age 16 (misstated age in Boys Court).

In the above 93 cases, 28 had double basal ages, 4 had triple basal ages, 1 had quadruple basal ages.

High Grade Borderland Morons

Mental level and arrests

No. of cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in Boys Court	Average arrests in other criminal branches	Average arrests in Juv. Ct.
					Mun. Ct.	
31	18.68	9.0	11.8	1.35	.22	.93

In this group, four admitted previous arrests in other criminal branches of the Municipal Court before the establishment of the Boys Court, with average of 1.75 arrests to a boy.

In the group of 31 cases, nine admitted having been in Juvenile Court, with average of 3.22 arrests to a boy.

Psychopathy of High Grade Borderland Moron Group

In this group there were twenty-one cases with diagnoses of dementia praecox; two of these were complicated with alcoholism, and another a confirmed sodomist.

In this group of 31 cases, there were seven with diagnoses of psychopathic constitution; one of these complicated with alcoholism; one was effeminate; one was a colored boy.

In this group of 31 cases, the following data were obtained in regard to commitments to custodial institutions, such as John Worthy School, St. Charles, Parental School, etc. Seven boys are credited with seventeen commitments, an average of 2.43 commitments to a case.

2 boys were in once.

1 boy was in two times.

1 boy was in three times

1 boy was in four times.

1 boy was in five times.

1 boy was in Criminal Court, aged 16, for hold-up and burglary. He had two Juvenile arrests, and four in Boys Court. He is a dementia praecox case. One boy was in St. Charles twice, serving three years in all. Another boy was in Glenwood for two and a half years. His first arrest was at age of 9. Another boy was in St. Charles twenty-nine months. Another boy had four arrests in Juvenile Court, served four terms in St. Charles, had two arrests in criminal branches of Municipal Court, and one in Boys Court. This was his record to age eighteen. He is a dementia praecox case.

High Grade Morons
(Mental age 10.1—12.0)
Mental level and arrests.

No. of cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in Boys Court	Average arrests in other criminal branches	Average arrests in Juv. Ct.
					Mun. Ct.	
1,051	18.41	8.71	11.08	1.8	.43	.58

In this group, 261 or 24.85% of the boys admitted 482 previous arrests in other criminal branches of the Municipal Court; an average of 1.85 arrests to a boy.

In this group of 1,051 cases, 287, or 27.33% of the boys, admitted 521 arrests in the Juvenile Court, or an average of 1.81 to a boy.

Psychopathy of High Grade Morons

In this group of 1,051 cases, there were 303 diagnosed as dementia praecox (pfpopfhephrenia). Thirty-five of these were complicated by alcoholism; eight by drug addiction; four by moral defect; one was a sex pervert; one was effeminate; one by juvenile paresis; one was a pederast, and had active lues with syphilitic condylomata of anal region. One was an urning (a passive pederast).

In the group of 1,051 cases, there were forty-two diagnosed as psychopathic constitution; twelve were complicated by alcoholism; one was effeminate; one had juvenile paresis.

In this group of 1,051 cases, seven had epilepsy; two had out-spoken tuberculosis; one had congenital lues.

In a group of 322 high grade moron cases tabulated, there were fourteen colored boys, one full-blooded Indian, one half Indian and half colored. One boy had been a snuff addict since age 6.

In the group of 1,051 cases, the following rather incomplete data were obtained: 146 boys admitted commitment to custodial institutions, such as Parental School, John Worthy School, St. Charles, Pontiac, Feehanville, Lincoln State School for Feeble-Minded, etc., before coming into the Boys Court.

In a tabulation of 322 consecutive cases, 77 admitted having been in custodial institutions before coming into the Boys Court, with a total of 135 commitments, or an average of 1.75 to the case; they were distributed as follows:

- 51 committed one time.
- 16 committed two times.
- 4 committed three times.
- 3 committed four times.
- 1 committed five times.
- 1 committed eleven times.
- 1 committed twelve times.

The following notes on a few of these cases give a side light on their careers:

One boy was in the Juvenile Court eight times, and once in the Boys Court. Seven of his Juvenile Court arrests were for truancy. He was a high grade moron.

One boy, age 17, a case of pfpopfhephrenia (17, three basals, total mental age 11.8), in Boys Court six times, in Juvenile Court ten times; was in Parental School three times, and once in John Worthy School. He was in Juvenile Court eight times for truancy, and twice for burglary.

Case, age 17, pfpopfhephrenia, arrested fourteen times in all, three times in Juvenile Court, once in Boys Court, and other arrests in criminal branches of Municipal Court.

Case, age 19, pifropfhebephrenia; was in Lincoln six years; ran away; arrested for burglary; re-committed to Lincoln; ran away again. His father is a high grade moron plus chronic alcoholism. His mother is a pifropfhebephrenic, deserted her family to live with a colored man, and is also a chronic alcoholic.

Case, age 17, pifropfhebephrenia; in Parental School one year; St. Charles twice, for a total of three years; and in John Worthy six months; was in Juvenile Court four times.

Case, age 18, pifropfhebephrenia; in Juvenile Court three times; in Boys Court nine times; was in St. Charles; within nine months he ran away four times, and was returned each time. He has also been in John Worthy and Feehanville.

Case, age 18, pifropfhebephrenia; twice in Boys Court; four times in Juvenile Court; was in St. Charles twice; and in John Worthy twice.

Case, age 18, pifropfhebephrenia; started twenty different fires.

Case age 18, pifropfhebephrenia; alcoholic; was in State Insane Asylum at Dunning one year.

Case, age 20, pifropfhebephrenia, in Juvenile Court once; Boys Court once; and thirteen times in other criminal branches of Municipal Court. On six of thirteen arrests was held to Criminal Court, and discharged on all but one, on which he was found guilty and sent to Pontiac, served seventeen months.

Case, age 19, pifropfhebephrenia; three arrests in Boys Court; two in other criminal branches; one in Juvenile Court; was in Reform School, Plainfield, Indiana, two years and four months.

Case, age 17, pifropfhebephrenia; five arrests in Boys Court; four in Juvenile Court; in St. Charles ten times; Parental School once.

Case, age 18, pifropfhebephrenia; nine arrests in Boys Court; one in other criminal branches of the Municipal Court, and four in Juvenile Court; was in St. Charles, John Worthy, Parental School, and Feehanville.

Case, age 17, pifropfhebephrenia; four arrests in Boys Court; six in Juvenile Court; in St. Charles twice, John Worthy once.

Case, age 17, high grade moron; psychopathic; two arrests in Boys Court; three in Juvenile Court; served fourteen months in St. Charles; twice in John Worthy School; once six months, another time four months.

Case, age 19, pifropfhebephrenia; seven arrests in Boys Court; three in Juvenile Court; was in Parental School and John Worthy School.

Case, age 21, pifropfhebephrenia; three arrests in Boys Court; three in other criminal branches; was in Pontiac Reformatory twenty-three months.

Case, age 19, pifropfhebephrenia; two arrests in Boys Court; three in Juvenile Court; was in Parental School twice.

Case, age 19, pifropfhebephrenia; once in Boys Court; once in other criminal branches; three times in Juvenile Court; was in Parental School twice.

Case, age 20, pifropfhebephrenia; once in Boys Court; twice in Juvenile Court; St. Charles fourteen months; Pontiac Reformatory one year.

Case, age 18, psychopathic, one arrest in Boys Court, two in Juvenile Court; twice in St. Charles, eighteen months each time.

Case, age 17, pifropfhebephrenia; one arrest in Boys Court; two in Juvenile Court; Parental School four months; St. Charles eighteen months.

Case, age 17, pifropfhebephrenia; one arrest in Boys Court; ten in other criminal branches; three in Juvenile Court; arrested for singing and begging on street cars each time.

Case, age 17, pifropfhebephrenia; one arrest in Boys Court; six in Juvenile Court; was in Parental Home one year.

Case, age 18, pifropfhebephrenia; four arrests in Boys Court; two arrests in Juvenile Court; was in St. Mary's two years; St. Charles eighteen months.

Case, age 17, pifropfhebephrenia; ten arrests in Boys Court; four in other criminal branches; six in Juvenile Court.

Case, age 17, pifropfhebephrenia; two arrests in Boys Court; three in Juvenile Court; was in St. Charles once; Parental School twice.

Case, age 19, pifropfhebephrenia; two arrests in Boys Court; three in Juvenile Court; in John Worthy once.

Case, age 18, pifropfhebephrenia; five arrests in Boys Court; three in Juvenile Court; was in St. Charles twice.

Case, age 17, pfpofhebeephrenia; two arrests in Boys Court; two in Juvenile Court; in Parental School twice.

Case, age 19, pfpofhebeephrenia; four arrests in Boys Court; two in Juvenile Court; was in St. Charles one and one-half years.

Case, age 18, pfpofhebeephrenia; three arrests in Boys Court; eight in Juvenile Court; was in St. Charles fifteen months.

Case, age 17, pfpofhebeephrenia; one arrest in Boys Court; four in Juvenile Court; once in John Worthy School.

Case, age 18, pfpofhebeephrenia; one arrest in Boys Court; three in Juvenile Court; was in Juvenile Home and Glenwood School.

Case, age 17, pfpofhebeephrenia; two arrests in Boys Court, three in Juvenile Court; was in John Worthy School.

Case, age 18, pfpofhebeephrenia; nine arrests in Boys Court; six in other criminal branches; and two Juvenile Court arrests.

Case, age 18, pfpofhebeephrenia; two arrests in Boys Court; six in other criminal branches; and one in Juvenile Court.

Case, age 18, pfpofhebeephrenia; three arrests in Boys Court; one in Juvenile Court; St. Charles eight months; Pontiac one year.

Case, age 18, pfpofhebeephrenia; four arrests in Boys Court; four in Juvenile Court.

Case, age 19, psychopathic; two arrests in Boys Court; four in other criminal branches; one in Juvenile Court.

Case, age 17, pfpofhebeephrenia; three arrests in Boys Court; five in Juvenile Court; was in John Worthy three months; St. Charles eighteen months.

Case, age 20, psychopathic plus alcoholism; nine arrests in Boys Court.

Case, age 19, pfpofhebeephrenia; seven arrests in Boys Court; one in Juvenile Court; was in Parental School.

Case, age 20, pfpofhebeephrenia; eight arrests in Boys Court; one in Juvenile Court.

Case, age 17, psychopathic; six arrests in Boys Court; one in Juvenile Court; was in Parental School.

Case, age 20, pfpofhebeephrenia; three arrests in Boys Court; one in Juvenile Court.

Case, age 17, pfpofhebeephrenia; three arrests in Boys Court; two in Juvenile Court; St. Charles eighteen months; Parental School nine months.

Case, age 17, pfpofhebeephrenia; colored; five arrests in Boys Court.

Case, age 18, pfpofhebeephrenia plus alcoholism; seven arrests in Boys Court; committed to feeble-minded institution at Lincoln.

Case, age 20, pfpofhebeephrenia; five arrests in Boys Court; two in Juvenile Court.

Case, age 19, pfpofhebeephrenia plus alcoholism; six arrests in Boys Court; one in other criminal branches.

Case, age 20, pfpofhebeephrenia; in Boys Court seven times.

Case, age 19, pfpofhebeephrenia; in Boys Court five times.

Case, age 19, pfpofhebeephrenia; two arrests in Boys Court; two in Juvenile Court. His brother was also in Boys Court at age of 17; also pfpofhebeephrenia; was sent to Pontiac Reformatory.

Case, age 18, tests 11 years mentally, snuff addict since age 6. Four arrests in Boys Court; one in Juvenile Court; was in St. Charles.

Case, age 20, pfpofhebeephrenia; in Boys Court eight times.

Case, age 18, pfpofhebeephrenia; in Boys Court six times.

Case, age 21, pfpofhebeephrenia; in Boys Court five times; in Juvenile Court once.

Case, age 19, pfpofhebeephrenia; in Boys Court six times; Pontiac one year.

Case, age 19, pfpofhebeephrenia; in Boys Court seven times.

(Mental age 9.1—10.0)

No. of cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in Boys Court	Average arrests in other criminal branches Mun. Ct.	Average arrests in Juv. Ct.
235	18.41	7.83	9.69	1.73	0.37	0.45

In this group of 235 cases, 59 or 25.1%, admitted 98 arrests in Juvenile Court, or an average of 1.66 arrests to a boy.

In the group there was one case diagnosed as psychopathic constitution; two epileptics; one case of hysteria.

In the group of thirty-four cases, ten had been in John Worthy School, seven had been in St. Charles, two boys were both in St. Charles and John Worthy, two in dependent homes, one was in John Worthy, Parental School and Lincoln, one was in St. Charles and Lincoln, three were in Parental School, two had been in John Worthy School and Lincoln, five had been in Lincoln.

(Mental age 7.1—9.0)

No. of cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in Boys Court	Average arrests in other criminal branches Mun. Ct.	Average arrests in Juv. Ct.
73	17.95	7.01	8.55	1.76	0.36	0.46

In this group of seventy-three cases, nineteen boys, or 26.03%, admitted thirty-one arrests in the Juvenile Court, an average of 1.63 arrests to a boy.

Psychopathy of Low Grade Morons

In this group there were fourteen cases diagnosed as dementia præcox (pfpof-hebephrena), three were complicated with alcoholism.

In this group of seventy-three cases we had two diagnosed as psychopathic constitution, one of these was complicated with alcoholism. In a tabulation of twenty-one cases there were two colored boys.

In the group of seventy-three cases the following data, necessarily quite incomplete, were obtained on commitment to custodial institutions, such as Parental School, John Worthy School, St. Charles, Pontiac, Lincoln, etc. Seven admitted having been committed to such institutions.

In a tabulation of twenty-one cases we found four boys had been in once, one boy twice, one boy three times. Two of these were in the Parental School, one was at St. Mary's as a dependent, one was in Lincoln twice, another was in Lincoln twice and also committed to Working Boys' Home for ninety days, another also committed to Working Boys' Home.

Imbeciles

(Mental age 3.0—7.0)

Mental level and arrests

No. of cases.	Chron. age.	Basal mental age.	Total mental age.	Arrests in Boys Court
2	19	5	6.4	1
	21	3	4.8	1

The first boy, age 19, was committed by us to the feeble-minded institution at Lincoln. The second boy, age 21, had been in Lincoln feeble-minded institution four years and was recommitted by us from the Boys Court.

Imbeciles School Records

The boy age 21 never attended school and the boy age 19 began school age 9, left age 14 and never got out of the first grade.

Cases Over Boys Court Age: All High Grade Morons

(Mental age 10.1-12.0)

No. of cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in Boys Court	Average arrests in other criminal branches Mun. Ct.	Average arrests in Juv. Ct.
12	25.25	8.75	11.44	1.33	1.33	0.41

Eight cases, or 66.66%, admitted sixteen arrests in other branches of the Municipal Court, or an average of two arrests per case.

Three cases admitted five arrests in the Juvenile Court, or an average of 1.66 arrests per case.

In this group of twelve cases, five admitted seven commitments to custodial institutions, such as Parental School, John Worthy School, etc., or an average of 1.4 commitments to a case. One of these cases had been arrested four times; first

arrest in Boys Court was for robbery; had been in Pontiac for carrying concealed weapons; had three other arrests, once violating parole and twice for drunkenness; he was a case of dementia praecox. Another dementia praecox, chronic alcoholic case, was under arrest once in Boys Court for robbery; had five previous arrests in other criminal branches, all for robbery. He was also in Juvenile Court twice and served the following sentences—three to the House of Correction, one year, six months, three months, respectively. Another dementia praecox case has had one arrest in Boys Court for stealing auto tire—sentenced to House of Correction; he had two previous arrests in other courts, once for drunkenness, once in Naval Prison in Haiti for one year.

Another dementia praecox case had three arrests in Boys Court, all for disorderly conduct, for fighting; in other courts one arrest for larceny; was sent to the House of Correction; he was twice in the Juvenile Court from which he was sent once to St. Charles, the other time to the John Worthy School.

Psychopathy

Of the group of twelve cases, nine were diagnosed as cases of dementia praecox; two of these were complicated by alcoholism.

As an interesting corollary to the above, we give the results of examination of four of the wives of cases in the above group, all of whom are high grade morons, and two were also cases of dementia praecox and one psychopathic:

No. of cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in Boys Court	Average arrests in other criminal branches Mun. Ct.	Average arrests in Juv. Ct.
4	29.0	8.5	11.0	0.75	0.50	0.25

Of the group three were also under arrest in Boys Court with their husbands, with three arrests, or an average of one per case. Two admitted two arrests in other criminal branches, or an average of one arrest per case. One was also in Juvenile Court, is a dementia praecox and was arrested as an accomplice to her husband in a hold-up. Another was a colored woman, psychopathic, arrested for slashing her husband with a razor. Another woman was arrested for going to cabarets with other men, once in Boys Court with a minor, and once in another court.

Cases Under Boys Court Age: All High Grade Morons

No. of cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in Boys Court	Average arrests in Juv. Ct.
3	14.33	8.33	10.86	1.0	3.66

Two of the above were cases of dementia praecox (pīropfhebeephrenia). One of these boys was in a reformatory for one and one-half years for stealing money from his father. From age four to twelve he was committed for incorrigibility to a juvenile home. Was in Juvenile Court four times; escaped once by boldly walking out of a court detention room; later recaptured. The other boy was in Juvenile Court six times and once in Boys Court. He has been in St. Charles; also sentenced to Pontiac for a year and a fine of \$100; has also served a sentence in the House of Correction.

There was one female under Boys Court age. She was age 9, qualitatively a low grade sociopath plus dementia praecox (highly sexed). She had one brother in Joliet Prison, one in Pontiac Reformatory, and her sister was in Morals Court. They all are low grade sociopaths plus dementia praecox. The brother who was in Joliet later suicided and the father is suspected of having suicided.

Other Cases in Boys Court

The following is an additional group, comprising fourteen cases with the following mental classification: two were high grade borderland sociopaths, one age 19, one age 20, both psychopathic and alcoholic; two low grade sociopaths, one age 19, dementia praecox, one 21, dementia praecox and alcoholic; five were high grade morons, four of whom were cases of dementia praecox of which one was complicated with alcohol; one was psychopathic. In the group of fourteen cases there were also two cases of dementia praecox, one age 16, one age 20. There was a man, age 35, dementia praecox and sex pervert. One man, age 41, was epileptic and alcoholic; one boy, age 17, idiot.

Synopsis of Psychopathy of 779 Cases in Boys' Court

	Number of Cases.	Percentage.
Dementia praecox	509	65.34
Dementia praecox plus alcoholism.....	79	10.14
Dementia praecox plus drug addiction.....	1	0.14
Dementia praecox plus moral defect.....	28	3.59
Dementia praecox plus moral defect plus excessive masturba- tion	1	0.14
Dementia praecox plus homosexual.....	2	0.28
Dementia praecox plus juvenile paresis.....	3	0.42
Dementia praecox plus drug addiction.....	15	1.92
Dementia praecox plus hysteriform.....	1	0.14
Dementia praecox plus sex pervert.....	3	0.42
Dementia praecox plus effeminate.....	3	0.42
Dementia praecox plus tuberculosis.....	2	0.28
Dementia praecox plus epileptic plus effeminate.....	1	0.14
Dementia praecox plus simulator.....	2	0.28
Dementia praecox plus hydrocephalus plus tuberculosis.....	1	0.14
Dementia praecox plus sodomist.....	1	0.14
Dementia praecox plus urning (passive pederast).....	1	0.14
Dementia praecox plus pederast plus active lues plus syphilitic condylomata of anal region.....	1	0.14
Psychopathic constitution	83	10.65
Psychopathic constitution plus alcoholism.....	19	2.43
Psychopathic constitution plus alcoholism plus drugs.....	2	0.28
Psychopathic constitution plus juvenile paresis.....	2	0.28
Psychopathic constitution plus effeminate.....	2	0.28
Epilepsy	10	1.41
Epilepsy plus alcoholism.....	1	0.14
Idiot (one boy, age 17).....	1	0.14
Hysteria	1	0.14
Snuff addict (since 6 years old).....	1	0.14
Congenital lues	1	0.14
Tuberculosis	2	0.28

School Records

	Average Intelligence Group* 8.65%	High Grade Borderland Sociopaths 8.18%	High and Middle Grade Sociopaths 5.23%	Low Grade Sociopaths 6.89%	High Grade Borderland Morons 1.60%	High Grade Morons (10.1-12.0) 50.64%	Middle Grade Morons (9.1-10.0) 15.76%	Low Grade Morons (7.1-9.0) 2.28%	Cases under E. C. Age, all High Grade Morons 0.15%	Cases over E. C. Age, all High Grade Morons 0.627%
No. cases	166	158	101	133	31	977	304	44	3	12
Average chron. Age	18.83	18.58	18.4	18.8	18.68	18.42	18.37	18.23	14.33	25.25
Average basal mental age	10.36	9.95	9.9	9.5	9.0	8.71	7.84	7.13	8.33	8.75
Average total mental age	12.58	12.28	12.2	12.06	11.8	11.08	9.69	8.6	10.86	11.44
Average age began school ...	6.28	6.19	6.1	6.2	6.22	6.56	6.96	7.57	7.66	7.25
Average age left school	14.93	14.79	14.5	14.7	14.06	14.29	13.9	13.62	13.33	14.50
Average grade ...	8.33	7.81	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.18	4.86	3.45	6.33	5.66

It must always be borne in mind that many boys with good average intelligence make a poor school showing because of psychopathy, such as psychopathic constitution, dementia praecox, etc., a rather severe reflection on our school systems in their handling of these cases.

It will be seen from the foregoing statistics that the mental age and school grade correspond very closely; for instance, that the boy with the nine-year-old mentality gets as far as the fourth grade and no farther in spite of the fact that he continues in school to age fourteen or fifteen; the same is true for the case with a ten-year-old mentality, the fifth grade is the limit; the same for the case with an eleven-year-old mentality, the sixth grade is reached and no higher, in spite of all efforts of special teachers, special classes, etc., and the number of years the case attends.

The non-understanding of such patent and clear-cut facts and the significance of it by many in the pedagogical field who propose to eliminate such defectiveness by prolonging the school age to sixteen years is quite incomprehensible, in fact, legislation along such lines has already been instituted, which is another lesson admonishing us that legislation along these and similar lines should only be based on scientific investigation and data.

We are not criticizing this extension of the school age in the least from the additional standpoint that the cases would also lose two years in learning a bread-winning occupation, for our experience teaches us only too forcibly that our cases on the whole make no better showing here than in school.

*We have computed high-school grades in this group by calling first year grade 9, second year grade 10, third year grade 11 and fourth year grade 12. None of our cases ever attended an academic course in college; a few made desultory attempts at attending business colleges. Of the above group seven reached first year high school, nine reached second, four reached third and two reached fourth year high school; none graduated.

Special classes should only be under supervision of a psychologist who is also a psychiatrist and neurologist. Many feeble-minded experts without these latter qualifications have thrown together all abnormal cases into one group which they in their naïveté believed to be all feeble-mindedness, to the prejudice of all involved, for such misunderstanding and inappropriate treatments and maladjustments as the psychopaths and dementia praecox cases get under these conditions are very often responsible for katatonic accesses and even typical hysteriform, epileptoid and continued katatonic attacks, the latter often quite prolonged. Since we are beginning to realize that much of the secondary dementia in dementia praecox and epilepsy is due to repeated attacks of katatonia in the former and convulsions in the latter, we should proceed here with more circumspection. Teachers of special classes have consulted us concerning their troublesome cases, sent to them with the diagnosis of feeble-mindedness by feeble-minded experts, when, as a matter of fact, they were cases with normal mentality, but suffering from psychopathic constitution, dementia praecox or juvenile paresis.

It is imperative that the feeble-minded and psychopathic cases should be handled in special classes, just as much so for reformatories as schools, as a matter of fact, throughout their whole school career. Those with combined defect should be placed in the psychopathic class and the curriculum should only be arranged in consultation with a psychopathologist after a thorough examination of the cases and such classes should be under the direct supervision of psychopathologists. These latter should be conscientious enough to prepare themselves properly for the important mission they will be entrusted with, bearing so directly on the welfare of the individual as well as society, for it will be here, too, that cases for isolation in colonies will be weeded out. The following should be the minimum requirements for such a position: five years in the general practice of medicine with correlated clinical and laboratory work, specialization in psychiatry and neurology, with at least six months' service in an institution for the feeble-minded and six months in an institution for the insane, including as well sufficient psychological preparation and laboratory work, with correlated subjects such as educational psychology, etc. For this will be the place eventually in which our defectives, our potential criminals, will be detected and committed directly to an appropriate custodial institution and thus anticipate their delinquent careers to the ultimate advantage of themselves as well as society, and at the same time through isolation remove the most prolific source of their reproduction.

The vast majority of our boys and a certain percentage of our girls have been chronic truants from school, especially those with the intelligence of morons or lower. Truancy is what brings quite a number of them for the first time into the Juvenile Court. According to their mentality they begin to play truant when the class work grows beyond their capacity. Since a high percentage of our cases test around eleven years mentally, we find as a correlate these begin their truancy in the sixth and seventh grades.

The psychopath and praecox are also given to running away and truancy, though on the whole not so systematically as where there is combined defect.

The schools harbor about two per cent of outspoken defectives, feeble-minded and psychopathic. These two per cent of defectives of the departing class of the schools are thrown out upon the streets each year, the majority sooner or later.

to be thrown on their own resources. We all know that such defectives cannot conform to normal standards, cannot sustain themselves, and that they will conflict with environment, with the law, therefore under present conditions we must be prepared to contend with this static influx on the community each year. It is practically static, whether we view it from the angle of the schools, the drafted army, criministically, or from any other socio-economic focus. It offers no more differences in this respect than the birth and death statistics do to actuaries in computing their vital statistics and predictions, as the ranks of the defective are recruited each year by this influx. It shows up in the school, in the Juvenile Court, in the Boys, Morals and bastardy courts, and, in fact, in all socio-economic behavior.

Formal tests for general diagnostic purposes in many respects are quite superfluous, as after all, the "world test," the ability to conform in general behavior to the relatively broad margins of environment, is the one, in the last analysis, "worth in terms of service to the community," that the man in the street will measure one's fitness or unfitness by. The "world test" is a test of the socio-economic actions and reactions of the individual to his environment, which is subjectively psychological and objectively socio-economic. It takes an account of his behavior from birth to the grave, as well as before and after, of his heredity through his ascendants and descendants, a sort of debit and credit, profit and loss account of his worth to the community. This takes account of his infancy, school and economic preparatory period, and employability and productivity. The vast majority of the cases that go later to make up the army of the unemployable, dependents and delinquents, could be detected and isolated in their early years, practically all could be detected not later than the school years and segregated at this time to the incalculable advantage of all concerned, and thus anticipate the trials and tribulations of the Juvenile Court, the various specialized courts of the Municipal Court, the Criminal Court, and finally simplify our custodial institutions such as the reform schools and reformatories, work houses, alms houses, and such other penal and eleemosynary institutions and organizations, thus reducing their number, standardizing the work, and eliminating much of the secondary wastefulness of time, energy and money and disconnectedness inherent in the present system. It would also release a considerable number of workers in medicine, the law, ministry, teaching profession, and social service work.

If any other machine required as many *reparateurs* as the social machine does, necessitated by its human seconds, it would be quickly changed.

The following statistics were computed from the records on file in the Boys Court and only approximate actualities, the real seriousness of conditions, as there is no system of identification nor checking up and the boy's word had to be taken. Almost invariably, where we have been able to check up, as might be expected, the records were much worse than admitted by the defendant. They cover a period of thirty-nine months, from the opening of the court on April 1, 1914, to July 1, 1917.

Number of arrests in Boys Court.....	24,524
Number of defendants.....	18,696
Average number of arrests for each defendant in Boys Court.....	1.31
Number of arrests in Juvenile Court.....	2,071
Number of defendants.....	1,392
Average number of arrests for each defendant in Juvenile Court.....	1.49
Combined average individual arrests, both courts.....	2.80
Percentage of boys admitting having been in Juvenile Court.....	7.44

Number of commitments to Parental School before becoming of Boys Court age	264
Number of individuals committed.....	233
Average commitments per individual to Parental School.....	1.13
Number of commitments to John Worthy School.....	263
Number of individuals committed	238
Average commitment per individual.....	1.12
Combined average individual arrests, Parental School and John Worthy School	2.25
Number of commitments to St. Charles Reform School.....	221
Number of individuals committed.....	196
Average commitment per individual.....	1.13
Combined average individual commitments, Parental School, John Worthy School and St. Charles Reform School.....	3.38
Number of commitments to Pontiac Reformatory.....	242
Number of individuals committed.....	238
Average commitment per individual.....	1.02
Combined average individual arrests, Parental School, John Worthy School, St. Charles Reform School and Pontiac Reformatory.....	4.30
Average arrests monthly in Boys Court.....	628.79
Average defendants monthly in Boys Court.....	479.38
(No records are kept here of arrests on our cases beyond the Juvenile Court age and before the opening of the Boys Court.)	
Sentences to House of Correction.....	1,538
Number of defendants.....	1,462
Average sentence per defendant.....	1.05
Approximate cost to the city of those sentenced to House of Correction at estimate of twelve hundred dollars per conviction.....	\$1,845,600.00
(This does not include those sent to Pontiac Reformatory, receiving jail sentences, held to Criminal Court, placed on probation, fined, committed to feeble-minded institutions, insane asylums, etc.)	
Arrests in outside criminal branches of Municipal Court of Chicago before Boys Court was opened, based on admissions on boys themselves	2,531
Number of defendants.....	1,867
Average arrests for each defendant.....	1.36
Combined individual arrests or commitments, Parental School, John Worthy School, St. Charles Reform School, Pontiac, Outside Courts	5.66
Number of commitments to other institutions not included in any of foregoing, such as Reform Schools, Glenwood, Feehanville, Lincoln, St. Mary's, Insane Hospitals, Cook County School, etc.....	125
Number of individuals committed.....	118
Average commitment per individual.....	1.06
Combined individual arrests or commitments, Parental School, John Worthy School, St. Charles Reform School, Pontiac Reformatory, Outside Courts, Miscellaneous.....	6.72

As a matter of interest we append herewith the summary of a random selection of 117 cases from the Boys Court that were either sentenced to Pontiac Reformatory directly from the court or held to the Grand Jury and then sentenced from the Criminal Court.

Some of these cases had been examined when under arrest on a previous occasion, some at the time of the arrest, which occasioned their being sent to Pontiac, others after they had served time in Pontiac, been released and rearrested.

Records of arrest on Pontiac cases are more or less incomplete because many reach their twenty-first birthday and are therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the Boys Court and because many Pontiac boys who break their parole are sent directly back to Pontiac without going through the court and having a trial on their new charges.

Records of Arrests

Case	Age	Date in L&b.	Diagnosis	Arrests
A. L.	18	11-9-'15	High grade moron plus dementia præcox ..	9-28-'14 2012 (disorderly), disch. 10-7-'14 Larceny, 10 days House of Cor., \$1 and costs. 6-3-'15 2012, disch. 6-24-'15 Larceny, held to Crim. Ct. bond \$1500, 6 mo. County Jail. 11-24-'16 Stole stolen auto and re- turned it to owner for reward of \$100; held to Crim. Ct., \$1500, Pontiac. 11-28-'17 Stole auto, House of Cor. 2 mo.
W. K.	18	2-8-'15	High grade sociopath	10-7-'14 Burglary, held to Crim Ct. 1-11-'15 2012, disch. 5-4-'15 Larceny, held to Crim Ct. \$500, Pontiac. 1 arrest in Juv. Ct.
J. A.	18	12-2-'14	High grade moron plus alcoholic abuse	7-9-'14 2012, disch. 10-9-'14 2012, drew a knife on a man, fined \$15 and costs, House of Cor. 42 days. 12-2-'14 Robbery, held to Crim. Ct., Pontiac. 3-7-'17 Larceny, disch. for want of prosecution. 4-3-'17 2012, disch. 5-21-'17 2012, disch. 11-12-'17 Robbery, accused of jack- rolling, disch. 1 arrest in Juv. Ct.
B. A.	20	11-20-'17 In. Lab. from M. C.	High grade border- land moron, dement- tia præcox hebe- phrenia	7-21-'15 Larceny, disch. 9-15-'16 Caught at Fox Lake with stolen auto; Pontiac. 1 arrest in Juv. Ct.
B. N.	17	6-30-'14	Fair average intelli- gence plus psycho- pathic	6-30-'14 Burglary, prob. 1 yr., restitu- tion \$10. 7-21-'16 Burglary, broke in store and opened safe with hammer; Crim. Ct. \$3,000, Pontiac.
J. I.	17	10-7-'14	High grade moron...	10-7-'14 Burglary, Crim. Ct., Pontiac. 6-11-'17 2012, disch. 10-1-'17 Susp. robbery, disch. 12-3-'17 2012, fined \$25. 12-17-'17 2012, \$15 and costs, House of Cor. 12-22-'17 2012, disch. 2-13-'18 Vag., 3 mo. House of Cor. Previous arrests 9. Also Juv. Ct. arrest.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
R. O.	18	10-20-'15	Middle grade moron.	4-22-'14 Larceny, Juv. Ct., disch. 7-27-14 2012, disch. 5-22-15 Burglary, broke into tailor shop, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, found not guilty. { 10-19-'15 Burglary, stole auto, Crim. Ct., Pontiac. { 10-19-'15 Crimes against nature.
T. N.	17	12-2-'14	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	12-2-'14 2012, disch. 12-14-'14 2012, was drunk. House of Cor., \$10 and costs. 3-20-'15 Mother had him arrested, his brother also, fined \$100, prob. 6 mo. 4-10-'15 Burglary (2), disch. 4-17-'15 Stole brass, House of Cor. 3 mo., \$1 and costs. 7-21-'15 2012, disch. 7-31-'15 2012, sitting in vacant flat, disch. 8-18-'15 Stole a Ford, disch. 3-11-'16 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$2,000. 5-23-'17 2012, \$25 and costs, House of Cor., motion to vacate, disch. 6-7-'17 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$2,000, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. 3 times; 18 mo. in St. Charles.
T. E.	19	3-15-'15	High grade moron...	{ 3-15-'15 Stealing lead pipe, prob. 1 yr., restitution \$10. { 10-21-'16 Robbery and hold-up, arrested in saloon during shooting in hallway; Crim. Ct., \$500, Pontiac.
J. T.	17	4-14-'15	High grade moron...	{ 4-13-'14 Larceny, prob. 6 mo. { 8-3-'14 Larceny, House of Cor. 30 days. { 9-14-'14 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$2,000. { 12-23-'14 Robbery (3), Crim. Ct., \$1,000 each charge, Pontiac.
S. R.	16	10-5-'14	High grade moron...	{ 4-2-'14, Larceny, disch. { 10-5-'14 Robbery, Crim. Ct., \$2,500. { 1-25-'16 Burglary and larceny; burglary 1 yr. in House of Cor., \$200 and costs; larceny, prob. 1 yr. { 1-2-'17 2157 (disobeying traffic regulations), \$1, paid. { 2-10-'17 Larceny, stole \$64 from druggist, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac. { Juv. Ct., John Worthly School, St. Charles 1 yr.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
E. I.	17	6-7-'16	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	{ 6-29-'16 2012, prob. 1 yr. 8-26-'16 2012, disch. 1-19-'17 2012, accused of burglary. 4-20-'17 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. 6 times; St. Charles twice.
W. E.	17	10-27-'14	High grade moron...	10-27-'14 Burglary, sent to Pontiac.
J. L.	19	9-14-'14	Borderland sociopath plus dementia præcox hebephrenia...	{ 8-3-'14 Larceny, violated parole, House of Cor. 30 days. 9-14-'14 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$2,000. 12-23-'14 Robbery (3), Pontiac.
V. L.	17	12-6-'16	High grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia...	{ 12-6-'16 Robbery (2), held up 2 men with gun, Crim. Ct., \$6,000, Pontiac.
A. A.	17	5-2-'16	High grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia...	{ 4-25-'16 Larceny (2), climbed poles and cut copper wire, prob. 1 yr. 8-5-'16 Attempt robbery, \$25 and costs. 11-1-'16 Burglary, riding in stolen cars, Crim. Ct. \$1,500, Pontiac.
J. N.	20	5-29-'14	High grade moron...	2-17-'15, Crim. Ct., Pontiac.
B. E.	18	11-8-'16 11-20-'14	Low grade sociopath plus dementia præcox	{ 11-20-'14 Assault, Crim. Ct., \$10,000, Pontiac. 11-8-'16 Robbery, held up saloon with gun, Crim. Ct., \$5,000. Juv. Ct. 3 times, John Worthly School 3 times.
J. E.	17	5-25-'14	High grade moron...	{ 5-25-'14 2012, disch. 9-18-'15 rec. stolen property; Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac. 1-26-'18 2012, taken out of pool room. Juv. Ct. once.
L. H.	17	6-14-'15	High grade moron plus psychopathic..	{ 5-14-'15 2012, disch. 6-14-'15 2012, \$25 and costs, House of Cor. 9-24-'15 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. twice, John Worthly School twice.
B. E.	18	11-8-'16	Low grade sociopath plus dementia præcox	{ 11-20-'14 Assault, deadly weapon to commit murder, Crim. Ct., \$10,000, Pontiac. 1-7-'15 Rec. stolen property (2), (1) disch., (2) fined \$10 and costs, paid. 11-8-'16 Held up saloon, had gun, Crim. Ct., \$5,000, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. 3 times, John Worthly School 3 times.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
H. R.	17	6-5-'14	Middle grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia....	6-5-'14 2012, disch. 7-6-'14 2012, fined \$10 and costs. 10-22-'14 2012, fined \$5 and costs. 10-26-'14 2012, disch. 11-5-'14 2012, fined \$5 and costs. 12-5-'14 Out of House of Cor. 1 week, 2012, fined \$100 and costs. 7-12-'15 Hold-up, told man to hold up hands, man refused, case shot him; Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pontiac. John Worthy School 2 months. 15 previous arrests.
M. S.	17	6-28-'15	Middle grade moron plus dementia præcox	6-28-'15 Larceny by bailee, prob. 1 yr., restitution of \$1. 10-17-'16 Robbery, held up man in Consumer's Co., Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. once. 2 previous arrests.
J. I.	19	1-20-17	High grade borderland sociopath plus psychopathic	8-31-'16 Larceny, stole auto, prob. 1 yr. 1-20-'17 Robbery, accused of hold-up, Crim. Ct., \$1,500 on each charge, Pontiac. Juvenile Court once.
R. E.	18	2-5-'17	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	4-3-'16 Stole 3 Fords, 6 mo. House of Cor., motion to vacate. 1-20-'17 Shooting in city limits, \$5 fine paid. 2-5-'17 Robbery, in on 3 stick-up jobs with gun, Crim. Ct., \$2,500, Pontiac.
A. L.	18	11-12-'15	High grade moron...	11-2-'15 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, prob. 1 yr. 4-12-'16 Burglary and larceny, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac 1 yr., plus \$100 and costs. 12-29-'17 2012, was in car not belonging to him, boy with him had gun, \$200 and costs.
W. E.	18	9-14-14	High grade moron...	8-12-'14 66 ch. S. P. O., 2012 in park, House of Cor., \$25 and costs. Out of work 3 mo., mother in epileptic hospital at St. Charles. 9-14-'14 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$2,000. 12-23-'14 Robbery (3), Crim. Ct., \$1,000 each charge, Pontiac.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
J. C.	18	1-6-'16	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	5-19-'15 Tried to hold up grocery clerk, House of Cor. 3 mo., \$1 and costs. 9-16-'15 Broke into grocery store, caught in store, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac. Previous arrests, 1 for robbery, 2 for larceny.
E. E.	19	7-7-'16	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	1-16-'14 Larceny, disch. 3-12-'15 Larceny (2), House of Cor., \$1 on one charge, other disch. 9-23-'15 Stealing grain from railway, House of Cor. 30 days, \$1 and costs. 7-7-'16 Larceny, stole a horse, Crim. Ct., \$2,000, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. 3 times, St. Charles 18 mo., 2 mo. and 1½ yrs.
J. L.	17	5-14-'15	High grade moron...	3-31-'17 Held up man 7 p. m. with gun, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac. Placed on prob. 3-6-17 for larceny. Juv. Ct. 4 times.
F. S.	18	1-13-'15	High grade moron...	1-13-'15 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1000, Pontiac. Previous arrest larceny, served 15 days.
W. A.	20	6-15-'14	Middle grade moron.	5-24-'14 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,000. 6-15-'14 Accused of following man, disch. 8-8-'14 2012, prob. 6 mo. 11-24-'14 Larceny, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pontiac. Previous arrest for larceny; House of Cor. 8 mo. Juv. Ct. once; served 3 mo. in John Worthy School.
F. K.	18	7-22-'14	High grade moron	7-22-'14 Larceny, disch. 10-17-'14 Burglary, House of Cor., \$25 and costs. 3-30-'15 Larceny, stole 2 hams off a wagon, disch. 4-24-'15 Stole tools from railway car, returned them, 6 mo. House of Cor., \$1 and costs. 5-22-'15 2059, trespassing on R. R., fined \$25 and costs, House of Cor. 1-7-'16 Poolroom raid, disposition unknown. 1-25-'16 Burglary, Crim. Ct., Pontiac. Two or 3 previous arrests, once in Juv. Ct., sent from there to John Worthy School.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
J. I.	18	2-21-'16	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	1-23-'15 Signed employer's name to \$3.63 check, 2 charges of forgery and 1 false pretense, prob. 1 yr. 2-4-'16 Conspiracy to rob, picked up in poolroom, accused of trying to rob minister, disch. 3-21-'16 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$3,000, Pontiac.
P. N.	19	6-8-'16	High grade moron plus psychopathic..	6-8-'16 Tried to break into junk dealer's, Crim. Ct., \$2,000, prob. 1 yr. 8-21-'16 Assault with deadly weapon, \$100 and costs. 4-26-'17 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac. - Juv. Ct. 3 times; St. Charles 15 mo., Parental School twice.
E. A.	19	7-31-'14	Average intelligence plus dementia præcox	7-6-'14 2012, disch. 7-31-'14 Larceny, disch. 12-28-'14 Larceny, House of Cor., 6 mo., \$1 and costs. 4-24-'15 Burglary, disch. 8-13-'15 Accused of stealing auto, disch. 9-14-'16 Robbery, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, 8 mo. County Jail. 10-29-'17 Attempt rape and robbery, woman complainant 33 yrs. old, Crim. Ct. \$1,500 each charge, Pontiac. - Juv. Ct. once; John Worthy 3 mo.
E. U.	17	12-13-'16	High grade borderland moron plus psychopathic	10-30-'15 Broke into 3 stores, out of 1 got \$17, 2d \$5 and 3d \$52, disch. 8-28-'16 Had gun, \$100 and costs. 12-5-'16 On street 3 a. m., disch. 1-8-'17 Robbery, rec. stolen property, on one disch., on other House of Cor., 3 mo., \$1 and costs. 5-5-'17 Burglary, Crim. Ct. \$1,000, not guilty. 10-9-'17 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac. - Juv. Ct. twice; St. Charles. 1 yr., and 18 mo., larceny.
B. N.	17	11-1-'16	Fair average intelligence plus psychopathic	4-25-'16 Larceny (3), stole copper wire from telephone poles, House of Cor. 6 mo., motion to vacate, prob. 1 yr. 11-1-'16 Burglary, broke into auto garage, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
C. D.	18	12-7-'15	Average intelligence plus dementia præcox	9-22-'14 2012, disch. 12-7-'15 Robbery (2), held up 2 men with gun, Crim. Ct., \$2,000 each charge. 12-13-'15 Burglary (2), broke into 2 flats, stole clothing and jewelry, Crim. Ct., \$2,000 each charge, Pontiac. Has since left Pontiac and been killed in hold-up.
J. E.	20	10-24-16	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	11-1-'16 Crimes against children, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac.
J. A.	17	8-10-'16	Average intelligence plus dementia præcox plus alcoholic..	8-15-'16 Burglary, assault to kill, broke into house at night, was caught, Crim. Ct., \$400, Pontiac. Previous arrest in Knoxville, Tenn.
F. T.	20	4-10-'17	High grade moron...	8-19-'14 Burglary (2) Crim. Ct., \$1,000 each charge, 1 yr. prob. 12-1-'14 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,000. 1-27-'15 Poolroom raid, disch. 2-16-'15 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pontiac. 4-10-'17 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, House of Cor. 9 mo. In Parental School.
G. H.	21	5-27-14	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	2-14-17 Robbery, held up 3 Marshall Field drivers with gun, got \$57, Crim. Ct., \$1,000 each charge, Pontiac.
F. O.	17	12-4-'14	High grade moron...	10-29-14 2012, prob. 6 mo. 12-4-'14 2012, disch. 4-26-'15 Stole auto, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac.
J. E. (married)	17	11-20-'15	Middle grade moron.	6-26-'16 Robbery, Crim. Ct., \$1,500. 7-14-'16 Robbery, hold-up with gun, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. twice.
G. E.	19	3-9-'17	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	1-4-'17 2012, prob. 6 mo. 1-30-'17 2012, on street 2 a. m., disch. 3-9-'17 Robbery, 10 or 11 stick-up jobs, 9 charges held to Crim. Ct. on \$3,000 each, others disch. for want of prosecution, Pontiac. 2 previous arrests Ft. Wayne. Served 2 yrs. 7 mo. in reformatory, Plainfield, Ind.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
L. E.	18	9-8-'16	Middle grade moron plus acute syphilis and cerebral lesion.	8-9-'15 Larceny, prob. 1 yr. 9-8-'16 2012, fight, disch. 3-30-'17 Burglary, stole brass from boat house, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac.
E. K.	18	1-26-'16	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	1-26-'16 Robbery, held up 2 men with gun, Crim. \$6,000, Pontiac.
W. O.	20	1-5-'15	High grade moron...	2-10-'15 Burglary (3), disch. on one, on other 2 held to Crim. Ct. \$1,000 each, Pontiac.
L. L.	19	7-22-'14	High grade moron...	7-22-'14 Larceny, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, paroled. 7-18-'14 2012, hanging round pool-room, disch. 4-15-'15 Larceny, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pontiac. 7-25-'17 Larceny, turned over to parole agent from Pontiac.
J. P.	19	1-14-'15	High grade moron...	9-29-'14 Larceny, House of Cor. 20 days. 1-14-'15 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pontiac. 5-24-'17 2012, disch. 2 previous arrests; has been in Juv. Ct.
S. O.	17	12-3-'14	Middle grade moron.	12-3-'14 Burglary (5), Crim. Ct., \$1,000 each, Pontiac.
A. S.	18	6-8-'14	High grade borderland moron.....	6-8-'14 2012, discharged. 4-23-'15 2012, disch. 4-26-'15 Broke into restaurant, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac. - Previous arrest, served 6 mo. in House of Cor. - Has been in St. Charles, John Worthy School and Feehanville.
T. K.	17	9-8-'16	High grade moron plus psychopathic..	4-3-'16 2012, disch. 9-1-'16 Burglary, disch. 9-27-'16 2012 Sleeping in basement, disch. 12-15-'16 Burglary, broke into house, got clothes, watch and ring, Crim. Ct. \$1,000, Pontiac. - Juv. Ct. 3 times. - St. Charles 14 mo., John Worthy School twice, 6 mo. and 4 mo.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
S. T.	19	12-11-'16	High grade moron...	12-24-'15 2012 Sleeping in hallway, disch. 3-20-'15 2012, disch. 7-29-'15 Burglary, stole bicycle from 3 boys who had previously stolen it, disch. 8-30-'15 Burglary (3), Crim. Ct., \$1,500 each charge. 1-3-'16 2012 Watchman caught him in alley 2:30 a. m., fined \$200 and costs. 8-4-'16 2012, disch. 8-10-'16 Burglary, broke into house and got caught, \$25 and costs. 12-11-'16 Burglary, assault to kill, Crim. Ct., \$1,000 each charge, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. twice; has been in John Worthy School.
T. W.	19	6-8-'16	High grade moron plus psychopathic..	5-11-'15 2012 Sleeping in barn, \$25 and costs, paroled 6 mo. 1-10-'16 2012, disch. 3-14-'16 2012 In alley 1 a. m., \$10 and costs. 6-8-'16 Attempt burglary, Crim. Ct., \$5,000, prob. 1 yr. 1-19-'17 Larceny, 30 days House of Cor., \$1 and costs. 4-26-'17 Burglary, broke into Edgebrook Station, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. once. Has been in Glenwood as dependent.
E. O.	20	12-9-'16	Low grade sociopath plus dementia præcox	7-20-'14 Larceny, prob. 1 yr. 12-14-'14 2012, \$10 and costs, House of Cor. 10-20-'15 2012 on railroad property, disch. 12-31-'15 Trespassing on railroad, trying to beat way out of town, prob. 1 yr. 12-9-'16 Robbery, robbed a junk man, took him into barn to hold him up, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pontiac.
J. I.	18	5-24-'17	High grade sociopath plus psychopathic..	5-24-'17 False pretense, got suit of clothes, 3 silk shirts, ties, shoes and hat on account, prob. 1 yr. 7-12-'17 Con game, forged and tried to pass check of \$100, Crim. Ct. \$2,500 each charge, Pontiac.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
J. U.	17	10-29-'15	High grade moron...	{ 2-26-'14 2012, disch. 5-2-'14 Larceny, stealing lumber, House of Cor. 5 days, \$1 and costs. 7-9-'15 2012, disch. 10-29-'15 Larceny, Crim. Ct., \$500. 9-28-'16 2012, fined \$1. 11-8-'16 Robbery and stick-up, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. once, stole a football, prob.
P. K.	19	11-1-'16	High grade moron plus dementia præ- cox	{ 4-18-'16 2012, disch. 10-31-'16 Robbery, Crim. Ct. 2 charges, \$2,000 each charge, Pon- tiac.
F. K.	20	5-28-'14 1-13-'16	Middle grade moron.	{ 4-24-'14 2012, disch. 5-28-'14 2012, disch. 2-17-'15 Larceny, House of Cor. 30 days, \$1 and costs. 4-24-'15 2031, vagrancy, disch. 8-10-'15 Vagrancy, disch. 1-13-'16 Robbery, Crim. Ct., \$2,000, Pontiac.
T. C.	19	9-14-'17	High grade moron...	{ 12-2-'16 Larceny, prob. 1 yr. 10-14-'17 Burglary, larceny and con game, disch. on con game and bur- glary, on larceny charge House of Cor. Juv. Ct. once.
J. C. (brother to T. C.)	17	1-20-'15	High grade moron...	{ 1-20-'15 2012, disch. 1-26-'15 Larceny (2), one disch., other House of Cor. 30 days, mo- tion to vacate, prob. 6 mo. 3-11-'15 2012 In vacant lot 2 p. m., disch. 4-23-'15 Larceny, House of Cor. 30 days, \$100 and costs. 5-3-'16 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$3,000, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. 3 times. Parental School 5½ mo., John Worthy School 4 mo. and 3 mo.
W. T. (colored)	18	4-19-'15	Average intelligence plus dementia præ- cox	{ 4-29-'15 Rape, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pon- tiac. 1 previous arrest, disch.
F. E.	18	5-24-'15	High grade moron...	{ 5-24-'15 Crimes against children, Crim. Ct., \$2,000, Pontiac.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
P. C.	18	11-12-'14	High grade moron...	10-17-'14 2012, disch. 11-27-'14 2012, \$10 and costs. 12-7-'14 Robbery and larceny, House of Cor. 6 mo. 7-31-'15 Robbery (8) and 1 larceny, Crim. Ct., Pontiac.
E. O.	18	10-13-'14	Low grade moron...	10-13-'14 Larceny, disch. 2-19-'15 Larceny, prob. 6 mo. 5-26-'15 2012, \$25 and costs. 7-30-'15 Larceny, House of Cor. 10 days. 9-9-'15 Burglary, stole 5 bicycles, Crim. Ct., Pontiac.
W. F.	19	12-4-'17	High grade border-land moron plus dementia præcox.....	10-20-'14 Larceny and burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pontiac. 12-4-'17 Accused of robbery, Crim. Ct., \$1,000. Twice in Juv. Ct. 2012.
A. T.	17	6-14-'14	High grade moron...	6-15-'14 Larceny, prob. 1 yr. 8-11-'14 2012, disch. 8-9-'15 Burglary (2) Crim. Ct., \$1,000 each, Pontiac. 2 previous arrests for burglary, on one disch., other \$100 and costs.
H. D.	19	6-9-'14	High grade moron...	1-3-'15 Robbery, Crim. Ct., \$3,000, Joliet from 1 to 14 yrs.
G. T.	19	9-17-'14	High grade border-land moron.....	3-24-'14 2012, disch. 9-17-'14 2012, disch. 2-16-'15 Held up 5 men with toy gun, Crim. Ct., Pontiac.
J. M. (colored)	18	3-20-'15	High grade moron...	3-18-'15 Burglary, broke into butcher shop, disch. 11-25-'15 Larceny, disch. 3-9-'16 Larceny, Crim. Ct., House of Cor. 6 mo. 7-7-'16 2012 and larceny, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pontiac.
F. K.	19	2-4-'16	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	3-19-'14 2012, dich. 12-14-'14 2012, disch. 12-17-'14 Larceny, House of Cor. \$1 and costs. 6-7-'15 2012, disch. 11-6-'15 Stole pocketbook, House of Cor. 2 mo., \$1 and costs. 2-4-'16 Assault, attempt to kill, Crim. Ct., Pontiac.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
I. R.	18	5-27-'14	High grade moron...	5-27-'14 2012, disch. 8-14-'14 2012, House of Cor., \$50 and costs. 8-22-'14 2012, \$25 and costs. 11-28-'14 Robbery, disch. 1-2-'15 Robbery, disch. 1-9-'15 2012, disch. 4-5-'15 Attempt burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,000. 4-23-'15 2012, disch. 5-13-'15 Robbery, Crim. Ct., \$1,000. 1-10-16 Burglary, rec. stolen property, House of Cor. 6 mo., \$100 and costs. 3-1-'16 Accused attempt burglary, Crim. Ct., \$3,000. 2-17-'17 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, jumped bond, caught 3-29-'17, Pontiac. Juv. Ct.
H. U.	19	2-19-'15	Low grade sociopath plus dementia præcox hebephrenia...	2-26-'15 Robbery, five charges, Crim. Ct., Pontiac. Held up four men with a gun. Was hanged 2-15-'18, age 22, for killing policeman.
A. E.	19	2-9-'15	Average intelligence plus psychopathic..	2-9-'15 Burglary, broke into jewelry store, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pontiac.
R. B.	17	12-7-'15	High grade moron...	12-7-'15 Joy-riding in stolen car, prob. 1 yr. 12-27-'15 Robbery (2), Crim. Ct., \$2,000 each, Pontiac.
J. B.	15	1-4-'15 10-30-'17	High grade borderland sociopath plus dementia præcox..	12-30-'15 Robbery (2) and Larceny (2), prob. 1 yr. 5-24-'16 Larceny, accused of trying to ride in auto without owner's consent, House of Cor. for violating his probation. 6-6-'16 Larceny and violating prob., 7 mo. 23 days House of Cor., \$100 and costs. 10-30-'17 Larceny, disch. 12-20-'17 Larceny, robbery, burglary, Crim. Ct. on 4 charges, \$4,000, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. 3 times. St. Charles School 7 mo. Charged with having stolen 60 or more automobiles in 1915.
(baby bandit) (brother to R. B.)				

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
K. T.	20	4-10-'17	High grade moron...	8-19-'14 Burglary (2), Crim. Ct., \$1,000 each, prob. 1 yr. 12-1-'14 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,000. 1-27-'15 Poolroom raid, disch. 2-16-'15 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pontiac. 4-10-'17 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,000. Previous arrest 2012, served House of Cor. 43 days. Several Juv. Ct. arrests.
F. U. (red pepper bandit)	18	12-22-'15	Average intelligence plus dementia præcox	12-22-'15 (1) Assault with intent to rob. (2) Robbery 9 charges and 2 charges. Held to Crim. Ct. on 4 charges, \$1,000 each; 2 disch. for want of prosecution, Pontiac. Previous arrest Paris, Ill., vagrancy, served 20 days.
J. T.	18	10-28-'14	High grade moron...	5-3-'15 Broke into restaurant, caught, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac. 6-6-'17 2012 \$5 and costs. 2 previous arrests, House of Cor., \$50 and costs for each.
J. E.	18	6-28-15	Low grade sociopath plus dementia præcox	7-1-'15 2012, disch. 7-14-'15 Robbery, hold-up, Crim. Ct., \$2,000. 10-26-'16 (1) Attempt robbery, (2) Robbery, 2 charges, held up man with gun, Crim. Ct., \$7,500, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. once, has been in St. Charles.
F. E.	19	9-1-'14	High grade moron	5-23-'15 Larceny, House of Cor. 30 days, \$10 and costs. 8-24-'14 2012, House of Cor., \$50 and costs. 3-11-'16 Held up man with gun, Crim. Ct. \$3,000, Pontiac. 3 previous arrests, 2 for 2012, on one disch., other fined \$50 and costs; another arrest, selling stolen goods.
L. M.		3-22-'17	High grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia...	3-22-'17 Larceny, Pontiac 11 months. Out of Pontiac two months, stole two wagon loads of fruit. Held to Criminal Ct. Juvenile Ct. twice. Parental School 6 mos. Lincoln F. M. Institution, ran away three times, was sent back once from Boys Court.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
J. A.	17	7-31-16	High grade moron plus alcoholic plus psychopathic	4-13-'14 2012, disch. 7-21-'14 2012, disch. 7-27-'14 2012, disch. 1-2-'15 2012, disch. 8-2-'15 2012, disch. 8-9-'15, Fighting in restaurant, disch. 12-14-'15 Burglary, drinking, Crim. Ct., \$2,500, Pontiac. 3 previous arrests 2012, fined on 2, disch. on 1. Juv. Ct. once.
A. K.	17	1-16-'17	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	11-20-'16 Had loaded gun, said he was holding it for another boy, prob. 6 mo. 1-16-'17 Larceny, stole brass from railroad, sold it for \$3. Bond for capias ordered. 6-11-17 Burglary, broke into drug store, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, Pontiac. Juv. Ct. twice.
M. E.	20	3-16-18	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	1-19-'15 Larceny 2 charges. Stealing brass. House of Cor. 5 mo. 6-12-'15 2012 disch. 6-12-'16 Burglary, Pontiac 1 yr. 3-15-'18 Broke into junk store, got 200 lbs. of brass. Pontiac 1 yr., \$100 and costs. Juv. Ct. (2), John Worthy 3 mo.
F. R.	19	1-29-'18	High grade moron	11-22-'17 2012, with boy who had gun, did not know it; \$25 and costs, House of Cor., motion to vacate; disch. 1-26-18 Malicious mischief, 2012; disch. 2-19-'18 Burglary (3). Broke into 2 drug stores; Crim. Ct., \$2,500 each, Pontiac. Juvenile Ct. twice; St. Charles and Parental School.
E. G.	18	3-19-15	High grade borderland moron plus dementia præcox ..	2-5-'15 2059, disch. 3-19-'15 Burglary, disch. 2012, \$25 and costs. 7-2-'15 2012 On R. R. property, had fight with officer, disch. 7-9-'15 2012 On street 12:30 a. m., disch. 1-29-'16 Burglary. Conspiracy to rob, disch. 12-15-'17 Robbery (5) on street 11 p. m. Larceny (1), Crim. Ct., \$2,500 each, Pontiac.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
J. E.	17	1-14-'18	Low grade sociopath plus dementia katonina	1-14-18 Burglary, broke into cafe coach; says he wanted something to eat; accused stealing silver, Crim. Ct., \$800, Pontiac. - Juv. Ct. twice, prob.; larceny, auto.
H. A.	17	6-2-'15	High grade moron, cocaineist	6-2-'15 Larceny, stole bicycle, prob. 6 mo. 12-23-'15 2807 (had a gun), \$100 and costs. 1-8-'18 Burglary, broke into house in daytime, got jewelry, 4 watches, Crim. Ct., \$2,000, Pontiac.
M. E.	19	4-17-'17	High grade borderland moron plus predementia præcox	4-17-'17 2012, disch. 6-11-'17 2012 Walked around Chicago all night, picked up 6 a. m., disch. 8-16-'17 2012 \$15 and costs, House of Cor. Larceny, disch. In an alley. 10-8-'17 2012, accused of robbery, disch. 11-2-'17 Burglary, stole 8 mfg. covers, disch. 11-30-'17 Burglary, broke into furniture store, got rugs, tried to sell them. Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Pontiac. - Juv. Ct. once, St. Charles 17 mo.
G. L. (colored)	19	5-27-'16	Low grade sociopath plus psychopathic..	10-2-'15 Robbery, Crim. Ct., \$1,000. 5-23-'16 Robbery, Crim. Ct., \$3,000, disch. 7-24-'16 Robbery, Pontiac 1 yr., \$1,000 and costs. 11-19-'17 Robbery, accused of hold-up, Crim. Ct., \$1,000, Joliet. - Morals Court once, \$1 and costs.

Boys sentenced directly to Pontiac from Municipal Court

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
J. A.	19	6-3-'15	Average intelligence plus psychopathic..	6-3-'15 (1) Larceny, (2) Forgery, (3) Larceny. Father had him arrested; stole \$105 from father, left home; disch. for want of prosecution. 5-16-'16 (1) Larceny, (2) Embezzlement; stole \$16 from Thompson's. (1) Pontiac 1 yr., \$100 and costs; (2) disch.
E. O.	19	4-28-'15	High grade borderland moron plus dementia præcox...	4-28-'14 Burglary, disch. 4-28-'15 Mother had him arrested staying out late nights, disch. 7-7-'15 2012, prob. 6 mo. 10-19-'15 2012, disch. 10-22-'15 2012, disch. 11-1-'15 Walking on street 11 p. m., disch. 11-12-'15 2012 On street late, disch. 2-28-'16 2012 Drunk, \$25, paid. 5-25-'16 Larceny, riding in stolen car; Pontiac 1 yr., \$100 and costs. 2-11-'18 Receiving stolen property, jury trial. Juv. Ct., St. Charles 7 mo., staying away from home.
D. C.	17	7-18-'16	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	7-18-'16 Robbery and larceny, had gun; Pontiac 1 yr., \$100 and costs. Juv. Ct. once, St. Charles 18 mo.
J. E.	17	9-1-'15	Average intelligence plus pre-dementia præcox	9-1-'15 Took lead out of basement; House of Cor. 6 mo. 1-8-'17 Obtaining money under false pretenses; got meat on some one else's name, Pontiac 1 yr., \$300 and costs. Juv. Ct. once, St. Charles 15 mo.
C. S.	17	5-28-'17	High grade moron...	5-28-'17 Larceny, worked around movie theater, took \$50 out of cash box, went to Scranton, Iowa, caught there; Pontiac 1 yr., \$1 and costs.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
N. O.	18	4-11-17	Middle grade moron plus predementia præcox	6-29-'16 2012, disch. 4-11-'17 Larceny, "found" pocket-book; sent to Lincoln, ran away several times. 6-4-'17 Burglary, lead pipe, Crim. Ct., \$1,000. 6-27-'17 Larceny, "found a bike," \$50 and costs. 8-24-'17 Burglary, receiving stolen shoes, Crim. Ct., \$1,000. 12-7-'17 Larceny, Pontiac 1 yr., \$50 and costs. 2012, 2029, disch. Juv. Ct. 3 times; Parental School 1 yr., St. Charles 26 mo., ran away.
S. E.	18	2-23-'16	High grade moron...	2-23-'16 Received stolen property, forgot to return pair of shoes stolen by younger brother. House of Cor. 60 days, \$25 and costs. 7-10-'16 Burglary, broke into garage, got 7 tires and 2 bathing suits, Pontiac 1 yr., \$100 and costs. Juv. Ct. twice, John Worthly School 3 months.
T. C.	16	7-18-'16	High grade moron plus predementia præcox	10-30-'15 Burglary (2). Broke into saloon, got \$52, disch. Broke into 2 butcher shops, got \$17 and \$5, disch. 7-18-'16 Robbery and larceny, had gun, Pontiac 1 yr., \$100 and costs. Juv. Ct. 6 times; St. Charles 1 mo., ran away; House of Cor. 4 mo.
G. I.	17	6-17-'14	Low grade sociopath plus dementia præcox	6-17-'14 Larceny, bicycle, prob. 1 yr. 7-3-'14 Larceny, 2 pipes from Fair, House of Cor. 10 days. 9-8-'14 2012, disch. 12-22-'14 Larceny (2), disch. 6-8-'15 978, disch. 1-10-'16 2012, disch. Larceny, Crim. Ct., \$2,000, dismissed. 4-1-16 Assault deadly weapon, Pontiac 1 yr., \$500 and costs. Larceny, disch. 6-11-'17 2012, disch. 6-18-'17 2012, \$200 and costs, House of Cor. 1-25-'18 2012, trans. jury branch. Juv. Ct.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
J. L.	18	10-29-'15	Average intelligence plus dementia præcox moral defect...	10-29-'15 Obtaining money under false pretenses (2). Took watch, House of Cor. 2 mo. 4-10-'16 False pretenses, Pontiac 1 yr., \$500 and costs. Previous arrest 1, 2012, House of Cor. 30 days.
M. N.	17	4-7-'16	High grade moron...	7-24-'14 2012, disch. 11-12-'14 2012, disch. 4-10-'16 Larceny, Pontiac 1 yr., \$100.
W. O.	17	11-29-'15	High grade moron...	11-29-'15 Larceny, took toys from 10-cent store and \$5.75 from 10-cent store belonging to scrub woman; prob. 1 yr. 12-8-'15 Larceny, prob. 1 yr. 4-18-'16 Burglary (2). Broke into barn where candy was stored, Pontiac 1 yr., \$100 and costs. Juv. Ct. twice, St. Charles.
W. L.	18	2-25-'15	Middle grade moron plus dementia præcox	4-22-'14 Larceny, disch. 2-25-'15 Burglary, disch. Mal. mischief, House of Cor. 90 days. 7-1-'15 Larceny, accused of stealing harness, disch. 4-22-'16 Larceny, Pontiac 1 yr., \$100 and costs. 12-21-'16 2012, going home 11:30, House of Cor. 7-21-'17 Burglary, accused of breaking into saloon, Crim. Ct., \$2,500. prob. Previous arrest larceny, disch. Juv. Ct., stealing lead pipe. John Worthly School 1½ mo.
W. E.	19	6-18-'14	High grade moron...	5-8-'14 Burglary, breaking into garage, Grand Jury \$1,000, House of Cor. 1 yr. 2-7-'16 Burglary, disch. 4-24-'16 Stole auto, went joy riding, sent to Pontiac 1 yr., \$100 and costs. Previous arrest 9-29-'13 burglary, auto, House of Cor. 6 mo.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
J. R.	17	6-17-'16	Low grade sociopath plus dementia præ- cox	1-13-'16 Burglary, trying to break into show case on street, shot in leg by officer, prob. 1 yr. 6-17-'16 Mal. mischief, Pontiac 1 yr., \$500 and costs. 8-23-'17 Picked up in alley at 2 a. m., \$25 and costs. Juv. Ct. 3 times, St. Charles 18 mo. Sent to Lincoln by Juv. Ct., ran away.
A. O.	18	12-1-'14	High grade moron...	12-1-'14 2012, \$200 and costs, prob. 6 mo. 2-16-'15 2012, \$100 and costs. 7-31-'15 2012, violating prob., com. to probation officer. 11-8-'15 2012, \$10 and costs. 5-9-'16 2012 Taken off 12th st. car, disch. 5-12-'16 2012, Pontiac. 5-15-'16 Attempt larceny, 1 yr., \$100 and costs. Juv. Ct. twice.
P. I.	17	5-3-'16	High grade moron...	4-29-'16 Sec. 15, M. V. L., disch. 2690 ch. 121 R. S., prob. 1 yr. 5-3-'16 Larceny, accused stealing motor cycle, disch. 6-13-'16 Larceny, stole gun from bakery, Pontiac 1 yr., \$100 and costs.
D. O.	17	2-28-'18	High grade moron... plus dementia præ- cox hebephrenia...	2-28-'18 Larceny, broke windows in hay loft, Pontiac 1 yr., \$100. Juv. Ct. twice, Cook Co. School.
M. W.	17	1-13-'15	Middle grade moron has had scabies....	1-13-'15 2012, \$10 and costs. 7-10-'15 2012, Stealing bread from boxes, disch. 2-25-'16 2012 Sleeping in hallway, \$2 and costs. 2-26-'17 2807 (had gun), \$100 and costs. 9-29-'17 2012 On street 3:30 a. m., \$200 and costs, House of Cor. Accused of burglary, disch. 4-29-'18 Burglary (5), Larceny (1). Broke into jewelry store at night, got grip full of goods, Pontiac 1 yr., \$18 and costs. Juv. Ct.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
F. K.	18	4-9-'17	High grade moron plus predementia præcox	10-20-'15 2012, fined \$10. 12-11-'16 2012, disch. 12-30-'16 Larceny, accused of burglary, disch. 2-20-'17 2012, disch. 4-9-'17 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,500. 11-7-'17 2807, \$100 and costs, House of Cor. 5-7-'18, Larceny. Broke into freight car, got 12 boxes of soap, Pontiac 1 yr., \$18 and costs. Juv. Ct. 3 times, John Worthy School 3 mo. and 2 mo., St. Charles 11 mo.
J. I.	17	2-24-'16	High grade moron plus predementia præcox	2-24-'16 Larceny, had fight with boy, prob. 1 yr. 6-10-'16 Larceny, broke into bakery, Pontiac 1 yr., \$100 and costs. 9-25-'17 2012 Walking on street 3 p. m., disch. 10-2-'17 Larceny, was drunk, accused of stealing Buick, Crim. Ct., \$800 (no bill). 10-31-'17 2012 Fight about wages, disch. 11-5-'17 2012, \$10 and costs, House of Cor. 12-19-'17 Burglary, Crim. Ct., \$1,500, House of Cor. 3 mo. 6-31-'18 2012, Accused stealing water melon, disch. Juv. Ct. 4 times, John Worthy School 3 mo.
K. R.	21	7-30-'14	Low grade sociopath plus dementia præcox hebephrenia....	7-30-'14 Had Juvenile Court Record and other court records previous to the establishment of the Boys Court, breaking parole. Had spent fifty-two months in Pontiac for assault and robbery. He shot his victim. 22-22-'15 Disorderly conduct. 5-22-'15 Disorderly conduct. On this occasion we committed him and he was sent to State Hospital for the Insane. 7-15-'18 Murder.

Case	Age	Date in Lab.	Diagnosis	Arrests
R. A.	19	6-9-'14	High grade moron...	{ 6-9-14 2012, disch. 6-18-'14 2012, disch. 2-17-'15 Larceny, stealing bag of oats from barn, House of Cor., 10 days, \$1 and costs. 6-28-'16 Sodomy, contributing to delinquency of children, \$200 and costs, Pontiac 1 yr. Juv. Ct. once, 2012, disch.
S. N.	17	2-14-'17	High grade moron plus dementia præcox	{ 1-31-'17 Larceny, burg. grocery store, prob. 1 yr. 3-14-'17 2012 Sleeping in basement, disch. 6-22-'17 2012 Coming from swimming pool, disch. 9-5-'17 Larceny, stole 12 prs. shoes from Ry., disch. 11-15-'17 2012 Accused of cutting lead pipe, disch. payment costs \$6. 11-26-'17 2012 Staying with boy in furnished room, \$10 and costs, House of Cor. 12-21'17 Larceny, Pontiac 1 yr. Juv. Ct. twice.

Anthropometrical

The anthropometrical data assembled on our cases are so extensive that they will have to be treated separately. We submit here, however, the height, weight and ponderal index averages on 513 random cases from the Boys Court, with the corresponding average mental ratings, as a matter of interest. The measurements are in the metric system; the height in centimeters, the weight in kilograms, the Pi.

(Ponderal Index) is $\frac{100 \times \sqrt[3]{W.}}{H.}$ W. equals weight, H. equals height.

A. D. equals Average Deviation, σ equals Mean Square Deviation or Standard Deviation. The Ponderal Index is an index of *embonpoint* or state of general nutrition. The ages given here represent nearest birthdays.

Age.	No. cases.	Average basal mental age.	A. D.	σ
16	7	9.14	0.76	1.00
17	98	8.83	0.94	1.12
18	160	8.84	0.90	1.22
19	123	8.73	0.93	1.28
20	80	9.00	0.95	1.22
21	27	8.82	1.07	1.67
22	10	8.50	0.80	0.89
23	8	8.75	0.82	1.22

Age.	No. cases.	Average total mental age.	A. D.	σ
16	7	11.34	0.67	0.89
17	98	11.03	0.76	0.99
18	160	11.29	0.85	1.10
19	123	11.03	0.84	1.07
20	80	11.39	0.86	1.04
21	27	11.23	1.17	1.70
22	10	11.54	0.78	0.92
23	8	10.95	1.05	1.34

Age.	No. cases.	Height.	A. D.	σ
16	7	170.54	5.27	4.22
17	98	167.05	6.19	7.98
18	160	169.81	5.23	6.44
19	123	169.45	5.18	6.65
20	80	171.31	5.44	6.64
21	27	170.32	6.20	6.96
22	10	173.37	5.69	6.92
23	8	168.57	3.57	4.63

Age.	No. cases.	Weight.	A. D.	σ
16	7	56.23	6.88	6.31
17	98	60.59	6.50	8.17
18	160	60.05	5.63	7.51
19	123	60.84	5.47	6.98
20	80	62.36	4.27	5.47
21	27	60.93	8.20	9.36
22	10	67.90	4.64	6.14
23	8	63.77	4.77	5.32

Age.	No. cases.	Pi.	A. D.	σ
16	7	22.41	0.44	0.56
17	98	23.13	0.58	0.77
18	160	23.00	0.59	0.79
19	123	23.13	0.56	0.77
20	80	22.99	0.73	1.40
21	27	23.10	0.94	0.73
22	10	23.54	0.56	0.73
23	8	23.71	0.59	0.73

THE MORALS COURT

The report on this court covers the examination of 957 cases (793 females and 164 males), and is a representative sampling of the human material dealt with in this court.

A certain percentage of these girls have had illegitimate children in their younger years, and the record of cases examined in the bastardy court shows that about 65 per cent are feeble-minded.

Of course, a very high percentage of these girls from the Morals Court had syphilis or gonorrhea or both. As is generally known, females do not suffer as much locally, and therefore do not pay as much attention to gonorrhea, after the initial acute stage, as males, in whom the discomforts are more pronounced, and therefore more apt to receive attention. The danger with the females, however, is that the disease may extend to the other genital organs and adnexa tending to sterility, and may on occasion call for operation. On account of the lightness of the symptoms in the female, she is less apt to undergo treatment, and therefore is a great source of danger as an infective agent; in fact, "typhoid Mary," who leaves a train of typhoid fever in her wake, is no worse than a "gonorrhea carrier," whose devastations may be just as serious and widespread in their way.

In the matter of syphilis, also, the disease, on the whole, follows a much more benign course in the female than in the male, and it is only when the local secondary symptoms become aggravated, or the skin eruption or throat symptoms become severe, that many of these women, especially the lower grade ones of the clandestine type, give this matter any attention; and they are therefore widespread infecting agents in this stage in the matter of lesions of the mucous and muco-cutaneous surfaces.

Fortunately, the majority of these symptoms run their course and disappear spontaneously, or the damage these girls would do would be incalculable. Once these girls have syphilis, unless they are thoroughly cured, either through treatment or spontaneously, they cannot become reinfected, and therefore cannot go through the secondary period again, which is the time when they are most infective to others. While they are more or less syphilized, they do not bear living children, or, if they do, as a rule the children die shortly. Venereal infections may almost be regarded as occupational diseases with some of these cases. Contact alone will not produce infection; other factors are necessary, such as abrasion of skin, etc. The value of a positive Wasserman reaction is only relative—it may mean the case has had congenital lues, was infected twenty or thirty years previously, or is in an active infective stage, or may be latent.

In the matter of recidivism, the Morals Court cases take the lead over all others, which is quite natural since the majority of these girls are too feeble-minded or psychopathic to make a living legitimately, and they must ply their trade more or less in the open, while the boy delinquents, from the nature of their crimes, work surreptitiously. However, if this means of livelihood is taken away from them and none other provided, they will have to resort to other means of living, such as larceny, burglary, and the like. These girls are much greater prevaricators than the boys, in fact, there is no truth in them.

There are very few of the girls coming into the Morals Court who are actually first offenders. They have already begun their careers in their juvenile years. They show the same difficulties in school and environmental conflict, according to their nature, that the boys do. Parents come to court with their girls, and make

the same complaints of incorrigibility that they do in the Boys Court with their sons. We are often asked as to why these girls appear so much younger than their years. This is no doubt due to the mental immaturity of such a high percentage of them. To the saying "every line a thought," we might add, "no thoughts, no lines." The masked faces of many of the *præcox* cases may also play a role here.

FEMALES

Average Intelligence.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
63	25.4	9.71	12.36

Psychopathy.

In this group twenty-three were diagnosed as dementia *præcox*. Eleven of these were complicated by alcoholism, one of these had advanced tuberculosis, and one had epilepsy.

Nine were diagnosed as psychopathic constitution. Four were complicated by drug addiction, and one of the latter by alcohol also.

Two had preparalytic dementia, one complicated by alcoholism.

In a tabulation of twenty-one of these cases, eight were in for soliciting, eight were arrested in raids of disorderly houses, one for receiving stolen property, one for alcoholism, three for adultery. One of the latter, married to a white man with whom she had a little girl, age seven, was consorting with a Chinaman.

High Grade Borderland Sociopaths.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
33	24.67	9.79	12.22

Psychopathy.

Eight of this group were diagnosed as cases of dementia *præcox*, six of these were complicated by alcoholism; and one of this group was complicated by preparalytic dementia.

Four were diagnosed as psychopathic constitution, one complicated by acute alcoholism.

The following arrests tabulated on a group of nine cases showed:

Case, age 18, dementia *præcox*; arrested for bigamy.

Case, age 21, dementia *præcox*; has had five arrests for soliciting.

Case, age 23, dementia *præcox*; has had eight arrests, seven for soliciting; one in raid on house.

Case, age 21, dementia *præcox*; living in adultery with her brother-in-law.

Case, age 21, dementia *præcox*; arrested three times for soliciting.

Case, age 25, psychopathic plus alcoholism; arrested twice, inmate of disorderly house.

High and Middle Grade Sociopaths.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
39	25.48	9.56	12.16

Psychopathy.

Twelve of this group were diagnosed cases of dementia præcox, 7 of these were complicated by alcoholism, 1 was a pathological liar.

Three were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, 1 complicated by alcoholism and epilepsy.

The following arrests were tabulated on nine cases:

Case, age 32, psychopathic, epileptic, alcoholic; arrested five times for alcoholism, has been in House of Correction.

Case, age 18, dementia præcox; arrested 5 a. m., said she was looking for work.

Case, age 33, psychopathic and alcoholic; has had seven arrests for soliciting.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox; was found in a cellar with two boys of juvenile age.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox, married woman; arrested in a hotel with a man.

Four of the group of nine were arrested for soliciting.

Low Grade Sociopaths.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
43	25.6	8.77	11.66

Psychopathy.

Twenty-one were diagnosed dementia præcox; six complicated by alcoholism; one with preparalytic dementia.

Eleven were diagnosed psychopathic constitution; four complicated by alcoholism; one was a drug addict.

Tabulations of arrests on a group of thirty-one cases:

Ten cases arrested for soliciting.

Two cases arrested for fornication.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox, white; lives with colored man.

Case, age 19, dementia præcox; living with a man.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox; adultery.

Case, age 31, dementia præcox; four arrests in Morals Court and three previous arrests, six as inmates of disorderly house; one for burglary.

Case, age 16, psychopathic; once in Morals Court; four previous arrests; two Juvenile Court arrests. Was in Park Ridge Home for Girls eleven months; St. Mary's School one year.

Case, age 20, psychopathic, alcoholic, colored; arrested with a white man.

Case, age 24, psychopathic, colored; living with a white man.

Case, age 16, psychopathic; arrested in Morals Court, also in Juvenile Court.

Case, age 22, highly psychopathic; six arrests in Morals Court for soliciting; once in Juvenile Court for truancy.

Case, age 19, dementia præcox; two arrests in Morals Court, once in Juvenile Court; arrested 2 a. m. on the street; had stolen \$90 from her brother. Had been in House of Good Shepherd one year.

The balance were in for disorderly conduct and drinking.

In a group of 31 cases, average arrests for group in Morals Court, 1.58; other branches, 1.09; Juvenile Court, 1.16; average arrests in other branches, three cases, three times; Juvenile Court, four cases with five arrests.

High Grade Borderland Morons.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
15	26.26	8.6	11.6

Psychopathy.

Nine were diagnosed dementia præcox; two were complicated by alcoholism; one was a drug addict.

Two were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, one complicated by alcoholism.

Two were diagnosed preparalytic dementia, one with epilepsy.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 30, dementia præcox; adultery.

Case, age 32, dementia præcox; adultery.

Case, age 30, dementia præcox plus preparalytic dementia; fornication and adultery.

Case, age 30, dementia præcox; bigamy.

Case, age 35, preparalytic dementia and epilepsy; three arrests in Morals Court; inmate of disorderly house and in hotel with man.

Case, age 28, dementia præcox; inmate of disorderly house; three arrests in Morals Court.

Case, age 26, dementia præcox, also drug addict; three arrests in Morals Court, arrested in raids.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox, alcoholism; adultery.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox; in cabaret with her two sons, age 5 and 6; man accused her of stealing money from him.

Case, age 17, psychopathic; adultery.

Case, age 20, psychopathic, alcoholic; three arrests in Morals Court. Has been in House of Correction twice; previously arrested for soliciting.

Balance of cases arrested for soliciting.

High Grade Morons.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
341	25.17	8.48	11.17

Psychopathy.

One hundred and thirty-one were diagnosed dementia præcox; fifty-nine were complicated by alcoholism; two by alcoholism and drug addiction. One alcoholic also exhibitionist.

One was drug addict; two were epileptic; two were sex perverts; two were moral defects; one, pathological liar.

Twenty-six were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, eight of these were complicated by alcoholism.

Five of the high grade morons were also drug addicts; a scattering few were also alcoholics.

Four high grade morons were both drug and alcohol addicts.

Two high grade morons were also epileptics.

One had juvenile paresis.

One was hysteroid.

One had bad case of myocarditis.

One was preparalytic dementia.

In a group of eighty cases tabulated, eleven were colored.

Tabulation of arrests on eighty consecutive cases of high grade morons (mental age 10.1 to 12), including psychopathy. It should be constantly borne in mind that we have no direct means of compiling number of arrests of Morals Court cases; but we know, from experience, that they are practically all repeated offenders, and practically none are first offenders. They show a much higher percentage of recidivism because they have to ply their calling more or less openly, as compared with the burglar, hold-up man, etc. Their returns are smaller, and they receive shorter sentences.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 20, psychopathic; in Morals Court three times for receiving stolen property; broke probation twice; was also in a juvenile home.

Case, age 19, psychopathic; fornication; living with a man two years; had previous arrest for soliciting.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox; fornication; had previous arrest, had been at Park Ridge School six years. Her mother is in state insane asylum.

Case, age 27, dementia præcox; adultery and fornication.

Case, age 18, dementia præcox; adultery and fornication in Morals Court; in another court, running away from home; in Juvenile Court, was picked up on street.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox, alcoholic. Had three arrests in Morals Court, shop lifting; two disorderly conduct. Her husband shot a man.

Case, age 27, dementia præcox; in Morals Court for soliciting; one arrest for larceny.

Case, age 24, psychopathic; in Morals Court for soliciting; now three months pregnant with illegitimate child.

Case, age 18, psychopathic; Morals Court for soliciting; now pregnant with illegitimate child.

Case, age 18, colored, mental level 10.6 years; in Morals Court twice for soliciting; once in other court. She is illegitimate child.

Case, age 16, mental level 11.2 years; in Morals Court accusing boys of rape. She had one previous arrest; claims four boys raped her.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox, alcoholic; two arrests in Morals Court, one in raided house, one soliciting; she is an illegitimate child.

Case, age 33, psychopathic, alcoholic, hermaphrodite; three arrests in Morals Court for alcoholism; has taken drink cure unsuccessfully.

Case, age 22, high grade moron, mental level 11.4 years; fornication; lived with a man two years.

Case, age 21, psychopathic, white; fornication and adultery, living with colored man.

Case, age 19, psychopathic; mental level 11.4 years; fornication. Is an illegitimate child, and is herself now pregnant with an illegitimate child.

Case, age 31, mental level 10.6 years; colored; fornication and living with a man, and has illegitimate child to him.

Case, age 21, white; dementia præcox with moral defect; was in reform school three years; was married to a colored man, deserted him, and now living with another colored man.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox; pathological liar; adultery and fornication.

Case, age 19, dementia præcox, alcoholic; in Morals Court, fornication, in court in another state as complaining witness when she was raped; married man who raped her, and was deserted by him later.

Case, age 19, dementia præcox; living with a man. She was illegitimate; was in home for girls.

Case, age 28, dementia præcox, alcoholic, hali colored; lived in houses of prostitution ten years; many arrests in Morals Court.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox; arrested in hotel with a man; she is married; forced marriage when two months pregnant illegitimately.

Case, age 25, dementia præcox, alcoholic; four arrests in Morals Court, one for soliciting, twice inmate disorderly house, once desertion.

Case, age 21, psychopathic; two arrests in Morals Court for adultery and fornication; once for larceny; House of Correction.

Case, age 21, psychopathic; has a two-room flat; three men living in intimacy with her there.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox; two arrests in Morals Court, soliciting; one in another court for shooting her husband; he was a panderer.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox; arrested for soliciting, used her home in the basement. Her husband was a janitor.

Case, age 22, mental level 11.0 years; contributing to delinquency of a little girl. She is living with a man.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox, alcoholic; bigamy.

Case, age 26, dementia præcox, alcoholic; two arrests in Morals Court. Took men to her home.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox, colored; soliciting white men in an alley.

Case, age 35, mental level 10.6 years; in Morals Court once; has twice accused men of pandering.

Case, age 16, dementia præcox; three arrests in Morals Court, once previously. Runs away from home and solicits.

Case, age 24, mental level 10.2 years; adultery.

The bulk of the remaining cases consisted of soliciting; inmates of disorderly houses; in hotels with men, etc.

Middle Grade Morons.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
84	26.21	7.68	9.64

Psychopathy.

Twenty-eight were diagnosed dementia præcox, fourteen of these were complicated by alcoholism, one is epileptic as well as alcoholic.

Three were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, one complicated by alcoholism, one is also alcoholic and drug addict.

One, middle grade moron, is epileptic, one is drug addict, one multiple sclerosis.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox, mental level 9.6 years. Epileptic, alcoholic; three arrests in Morals Court; inmate of disorderly house.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox, mental level 9.4 years; living with a man.

Case, age 24, mental level 9.8 years; two arrests in Morals Court, first for living with a man, second drinking and soliciting.

Case, age 27, mental level 9.4 years; has multiple sclerosis; committed to Lincoln; Morals Court three times; once she was stabbed in a fight.

Case, age 37, mental level 9.6 years; drug addict; fornication.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox, mental level 9.4 years; two arrests in Morals Court, one for disorderly conduct, one for fornication; twice arrested in other courts for soliciting.

Case, age 26, dementia præcox, mental level 9.6 years, alcoholic, white, married to colored man; six arrests in Morals Court, soliciting and drinking.

Case, age 33, psychopathic, mental level 8.6 years; alcoholic; three arrests in Morals Court and one previously.

The bulk of the rest of the cases are soliciting, disorderly conduct, inmates of disorderly houses, and in hotels with men.

Low Grade Morons.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
31	27.06	6.35	8.4

Psychopathy.

Ten cases were diagnosed dementia præcox; six were complicated by alcoholism.
 One case diagnosed as psychopathic constitution.
 One case hysteroid.
 One case has left-sided hemiplegia.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 22, hysteroid, mental level 7.8 years, colored; intimate with colored boy, age 16.
 Case, age 23, dementia præcox, mental level 8.8 years; had disorderly dive.
 Case, age 42, dementia præcox, mental level, 8.6 years, white; was living with a colored man.
 Case, age 22, mental level age 9 years; once in Morals Court, inmate of disorderly house; once in outside court, contributing to delinquency of a little girl.
 Case, age 23, mental level 8.4 years; two arrests, once inmate of disorderly house, once shoplifting; was in House of Good Shepherd for a year.

Remaining cases arrested for soliciting.

An analysis of the intelligence level of six hundred and eighty-six female cases gave the following results:

Mental Levels.	Number of Cases.	Percentage.
Average Intelligence	70	10.20
High Grade Borderland Sociopaths.....	38	5.54
High and Middle Grade Sociopaths.....	44	6.41
Low Grade Sociopaths.....	46	6.70
High Grade Morons.....	368	53.64
Middle Grade Morons	87	12.68
Low Grade Morons.....	32	4.66
Imbecile	1	.14
Total	686	100.00

Analysis of Psychopathy of Females—464 Cases

Diagnosis.	Number of Cases.	Percentage.
Dementia præcox	118	25.48
Dementia præcox plus alcoholism	118	25.48
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus preparalytic dementia	3	0.65
Dementia præcox plus alcoholism plus senile dementia.....	1	0.22
Dementia præcox plus alcoholism plus exhibitionist	1	0.22
Dementia præcox plus alcoholism plus drug addiction.....	3	0.65
Dementia præcox plus alcoholism plus epilepsy.....	1	0.22
Dementia præcox plus preparalytic dementia.....	1	0.22
Dementia præcox plus tuberculosis	1	0.22
Dementia præcox plus epilepsy	3	0.65
Dementia præcox plus pathological liar	2	0.43
Dementia præcox plus drug addiction	2	0.43
Dementia præcox plus sex pervert	2	0.43

Dementia præcox plus moral defect.....	3	0.65
Dementia præcox plus hermaphrodite plus chronic alcoholism, exhibitionist	1	0.22
Psychopathic constitution	42	9.07
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism	23	5.40
Psychopathic constitution plus alcoholism plus drug addiction	3	0.65
Psychopathic constitution plus acute alcoholism	1	0.22
Psychopathic constitution plus alcoholism plus epilepsy.....	1	0.22
Psychopathic constitution plus drug addiction.....	5	1.08
Psychopathic constitution plus epilepsy	1	0.22
Psychopathic constitution plus locomotor ataxia.....	1	0.22
Psychopathic constitution plus preparalytic dementia plus chronic alcoholism, on verge of delirium tremens.....	1	0.22
Psychopathic constitution plus dementia paralytica.....	1	0.22
Psychopathic constitution plus preparalytic dementia.....	8	1.73
Psychopathic constitution plus preparalytic dementia plus alcoholism	2	0.43
Psychopathic constitution plus preparalytic dementia plus epilepsy	1	0.22
Chronic alcoholism	17	3.67
Chronic alcoholism plus epilepsy	2	0.43
Chronic alcoholism plus acute exacerbation	1	0.22
Chronic alcoholism plus polyneuritis	1	0.22
Chronic alcoholism plus drug addiction.....	6	1.29
Chronic alcoholism plus locomotor ataxia.....	1	0.22
Epilepsy	4	0.86
Drug addiction	7	1.51
Drug addiction plus lues.....	1	0.22
Manic-depressive insanity plus sex complications.....	1	0.22
Manic-depressive insanity plus alcoholism.....	1	0.22
Manic-depressive insanity, depressive state.....	1	0.22
Hysteria	1	0.22
Hysteroid	2	0.43
Juvenile paresis	1	0.22
Physical examinations	55	11.88
Physical examinations, venereal disease	2	0.43
Physical examination, myocarditis	1	0.22
Physical examination, multiple sclerosis.....	1	0.22
Physical examination, left side hemiplegia.....	1	0.22
Physical examination, congenital syphilis.....	1	0.22
Physical examinations, lues	4	0.86
Total	464	

An analysis of 341 cases of females with combined intelligence and psychopathic diagnosis, of the psychopathic constitution, dementia præcox groups, and dementia preparalytica:

	With Dementia Præcox.	With Psychopathic Constitution.	Pre- paralytic Dementia.
Average Intelligence	26	12	2
High Grade Borderland Sociopaths.....	11	6	1
High and Middle Grade Sociopaths.....	12	7	0
Low Grade Sociopaths.....	22	13	1
High Grade Morons.....	147	13	4
Middle Grade Morons.....	28	5	0
Low Grade Morons.....	10	1	0
Totals	256	77	8

Females—School Records.

80.28% + H. & M. G. S. = 85.08%

72.50%

	Average Intelligence 9.33%	High Grade Borderland Sociopaths 4.80%	High and Middle Grade Sociopaths 4.80%	Low Grade Sociopaths 7.78%	High Grade Borderland Morons 2.48%	High Grade Morons 53.47%	Middle Grade Morons 13.08%	Low Grade Morons 4.47%
No. cases	60	29	29	47	15	323	73	27
Average chronological age....	25.22	24.14	25.03	25.3	26.26	24.93	26.11	27.2
Average basal mental age....	9.68	9.86	9.65	8.87	8.6	8.48	7.71	6.5
Average total mental age.....	12.37	12.3	12.08	11.77	11.6	10.87	9.66	8.5
Average age entered school...	6.22	6.17	6.76	6.04	6.53	6.68	7.17	6.5 ¹
Average age left school.....	15.17	14.7	14.55	13.9	13.66	14.54	14.03	13.3 ²
Average grade	8.7	7.45	7.14	6.74	5.53	6.55	4.76	3.5 ³

¹Two not included in school data who never attended school.

²One age 40, basal 6, total mental level 8.2 years, hemiplegia.

³One age 42, basal 7, total 8.6 years. Has dementia præcox.

MALES

Average Intelligence.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
4	29.5	10.75	12.75

Psychopathy.

Two of the group were diagnosed dementia præcox, one was complicated with alcoholism, the other was a sex pervert.

Two were diagnosed as psychopathic constitution, one complicated by epilepsy, alcoholism and effeminacy.

¹ One of these cases, age 29, arrested for committing rape, was a case of dementia præcox and sex pervert.

One psychopathic white man, age 32, arrested for living with negress.

One case, age 25, white, dementia præcox, alcoholic; insulted a negress.

One case, age 32, white, psychopathic, epileptic and alcoholic, effeminate, married; arrested three different times in hotels with other women. He has been doing this for years.

High Grade Borderland Sociopaths

Mental Diagnosis.

Two cases:

One, age 25, colored, dementia præcox; arrested for sodomy.

One, age 20, white, dementia præcox; indecent exposure.

High Grade Sociopaths.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
7	25.28	8.71	12.08

Four had double basals and two had triple basal ages.

Psychopathy.

Three were diagnosed as dementia præcox.

Four were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, one complicated with pre-paralytic dementia and alcoholism.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 22, psychopathic; arrested for adultery.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox; accused woman of soliciting him.

Case, age 30, psychopathic; charged woman with whom he had been staying with robbing him.

Case, age 35, psychopathic, preparalytic dementia and alcoholism; arrested for drunkenness and indecent exposure.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox; was arrested for living with a woman age 52, who had done washing and house cleaning for his mother.

Two other cases arrested in hotel raids.

Low Grade Sociopaths.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
13	23.38	9.23	11.3

Psychopathy.

Five were diagnosed dementia præcox.

Eight diagnosed psychopathic constitution, one complicated by alcoholism, one drug addict, one has lues.

Tabulation of Arrests.

Average arrests in Morals Court..... 1.08

Previous arrests 0.38

In previous arrests, 5 individuals had 10 arrests, or 2.0 arrests per case.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 20, dementia præcox; arrested for sodomy.

Case, age 28, psychopathic, alcoholic; fornication, once before for gambling.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox; contributing to delinquency of a 17-year-old girl.

Case, age 27, psychopathic, morphinist, blind; was living in adultery with woman who was a pffrophebephrenic, whom we later committed to feeble-minded institution with her illegitimate child which she had to him; she was also a morphinist; she had deserted a good home and her three children to live in cellar in squalor and filth with her blind paramour who peddled pencils for a living.

Case, age 30, psychopathic, luetic, white; arrested in hotel with colored girl.

Case, age 19, dementia præcox; Morals Court for pandering, previous arrest in Boys Court, stole auto.

Case, age 21, psychopathic; adultery.

Case, age 17, dementia præcox; arrested in Morals Court for adultery, two previous arrests.

Case, age 23, psychopathic; in hotel with woman.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox; house raid.

Case, age 21, psychopathic, alcoholic; Morals Court once, 5 previous arrests; viz., 3 disorderly conduct, 1 violating parole, 1 stealing auto; served in House of Correction twice, once for a year, once for riding on freight train.

High Grade Borderland Morons.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
4	32.25	8.75	11.45

Psychopathy.

Three were diagnosed as dementia præcox, two complicated by alcoholism. One diagnosed psychopathic constitution.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 38, dementia præcox, alcoholic; adultery.

Case, age 33, psychopathic; adultery and fornication.

Case, age 20, dementia præcox; in a house raid.

Case, age 38, dementia præcox, alcoholic, colored; disorderly conduct.

High Grade Morons.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
17	26.05	8.75	11.03

Psychopathy.

Eleven were diagnosed dementia præcox, four complicated by alcoholism, one of the alcoholics was a Cherokee Indian, one was effeminate.

Three were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, one complicated by alcohol.

One was preparalytic dementia.

One moron, mental level 10.4 years, with alcoholism.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 42, psychopathic, alcoholic, preparalytic dementia; contributing to delinquency of a child.

Case, age 30, colored, high grade moron, mental level 10.4 years; fornication.

Case, age 17, dementia præcox; arrested in Morals Court, 2807. Has also been in Boys Court, was in Juvenile Court six times; has been in St. Charles, Parental School twice, was in Lincoln State School for Feeble-Minded. He ran away six times.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox; fornication.

Case, age 25, psychopathic, alcoholic, colored; crimes against nature on little boy.

Case, age 44, dementia præcox, colored; Morals Court, 978-982. Had four previous arrests, once for non-support of wife and family, once for disorderly conduct, once for adultery, once for stealing.

Case, age 19, dementia præcox; in Morals Court for pandering, was once in

Boys Court for stealing auto, once in Speeders Court speeding in stolen machine, was in Juvenile Court for running away from home.

Case, age 30, dementia præcox; accused paramour of stealing his money.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox, effeminate, colored; in Morals Court for crimes against nature.

Case, age 25, dementia præcox; fornication.

Case, age 17, dementia præcox; incest with mother, once in outside court, mother had him arrested for running away.

Case, age 30, dementia præcox, alcoholism; in Morals Court, 2025.

The bulk of the remaining arrests were for patronizing disorderly houses, in hotels with women, etc.

Middle Grade Morons.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
13	27.69	7.53	9.76

Psychopathy.

Six were diagnosed dementia præcox, one complicated by alcoholism.

One was diagnosed psychopathic constitution, one was complicated by alcoholism.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 22, mental level 10.0 years; twice in Morals Court, two previous arrests, stole a phonograph once, once for fornication, twice driving without a license.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox, mental level 10.0 years; in Morals Court for pandering.

Case, age 20, mental level 10.0 years; in Morals Court for attacking little girl.

Case, age 43, mental level 9.8 years, colored; was with white woman in a raid. Most of remaining cases arrested in raids on disorderly houses.

Low Grade Morons.

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Chronological Age.	Basal Mental Age.	Total Mental Age.
1	22	7	9

He is psychopathic.

Analysis of Psychopathy of 152 Cases—Males.

Diagnosis.	Number of Cases.	Percentage.
Dementia præcox	32	21.05
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism	10	6.58
Dementia præcox plus moral defect plus alcoholism.....	1	0.66
Dementia præcox plus moral defect plus hereditary lues....	1	0.66
Dementia præcox plus sex pervert	3	1.97
Dementia præcox plus effeminate	1	0.66
Psychopathic constitution	19	11.84
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism	39	25.68
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus hypo- mania	1	0.66
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus ar- teriosclerosis	3	1.97
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus epi- lepsy plus effeminate.....	1	0.66
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus pre- paralytic dementia	2	1.32
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus drug addiction	2	1.32
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus acute exacerbation	1	0.66
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus lues.	3	1.97
Psychopathic constitution plus drug addiction	4	2.63
Psychopathic constitution plus effeminate plus homosexual..	2	1.32
Psychopathic constitution plus homosexual plus chronic al- coholism. Many secondary sexual characteristics of opposite sex	1	0.66
Psychopathic constitution plus lues	1	0.66
Psychopathic constitution plus gonorrhea plus chancre.....	1	0.66
Psychopathic constitution plus preparalytic dementia.....	1	0.66
Hysteria	1	0.66
Epilepsy plus alcoholism.....	1	0.66
Senile dementia	1	0.66
Senile dementia plus alcoholism.....	1	0.66
Physical, venereal disease.....	19	12.50

An analysis of the intelligence level of ninety-three male cases gave the following results:

Mental Levels.	Number of Cases.	Percentage.
Average Intelligence	16	17.20
High Grade Borderland Sociopaths.....	7	7.53
High and Middle Grade Sociopaths.....	12	12.90
Low Grade Sociopaths.....	20	21.50
High Grade Morons.....	24	25.81
Middle Grade Morons.....	13	13.98
Low Grade Morons.....	1	1.07

School Records—Males.

No. cases	Average Intelligence.				High Grade Sociopaths.	Low Grade Sociopaths.	High Grade Borderland Morons.				High Grade Morons.	Middle Grade Morons.	Low Grade Morons.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.			I.	II.	III.	IV.			
Average chron. age.....	29.0	25.0	32.0	32.0	25.28	23.38	38.0	33.0	38.0	20.0	26.05	27.69	22
Average basal mental age..	9.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	8.71	9.23	8.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	8.75	7.53	7
Average total mental age...	12.4	12.8	13.0	12.8	12.08	11.3	11.0	11.8	11.8	11.2	11.03	9.76	9
Age entered school.....	5.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	7.14	6.6	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.82	7.9***	6
Age left school.....	15.0	21.0	16.0	12.0	15.43	14.08	13.0	14.0	12.0	14.0	14.59	13.27***	14
Grade	d. k.*	12.0**	12.0†	8.0‡	7.57	7.54	6.0	4.0	2.0§	7.0	5.35	4.54***	3

*Didn't know grade. Dementia præcox, sex pervert.

**Dementia præcox, alcoholic.

†Psychopathic.

‡Psychopathic, epileptic, effeminate, alcoholic.

§Dementia præcox plus alcoholism, colored.

***School data computed on 11 cases, as two cases, both colored, had never been to school; one was age 49, basal 7, total mental 9.8; one was age 43, basal 6-8, total mental 9.8.

Almost every means of an objective nature that could be speculated upon has been used for the suppression of vice; in later years such things, for instance, as imprisonment, fines, reformation, probation, parole, religion, big-sister movement, and all to no avail, no impression being made at all by any or all of these methods. Any well-regulated business would have long ago discarded such fruitless methods and struck out in new fields or in new ways after so much experimentation had been found wanting. Practically all thinking people who are interested in such public questions are growing impatient if not disgusted by the persistence any further along these lines.

The people attacking this problem should now realize, after their other unscientific methods have failed so ignominiously, that there is only one way to get at the root of any of these problems, and therefore the cure, which is going at it through scientific means and methods. The work of the Psychopathic Laboratory discloses the fact that a very high percentage of these girls are so mentally defective or psychopathic that there is no legitimate way open to them for making a living. This is an illustration of what scientific means can do for the elucidation of such problems. The final solution will require a thorough study of sex physiology, sex psychology, the relation of the psychoses, neuroses and alcoholic debauches, etc., to sex starvation, feeble-mindedness, dementia præcox, manic-depressive insanity especially; also the sex instinct, which is the most primal instinct of all. We will have to have the assistance of the physician, the neurologist, the psychiatrist, the sociologist, the statesman, etc., to help us.

We have noticed that as soon as any town within the radius of a couple of hundred miles or so of Chicago closes up its red light district the girls begin to turn up in Chicago within a few days, showing that in closing up these districts we only spread these girls out either over other parts of the same city or in other cities. Upon hearing this a man said, "Let us close these districts all down at once all over the country." First, this would be impracticable; second, these girls would go round clandestinely; and third, a large number of them would be driven into other crimes, such as thieving, confidence games, shop-lifting, etc., for the large majority of them are feeble-minded, and psychopathic to such a degree that they cannot make a living. Our problem will not be confined to the lower classes alone, for the sex instinct and the sex instinct on a psychotic basis manifests itself in all classes and in all walks of life.

There should be a central national committee, or, better, an international committee formed to give this problem proper study. Such a committee should be made up only of men of high scientific attainment. Experts will be needed also from the fields of biology, physiology, sociology, anthropology, normal and abnormal psychology, and the branches of medicine related to the subject, such as gynecologists, obstetricians, genito-urinary experts, etc.

Local committees are subjected to too many untoward influences, such as local politics and other local insurmountable incongruities, and there are few communities which have all the trained men to attack the problem. A national committee should be formed, sufficiently financed, preferably by the government, but there is no doubt that some of our wealthy men would finance the committee if they were really convinced that an unprejudiced, unbiased, scientific solution of the problem was to be undertaken. The members of such a committee should receive commensurate compensation, for expert opinion and research in matters such as this cannot be secured for nothing.

COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

During this period there were 1270 cases thoroughly examined, 678 males and 558 females, including 117 bastardy cases, in addition to quite a large group where a thorough examination was not made, either through lack of time, or because it was not desired, etc.

The cases on the whole might be regarded as somewhat selected but nevertheless typify in a very high degree the average run of cases finding their way into this court, as we learn from our daily experience in intimate contact with them, both those we directly examine and those not submitted to a formal examination. It, like the other specialized branches, is nothing more nor less than a sociopathic clinic, a clinic of abnormal psychology.

The cases in which domestic privacies must find their way into the public forum for relief, where but very little of the depth of the disturbance, infelicities, abuse, neglect, desertion, beatings and insults, etc., one story being at the bottom pretty much the same as another, come to the surface, usually represent years of patient suffering before the victims are driven to air their domestic affairs in public and seek relief in court. The majority of these cases have already been worked on by several hands unsuccessfully, as, for instance, social workers, the social service department of the court, etc., strengthening their pleas by appealing in the name of the neglected and abused wife and children, before the case eventually reaches the judge. Medicine as yet is practically helpless with mental defectiveness and psychopathy with its concomitant alcoholism, etc., so also the social workers soon discover their limitations, their optimism being in inverse ratio to the extent of their training and experience. Such a well-organized bureau as the Adult Probation Society has gone on record as to the high degree of failure it meets with here, and such cases, flaunting aside both experience and science, are then set down before the judge and he is expected to work the transformation with such therapeutic resources as the cell and the rockpile.

The terminal stages of the cases are much as follows: separation, divorce court, charitable institutions and homes, alms house, prison, insane asylum, pauper's grave. Out of sheer desperation, in the face of their necessity and helplessness, the victims of our cases in many instances resign themselves to their fates and in this way eke out a miserable existence, appealing to the court from time to time when affairs get beyond all endurance. Practically all of these cases are recruited from that two per cent defective group of the population, and while this group is numerically insignificant, potentially it is tremendous, and from the extent of havoc they produce, is regarded as much more numerous than it really is; though the ramifications of this same two per cent of the population, with its concomitant civic burden and damage, are much greater than is generally appreciated. We see their stamp in the numerous accidents on land and sea, in industry, the army and navy, in the courts, both criminal and civil, the basis of traumatic, industrial, war and prison psychoses and neuroses. We see it as the basis for alcoholism, drug addiction, etc. We also think it plays a role as a contributing factor in the production of the parasymphilitic psychoses and neuroses in those contracting lues. We think the coincidence here that about two per cent of those contracting lues develop

parasyphilitic nervous affections, like the fact that about two per cent of the population are defective, and that about two per cent are criminals, to be more than a coincidence.

We are quite convinced from a careful study of the hundreds of chronic alcoholics that we have had the opportunity to test and study from infancy up, as well as their heredity and offspring, that psychopathy, such as feeble-mindedness, dementia præcox, psychopathic constitution, etc., is at the base, and that such alcoholism is but an expression of the underlying psychopathy. The dearth of results obtained in the cure of alcoholism is but a further confirmation of our findings, as we cannot cure psychopathy, which is hereditary and constitutional. These individuals represent the so-called "horrible examples of alcoholism." At one time it was thought that alcoholism was a contributing cause, with lucis, of dementia paralytica. We come now more and more to the conclusion that psychopathy is the common basis of both, that both the alcoholism and the dementia paralytica are but the outcome of the underlying psychopathy.

A very high percentage of our cases from the Domestic Relations Court manifest very outspoken delusions of infidelity, not only accusing and suspecting their wives of illicit relations with other men and even with their own sons, but also in many instances accusing their daughters of promiscuous illicit relations with men and usually calling both the wives and daughters the commonest of street names, etc. This was a symptom generally attributed to excessive chronic alcoholic abuse and called "alcoholic delusions of infidelity," and has been attributed to impotency on the part of the man, due to his alcoholism. We do not think this theory entirely appropriate. We have found most of our cases with delusions of infidelity to be chronic alcoholics, but not all of them. Some of our most outspoken and dangerous cases of delusions of infidelity were in cases using little or no alcohol, but all were unmistakable cases of dementia præcox paranoides. We have found the same delusions in a certain percentage of our women from the Domestic Relations Court where they were obsessed with the idea that their husbands were intimate with other women and even with their own daughters, in many instances also sex delusions about their sons and daughters, in the majority of instances in both sexes of the most groundless and obvious falsity. Most, but not all, of our women with such delusions were also alcoholic. We are not only not finding impotency to account for the symptom, but on the contrary, as is a common symptom of our præcox cases, they are oversexed and most of these cases with sex delusions are excessive in their sexual relations. We, of course, find incest not uncommon in our præcox families. The alcoholism, therefore, may rather be regarded as a concomitant symptom of the dementia præcox rather than a basis. It was also previously thought that alcoholism was a contributing factor in paresis. We may now regard it as well as paresis as concomitant symptoms of an underlying fundamental psychopathy. We find that paresis is conditioned by a luetic infection on a psychopathic constitution just as the alcoholism is, and where we find alcoholism as a concomitant symptom, we find in such cases that it as often as not was antecedent to the luetic infection. We have discussed this theory somewhat more fully in a paper entitled "Psychiatry and Sociology," read before the sixth annual meeting of the Alienists and Neurologists in joint session with the Chicago Medical Society, July 11, 1917, and published in *The Journal of Sociologic Medicine*, October, 1917.

Arrests

It must be borne in mind here also, as well as in the Morals, Boys and other courts, that the percentage of arrests we give is considerably below actualities. We not only approximate the previous arrests in this court up to the time of examination, but have included no arrests made after the examination. On account of the shortness of the period covered by this report we miss records of repetition on those who have been serving sentences, when the laboratory opened as well as since. Furthermore, most of the cases in the Domestic Relations Court have been brought in on letter and given one or more chances and opportunities to rectify their conduct before they are finally formally placed under arrest and brought before the judge. The problems of this court are further magnified by the fact that so often like finds like, præcox marries præcox, and feeble-minded marries feeble-minded, with the ensuing complications resulting from such a condition. On the other hand we observe it helps the situation materially if one of the partners approaches normality.

Analysis of the Intelligence Findings on 226 Males

	Number of Cases.	Percentage.
Average Intelligence	23	10.18
High Grade Borderland Sociopaths.....	17	7.52
High and Middle Grade Sociopaths.....	34	15.04
Low Grade Sociopaths.....	25	11.06
High Grade Morons.....	89	39.38
Middle Grade Morons.....	14	6.19
Low Grade Morons.....	21	9.29
Imbeciles	2	0.88
Idiots	1	0.44

} 82.28%

Analysis of the Intelligence Findings on 201 Females

	Number of Cases.	Percentage.
Average Intelligence	9	4.47
High Grade Borderland Sociopaths.....	21	10.44
High and Middle Grade Sociopaths.....	8	3.98
Low Grade Sociopaths.....	13	6.46
High Grade Morons.....	99	49.25
Middle Grade Morons.....	28	13.93
Low Grade Morons.....	21	10.44
Imbeciles	2	0.99

} 85.05%

MALES

Average Intelligence

Mental Diagnosis and Arrests.

No. cases.	Average chron- ological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in D. R. Ct.	Average arrests in other criminal courts.	Average arrests in J. C.
19	37.06	9.47	12.28	1.8	0.44	0.13

Of this group of 19 cases, 3 admitted 7 arrests in other criminal branches, or 2.33 arrests per case; in this same group 2 admitted 2 arrests in Juvenile Court.

Psychopathy.

Ten cases in this group were diagnosed dementia præcox, 5 were complicated by alcoholism, 1 was complicated by drug addiction.

Eight of the group of 19 were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, 1 was complicated by alcoholism, 1 by preparalytic dementia and alcoholism, 1 by senile dementia and alcoholism.

One senile dementia with chronic alcoholism.

Tabulation of Cases.

The following tabulation gives an idea of the cause of arrest but does not in any way bring to light the years of suffering, misery, etc., of wife and children that led up to it.

Case, age 38, dementia præcox and alcoholic; in Domestic Relations Court twice for non-support and two previous arrests in other courts.

Case, age 36, dementia præcox paranoides, with chronic alcoholism; three arrests in Domestic Relations Court for non-support.

Case, age 18, dementia præcox; arrested charged with bastardy; one previous arrest, one parole 1½ years.

Case, age 50, dementia præcox; wife was so in mortal fear of him, had him arrested. He had had one previous arrest.

Case, age 28, dementia præcox with alcoholism; two arrests in Domestic Relations Court, one for desertion, one for non-support.

Case, age 28, dementia præcox with alcoholism; has had five arrests, once his mother had him arrested, once his wife had him arrested, once arrested for fighting and sentenced to House of Correction for two months, arrested again for fighting and sent to House of Correction for six months, arrested once for embezzlement, sent to House of Correction for thirty days.

Case, age 58, psychopathic, senile dementia, chronic alcoholism; has taken five cures for alcoholism without result. Has had nine arrests in Domestic Relations Court, committed to Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox with alcoholism; wife had him arrested for cruelty.

Balance of cases for non-support.

High Grade Borderland Sociopaths

Mental Diagnosis and Arrests.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
6	32.66	8.33	12.0

Psychopathy.

In this group 4 were diagnosed dementia præcox, 2 of which were complicated by alcoholism, 1 of these cases had been in State Insane Asylum twice.

One of the group of 6 was diagnosed psychopathic constitution, complicated with alcoholism.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox; arrested twice in Domestic Relations Court and had one previous arrest for burglary, sent to House of Correction, his first arrest in our court was for bastardy, his second for non-support. He was in a boys' reform school for 18 months.

The remainder were in for non-support of wife and family.

High and Middle Grade Sociopaths

Mental Diagnosis and Arrests.

No. cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in D. R. Ct.	Average arrests in other courts.
13	33.62	8.77	11.71	4.22	0.66

In other branches of the court 4 cases admitted 6 arrests, averaging 1.50 to the case.

Psychopathy.

Nine of this group were diagnosed dementia præcox, 6 of these were complicated by alcoholism, 1 was in a very excitable katatonic state.

Four of the group of 13 were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, 3 of whom were complicated by alcoholism and 1 preparalytic dementia.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 44, dementia præcox, was in an insane asylum in Europe twice, we committed him here. He has had 27 arrests for non-support, arrested once in Europe for vagrancy, has had in addition three previous arrests in other courts in this country.

Case, age 40, very psychopathic plus preparalytic dementia; three arrests in Domestic Relations Court and one previous, one arrest in Domestic Relations Court was for incest with his thirteen-year-old daughter, other arrests for non-support and drinking; we committed him to hospital for insane.

Case, age 29, dementia præcox katatonia; arrested for desertion of wife and family.

Case, age 42, dementia præcox hebephrenia plus alcoholism; once in Domestic Relations Court for contributing to delinquency of his children, one previous arrest for drinking.

Case, age 26, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholic; twice arrested in Domestic Relations Court for non-support and drinking.

Case, age 23, psychopathic, alcoholic; charged with bastardy.

Low Grade Sociopaths

Mental Diagnosis and Arrests.¹

No. cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in D. R. Ct.	Average arrests in other courts.
14	33.64	8.36	11.36	1.86	2.28

In this group of 14 cases 6 admitted 32 previous arrests, an average of 5.33 arrests to the case.

Psychopathy.

Nine cases of this group were diagnosed dementia præcox, 5 of these were complicated by alcoholism, 1 was complicated by moral defect, 1 by preparalytic dementia, 1 presenile dementia plus alcoholism.

Five of the group of 14 cases were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, 2 of these were complicated by alcoholism, 1 attempted simulation.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox; in Domestic Relations Court for non-support, four arrests in other courts for fighting, his mother being the complainant, was in Juvenile Court, in Parental School six months.

Case, age 33, psychopathic, alcoholic; forced marriage; three arrests in Domestic Relations Court, non-support and abuse.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox plus moral defect; in Domestic Relations Court for non-support, 17 arrests in other courts for speeding, etc.

Case, age 30, dementia præcox katatonia plus alcoholism; four arrests in Domestic Relations Court for non-support.

Case, age 48, dementia præcox plus alcoholism; once in Domestic Relations Court for incest, had deserted second wife and was living with his daughter by his first wife in intimate relationship. She was also a case of dementia præcox. He was held to Criminal Court, found guilty and sent to penitentiary.

Case, age 28, psychopathic, simulator; charged with bastardy.

Case, age 53, dementia præcox, presenile dementia plus alcoholism; once in Domestic Relations Court for non-support, four previous arrests for drunkenness.

Case, age 45, dementia præcox, preparalytic dementia; non-support and use of vile, foul language to wife and children.

Case, age 32, dementia præcox plus alcoholism; four arrests in Domestic Relations Court, three previous, all for non-support and drunkenness, has served three terms in the House of Correction.

Case, age 32, psychopathic plus alcoholism; in Domestic Relations Court three times for non-support, served two terms in House of Correction.

High Grade Borderland Morons

Mental Diagnosis and Arrests.

No. cases.	Chron. age.	Basal mental age.	Total mental age.	Arrests in D. R. Court.	Arrests in other Criminal Courts.	Psychopathy.
I.	24	10	11.6	1.0	..	Dementia præcox plus alcoholism plus hereditary lues plus chronic gonorrhea; arrested for non-support.
II.	24	9	11.6	1.0	2.0	Dementia præcox plus alcoholism; all arrests for non-support.
III.	52	9	12.0	4.0	1.0	Dementia præcox plus alcoholism; arrested for non-support, spent five years in Joliet for manslaughter.

High Grade Morons

(Mental Age 10.1-12.0)

Mental Diagnosis and Arrests.

No. cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average arrests in D. R. Ct.	Average arrests in other criminal branches.
52	32.02	8.52	10.91	2.92	0.97*

Psychopathy.

Thirty five cases of this group were diagnosed dementia præcox, 26 of these were complicated with chronic alcoholism, one of which was an advanced case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Eight cases of the group of 52 were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, four of these were complicated with chronic alcoholism, one of the latter was also complicated by preparalytic dementia.

Three psychopaths had epilepsy as complication, one complicated by taboparesis.

*Computed on 37 cases; 14 of these admitted 36 arrests in other criminal branches, or an average of 2.57 arrests to the case; 2 cases admitted 4 arrests in Juvenile Court, 1 was arrested 3 times, the other case once.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 37, dementia præcox plus alcoholism and pulmonary tuberculosis; has taken famous institutional cure for alcoholism at age 18 without result, in Domestic Relations Court twice, once for threatening to kill his wife, second for attempting to rape his twelve-year-old daughter.

Case, age 50, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism; one arrest in Domestic Relations Court and ten in other criminal branches. In Domestic Relations Court because his house was so filthy dirty that the Board of Health instigated his being brought into court, other arrests were for disorderly conduct and drunkenness.

Case, age 37, psychopathic, chronic alcoholism, preparalytic dementia; in Domestic Relations Court for non-support, was a forced marriage.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox paranoides; once in Domestic Relations Court for non-support, four arrests in other criminal branches, forced marriage, has no end of unpaid bills.

Case, age 30, psychopathic, tabo-paresis; four arrests in Domestic Relations Court for drunkenness and abusiveness.

Case, age 28, dementia præcox hebephrenia plus chronic alcoholism; four arrests in Domestic Relations Court, has been in House of Correction Hospital with delirium tremens, was also in Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 39, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism; in Domestic Relations Court twice for non-support, his wife was also a case of dementia præcox and was so bad that we had to commit her to Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 30, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism; twice in Domestic Relations Court for drunkenness, five times in other criminal branches for desertion and non-support; was three times in Juvenile Court; was in Pontiac Reformatory twice, 27 months for robbery, 39 months for violating his parole, was in House of Correction three times, once six months for carrying concealed weapons, once 53 days for larceny, once again for concealed weapons; he was in John Worthy School three times, 92 days for robbery, 49 days for starting a fire, 11 days for burglary; forced marriage; we committed him to Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 41, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism; once in Domestic Relations Court for non-support, two arrests in other criminal branches for disorderly conduct, served two terms in House of Correction.

Case, age 38, psychopathic plus chronic alcoholism; on verge of delirium tremens, has had four arrests in Domestic Relations Court for non-support and drunkenness, has served two terms in House of Correction.

Case, age 33, dementia præcox; in Domestic Relations Court for non-support, forced marriage, we had to commit him to Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 24, psychopathic, chronic alcoholism; in Domestic Relations Court for non-support, had delirium tremens once, attempted suicide once.

Case, age 38, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism; in Domestic Relations Court once for non-support, once in other criminal branch for drunkenness.

Case, age 39, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism; has had five arrests in Domestic Relations Court, three in other criminal branches for fighting and non-support, has served a term in the House of Correction.

Case, age 34, psychopathic, epileptic, chronic alcoholic; in Domestic Relations Court four times for non-support; arrested once, accused of murder, found not guilty; we committed him to Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 36, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism, pulmonary tuberculosis; had four arrests in Domestic Relations Court and three in other criminal branches, all for non-support and abuse; served a term in House of Correction.

Case, age 35, dementia præcox paranoides, chronic alcoholism; one arrest in Domestic Relations Court and one in other criminal branch for abandonment, forced marriage.

Case, age 31, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism; two arrests in Domestic Relations Court, both for abuse of wife and family.

Case, age 29, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism; four arrests in Domestic Relations Court, his first arrest there for bastardy, forced marriage, other arrests for non-support and drunkenness; he has served three terms in House of Correction, two for six months, one for a year.

Case, age 36, dementia præcox; in Domestic Relations Court for non-support; had two previous arrests for desertion, one of these was in Europe.

Case, age 34, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism; two arrests in Domestic Relations Court for drunkenness.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism; two arrests in Domestic Relations Court for non-support and one in other criminal branch for beating wife and drunkenness; has served two terms in House of Correction, six months each, forced marriage.

Case, age 57, psychopathic, chronic alcoholism; four arrests in Domestic Relations Court for non-support and disorderly conduct.

Case, age 33, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism; in Domestic Relations Court thirteen times for non-support, fighting with wife and family and drunkenness; he has had several House of Correction sentences, spent 18 months of past two years there; he has had delirium tremens five times, we committed him to Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 25, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism; one arrest in Domestic Relations Court, one in other criminal branch, both for not working.

Case, age 30, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism; he has had 28 arrests for robbery and larceny and disorderly conduct, has served three terms in House of Correction.

Case, age 45, psychopathic, epileptic, chronic alcoholism; in Domestic Relations Court for beating his wife.

Case, age 21, psychopathic, colored; charged with bastardy.

Balance on non-support charges.

Middle Grade Morons

(Mental Age 9.1-10.0)

Mental Diagnosis and Arrests.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.	Average Arrests in D. R. Ct.
13	29.8	8.0	9.76	2.55

Two have had one arrest in other criminal branches, one has been in Juvenile Court once, one has been in twice.

Psychopathy.

Seven were diagnosed dementia præcox, three of these were complicated by chronic alcoholism and one by pulmonary tuberculosis.

Two of the group of 13 were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, both were chronic alcoholics and one had preparalytic dementia.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 47, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism; four arrests in Domestic Relations Court for non-support, served three terms in House of Correction.

Case, age 32, psychopathic, chronic alcoholism, preparalytic dementia; five arrests in Domestic Relations Court, four terms in House of Correction, nine months, six months, five months and four months respectively; while he was confined in House of Correction his wife had a child to another man; we committed case to Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 47, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholic; three arrests in Domestic Relations Court, one in another criminal branch; he has been arrested for non-support, drunkenness, desertion and disorderly conduct.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox; two arrests in Domestic Relations Court for non-support; had two previous arrests in Juvenile Court; when age 13 was committed to Parental School, spent twelve months there in all.

Case, age 40, dementia præcox; two arrests in Domestic Relations Court for non-support.

Case, age 22, psychopathic; one arrest in Domestic Relations Court for non-support, one arrest in Juvenile Court, from where he was committed to Parental School.

Case, age 28, psychopathic, chronic alcoholism; in Domestic Relations Court for non-support, one arrest in another criminal branch for fighting.

Balance of cases in for non-support, etc.

Low Grade Morons

(Mental Age 7.1-9.0)

Mental Diagnosis.

No. Cases.	Chronological Age.	Basal Mental Age.	Total Mental Age.
I.	28.0	5.0	9.0
II.	17.0	6.0	8.2
III.	32.0	7.0	8.0

Imbeciles

(Mental Age 3.1-7.0)

Mental Diagnosis.

No. Cases.	Chronological Age.	Basal Mental Age.	Total Mental Age.
I.	17.0	3.0	5.0
II.	25.0	5.0	6.6

School Records

No. of cases.....	Average Intelligence and High Grade Borderland Sociopaths—23.46%.	High and Middle Grade Sociopaths—12.5%.	Low Grade Sociopaths—13.46%.	High Grade Borderland Morons—2.88%.			High Grade Morons—35.38%.	Middle Grade Morons—12.5%.
				I.	II.	III.		
Average chronological age	35.05	33.62	33.64	24.0	24.0	52.0	32.84	29.8
Average basal mental age	9.33	8.77	8.36	10.0	9.0	9.0	8.44	8.0
Average total mental age	12.21	11.71	11.36	11.6	11.6	12.0	10.93	9.76
Average age entered school	6.75	6.4	6.64	6.0	5.0	7.0	6.83	7.33
Average age left school	13.65	15.75	14.21	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.74	13.11
Average grade	7.9	7.44	6.21	6.0	7.0	6.0	5.35	3.75

Psychopathic Analysis with Complications on a Group of 637 Males

Diagnosis.	Number of Cases.	Percentage
Dementia præcox	66	10.36
Dementia præcox plus alcoholism	129	20.25
Dementia præcox plus alcoholism plus presenile dementia...	1	0.16
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus hereditary lues plus chronic gonorrhea.....	1	0.16
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus moral defect	1	0.16
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus sex pervert...	1	0.16
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus lues.....	2	0.31
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus effeminate..	1	0.16
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus epilepsy.....	1	0.16
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus preparalytic dementia	2	0.31
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus arterio- sclerosis	11	1.72
Dementia præcox plus drug addiction	1	0.16
Dementia præcox plus moral defect	6	0.94
Dementia præcox plus sex pervert	1	0.16
Dementia præcox plus lues	2	0.31
Dementia præcox plus preparalytic dementia.....	2	0.31
Dementia præcox plus paresis	1	0.16
Dementia præcox plus locomotor ataxia.....	1	0.16
Dementia præcox plus senile dementia.....	2	0.31
Dementia præcox plus presenile dementia plus arterio- sclerosis plus tabes.....	1	0.16
Dementia præcox plus pulmonary tuberculosis.....	1	0.16
Dementia præcox plus hypochondria	2	0.31
Psychopathic constitution	28	4.39
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.....	186	29.20
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus pre- paralytic dementia	7	1.10
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus pre- senile dementia	1	0.16
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus acute exacerbation	6	0.94
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus drug addiction	1	0.16
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus lues.	5	0.78
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus tuber- culosis	3	0.47
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus ar- terio-sclerosis	14	2.19
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus hypo- mania, manic-depressive insanity.....	1	0.16
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus pre- paralytic dementia congenital.....	1	0.16
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus deli- rium tremens	1	0.16
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus senile dementia plus manic-depressive insanity.....	1	0.16
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus de- mentia paralytica	1	0.16
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus loco- motor ataxia	1	0.16

Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus traumatic neurosis	1	0.16
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus arterio-sclerosis plus lues.....	1	0.16
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus arterio-sclerosis plus cretinoid.....	1	0.16
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus manic-depressive insanity	2	0.31
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus epilepsy	7	1.10
Psychopathic constitution plus preparalytic dementia.....	8	1.25
Psychopathic constitution plus presenile dementia.....	2	0.31
Psychopathic constitution plus simulator.....	1	0.16
Psychopathic constitution plus epilepsy.....	6	0.94
Psychopathic constitution plus tabo-paresis.....	1	0.16
Psychopathic constitution plus drug addiction.....	1	0.16
Psychopathic constitution plus arterio-sclerosis	3	0.47
Psychopathic constitution plus tuberculosis.....	2	0.31
Feeble-minded	6	0.94
Feeble-minded plus dementia præcox.....	4	0.63
Feeble-minded plus dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism	3	0.47
Feeble-minded plus psychopathic plus chronic alcoholism....	1	0.16
Feeble-minded plus chronic alcoholism.....	7	1.10
Idiots	2	0.31
Hysteria	5	0.78
Hysteria plus alcoholism.....	1	0.16
Tuberculosis	5	0.78
Tuberculosis plus alcoholism	3	0.47
Chronic endocarditis	1	0.16
Juvenile paresis	1	0.16
Epilepsy	3	0.47
Lues	10	1.57
Lues plus gonorrhea	1	0.16
Manic-depressive insanity, depressive state.....	1	0.16
Manic-depressive insanity, maniacal state, plus arteriosclerosis	1	0.16
Physical and medical.....	53	8.32
Total	637	

Summary on 27 Boys, Who Were Complaining Witnesses or Whose Parents
Were in the Domestic Relations Court

No. case	Chron. age.	Basal mental age.	Total mental age.	Age began school.	Age left school.	Grade.	Remarks.
1.	5	3	4.2	..	..	..	Tongue-tied, feeble-minded.
2.	5	4	5.4	..	..	..	Mother committed by us to Psychopathic Hospital.
3.	7	6	7.6	..	..	..	.....
4.	7	7	7.4	7.0	..	1	Father dementia præcox, chronic alcoholic, deserted wife and family; case is chronic masturbator; brother, case 6, is a præcox and epileptic.
5.	7	8	8.8	6.0	..	1	Has speech defect, brother to case 13, father in C. D. R. for non-support.
6.	8	7	8.4	..	..	..	Father in C. D. R.
7.	9	8	9.2	6.0	..	{ special class	{
8.	9	5	7.0	6.0	..	2	} Brother of case 3.
9.	9	7	7.2	7.0	..	1	.....
							Father is high grade moron, præcox, chronic alcoholic; has 4 children all defective; case was age 4 before he could walk.
10.	9	7	9.8	6.0	..	2	Dementia præcox, qualitative signs of feeble-mindedness.
11.	9	6	8.6	..	..	..	.....
12.	10	8	9.4	..	..	..	.....
13.	10	8	9.4	6.0	..	2	Psychopathic, father in C. D. R.
14.	10	8	11.6	5.0	..	5	Sociopath, brother to case 4.
15.	10	8	11.2	6.0	..	5	Sociopath.
16.	12	8	11.0	7.0	..	5	Low grade sociopath.
17.	12	7	9.0	7.0	..	3	Dementia præcox.
18.	12	8-10	11.0	7.0	..	4	Dementia præcox; we committed his father from C. D. R. to Dunning State Insane Asylum.
19.	13	8	9.6	..	..	..	Dementia præcox.
20.	13	9	10.8	6.0	..	6	Dementia præcox.
21.	14	7	8.6	..	..	..	.....
22.	14	10	12.2	6.0	..	7	Psychopathic, sociopath.
23.	14	8	9.0	7.0	..	2	Mongoloid, 1½ yrs. in subnormal room; father in C. D. R. for non-support.
24.	14	9	10.4	5.0	..	6	Cretinoid, he has had 3 arrests, 1 for robbery, 2 for not working, has been in Parental School 4 months; 2 other brothers have been under arrest; father and mother test 10.4 and 10.2 respectively; two brothers now held to Criminal Court for tampering with mail boxes.
25.	17	9	11.2	6.0	..	6	Brother of case 24, had 2 arrests in B. C., 1 for theft of \$130, has 2 in Juv. Ct.
26.	13	3	3.8	..	..	..	.....
27.	6	3	5.0	..	..	..	Psychopathic.

FEMALES

Average Intelligence

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
7	28.0	10.0	12.52

Psychopathy.

One case was diagnosed as dementia præcox.

Four were diagnosed as psychopathic constitution; one complicated by pre-paralytic dementia.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 22, psychopathic; complainant in bastardy case; pregnant five months. The balance were complaining witnesses against their husbands.

High Grade Borderland Sociopaths

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
9	30.11	9.66	12.06

Psychopathy.

Four cases in this group were diagnosed dementia præcox; one of these complicated by alcoholism and lues; she has an illegitimate child.

Two of group of nine cases were diagnosed psychopathic constitution; one complicated by alcoholism.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 57; had illegitimate child who is now age 15; both mother and daughter had peculiar inherited defect of hand.

High and Middle Grade Sociopaths

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
7	28.2	9.0	11.79

Psychopathy.

Three cases in the group were diagnosed dementia præcox; one of which was complicated with alcoholism.

Three of group of seven cases were diagnosed psychopathic constitution.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 37, dementia præcox paranoides; came to find her father lost twenty-eight years ago; constantly annoying the court; harbored all kinds of delusions in regard to him.

Case, age 40, dementia præcox plus alcoholism; she had been in an industrial reform school for two years; her husband was in Domestic Relations Court charged with incest with their daughter, age thirteen.

Low Grade Sociopaths

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
12	29.25	9.0	11.73

Psychopathy.

Four of these cases were diagnosed dementia præcox; two of which were complicated by alcoholism; one of the alcoholics had chronic gonorrhea.

Six of the group of twelve cases were diagnosed psychopathic constitution; two of which were complicated by alcoholism.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 28, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholic, chronic gonorrhea; was a forced marriage; had her husband arrested for non-support.

Case, age 30, highly psychopathic; has been arrested for adultery; she has one illegitimate child age two and one-half years; she was illegitimately pregnant in addition to this but had an abortion.

Case, age 37, psychopathic plus alcoholism; has been married three times.

Case, age 23, psychopathic, chronic alcoholic; husband had her brought into court; she threatened suicide.

Case, age 35, dementia præcox paranoides; had previously been in insane asylum and committed by us; hers was a forced marriage.

Case, age 22, low grade sociopath; deserted her two-weeks-old illegitimate child by leaving it on a door step.

Case, age 24, psychopathic; has had two illegitimate children; complainant in her third bastardy case.

Case, age 21, low grade sociopath; six months pregnant, complainant in bastardy case.

High Grade Borderland Morons

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
5	38.4	8.6	11.6

Psychopathy.

In this group there were four diagnosed psychopathic; one complicated with alcoholism and dementia paralytica; one complicated with alcoholism; one complicated by dementia paralytica.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 52, psychopathic, chronic alcoholism, dementia paralytica; lived as man and wife for six years before forced marriage in court.

Case, age 41, psychopathic, dementia paralytica; husband brought her into court for running away from home so often.

Case, age 45, psychopathic, chronic alcoholism; husband had her brought into court in order to get the children away from her.

Other cases were wives of husbands arrested for non-support.

High Grade Morons

(10.1-12.0)

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
56	28.8	8.75	11.4

We have Domestic Relations Court arrest records on twenty-one cases, admitting thirty-nine arrests, or an average of 1.86 arrests to a case. One had one previous arrest, and three admitted Juvenile Court arrests; one arrested once, one twice, one four times in Juvenile Court.

Psychopathy.

Sixteen of the group were diagnosed dementia præcox; three of which were complicated with alcoholism; one of the latter had advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.

Eleven of this group of fifty-six cases were diagnosed psychopathic constitution; three of which were complicated by chronic alcoholism; one had juvenile paresis; one had hysteria; one had epilepsy; one was deaf.

Two were cases of hysteria, one complicated by alcoholism.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 22, total mental age 10.8; arrested in Domestic Relations Court for contributing to the delinquency of a 17-year-old girl. Forced marriage, age 16.

Case, age 20, dementia præcox; one arrest in Domestic Relations Court for adultery; sent to House of Correction for six months; had four arrests in Juvenile Court, all for running away from home.

Case, age 31, dementia præcox; in Domestic Relations Court twice; deserted her husband to live with another man; has child age one and a half years to the latter; ran away from home age 14; lived with her husband for fourteen years and bore him seven children; after coming into court it was found out that she was not legally married to first man.

Case, age 39, dementia præcox with chronic alcoholism; two arrests in Domestic Relations Court, once for drunkenness and second time for disorderly conduct, when landlord tried to have her evicted because her house was so disorderly; she lived with present husband for one and a half years before forced marriage.

Case, age 40, dementia præcox paranoides; had her husband arrested for non-support; lived together as man and wife six years before marriage; forced marriage.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox; in Domestic Relations Court for contributing to delinquency of her own child; her husband is serving a term in Joliet for hold-up.

Case, age 18, dementia præcox, colored; was living with man a year; also complaining witness against him on bastardy charge; she threatened to kill him the night before she was arrested, and attacked him with a knife; she was previously arrested in raid on house of prostitution.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox; had husband arrested for non-support. She had two Juvenile Court arrests; had a child to her father when she was a juvenile; father is still serving term in Joliet prison on account of it.

Case, age 30, psychopathic; husband arrested for non-support; forced marriage.

Case, age 21, psychopathic, juvenile paresis; applied for warrant for her husband; was illegitimately pregnant before marriage and aborted; she was in Juvenile Court as a dependent; spent two years in Chicago Industrial School; one of the cases referred to the laboratory by Mrs. McGuire, in charge of Department of Social Welfare, Domestic Relations Court.

Case, age 22, extremely psychopathic; had trouble with her husband; attempted suicide.

Case, age 32, psychopathic, chronic alcoholism; her husband had her in Domestic Relations Court twice, once for drunkenness in a dance hall, the other time for fighting with landlady.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox; husband had her arrested.

Case, age 23, total mental age 10.4; accused two men of being the father of her child. She finally decided on one because he had a pimple on his nose and the baby developed one there, too; we committed her to Lincoln.

Case, age 30, psychopathic; had husband arrested for non-support; forced marriage.

Case, age 28, epileptic; had her husband arrested for beating her.

Case, age 18, psychopathic; complainant bastardy case.

The balance are made up of complaining witnesses in non-support cases and defendants for disorderly conduct and drinking.

Middle Grade Morons (9.1-10.0)

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
26	27.85	7.58	9.54

Psychopathy.

Six were diagnosed dementia præcox, two of these being complicated by chronic alcoholism.

Four of the group of twenty-six were diagnosed psychopathic constitution; one of these was complicated by chronic alcoholism and preparalytic dementia; one was complicated by presenile dementia.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 17, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholic; arrested twice in Domestic Relations Court, once for desertion; forced marriage.

Case, age 33, dementia præcox; arrested once, contributing to delinquency of children; has been living in adultery with her brother-in-law off and on for seven years.

Case, age 39, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholic; husband abusive; forced marriage.

Case, age 18, total mental age 9.2; forced marriage age 14; had illegitimate twins.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox; in Domestic Relations Court twice, once contributing to the delinquency of a young girl, second time suspicion of contributing to delinquency of a child.

Case, age 20, total mental age 9.8; had previously been in Lincoln and Dunning; re-committed by us to Lincoln.

The balance were cases of complaints against husbands, etc.

Low Grade Morons

(7.1-9.0)

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
19	28.26	6.68	8.24

Psychopathy.

One case was diagnosed dementia præcox with chronic alcoholism.

Two of the group of eleven cases were diagnosed psychopathic constitution.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 24, total mental age 7.2; had husband arrested for non-support; she has no idea how long she has been married. Time and space concepts are very difficult for the feeble-minded.

Case, age 24, total mental age 9.0; had husband arrested for non-support.

Case, age 22, total mental age 7.8; complainant in bastardy charge.

Case, age 47, colored, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism, total mental age 7.2; married; was arrested as inmate of a disorderly house.

Case, age 28, total mental age 8.6; complainant in bastardy charge.

Case, age 26, total mental age 9.0; complainant in bastardy charge; she had been intimate with defendant for nine years; she became pregnant; he married another girl, and she made the charge.

Balance of cases complainants against their husbands, etc.

Psychopathic Analysis with Complication in a Group of 359 Females

Diagnosis.	Number of Cases.	Percentage.
Dementia præcox	83	23.11
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism	19	5.29
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus lues.....	1	0.28
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus gonorrhœa..	1	0.28
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus tuberculosis..	1	0.28
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus presenile de- mentia	1	0.28
Dementia præcox plus arteriosclerosis	1	0.28
Psychopathic constitution	58	16.15
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.....	31	8.63
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus pre- paralytic dementia	2	0.56
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus hys- teria	1	0.28
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus de- mentia paralytica	1	0.28
Psychopathic constitution plus dementia paralytica.....	3	0.83
Psychopathic constitution plus preparalytic dementia.....	4	1.11
Psychopathic constitution plus presenile dementia	1	0.28
Psychopathic constitution plus senile dementia.....	1	0.28
Psychopathic constitution plus arteriosclerosis	2	0.56
Psychopathic constitution plus juvenile paresis.....	1	0.28
Psychopathic constitution plus hysteria	1	0.28
Psychopathic constitution plus epilepsy	3	0.83
Psychopathic constitution plus deaf	1	0.28
Chronic alcoholism	40	11.14
Chronic alcoholism plus epilepsy	1	0.28
Chronic alcoholism plus tuberculosis	1	0.28
Chronic alcoholism plus arteriosclerosis	1	0.28
Chronic alcoholism plus multiple sclerosis.....	1	0.28
Chronic alcoholism plus hemiplegia	1	0.28
Chronic alcoholism plus manic-depressive insanity.....	1	0.28
Chronic alcoholism plus lues	1	0.28
Chronic alcoholism plus gummata of face and arms.....	1	0.28
Paralysis agitans	1	0.28
Manic-depressive (hypomania)	1	0.28
Manic-depressive insanity	2	0.56
Hysteria	16	4.46
Hysteria plus chronic alcoholism	1	0.28
Hysteria plus epilepsy	1	0.28
Epilepsy	4	1.11
Lues	9	2.51
Congenital lues	1	0.28
Venereal disease	2	0.56
Sexual frigidity	1	0.28
Diphtheritic paralysis	1	0.28
Progressive bulbar palsy.....	1	0.28
Drugs	2	0.56
Tuberculosis	4	1.11
Medical and physical examinations.....	42	11.70
Normal	5	1.39
Total	359	

School Records, Females

	Average Intelligence and High Grade Borderland Sociopaths—14.81 %.	High and Middle Grade Sociopaths—6.48 %.	Low Grade Sociopaths—11.11 %.	High Grade Borderland Morons—4.63 %.	High Grade Morons—51.85 %.	Middle Grade Morons—11.11 %.
No. of cases.....	16	7	12	5	56	12
Average chronological age	28.31	28.2	29.25	38.4	28.8	30.78
Average basal mental age	9.75	9.0	9.0	8.6	8.75	7.57
Average total mental age	12.21	11.79	11.73	11.6	11.4	9.5
Average age entered school	6.5	6.57	7.36	6.4	7.08	7.0
Average age left school.	15.0	13.86	13.72	13.0	14.0	13.5
Average grade	8.6	6.57	6.36	5.8	5.8	3.66

Low Grade Morons

In a group of eleven cases tabulated, the following data were recorded:

Case, age 24, total mental age 7.2; began school age 6, left age 15; was in first grade throughout.

Case, age 24, total mental age 9.0; began school age 5, left age 14; reached third grade.

Case, age 41, psychopathic, total mental age 9; attended school only age 7 to 8; was in first grade; is completely illiterate.

Case, age 26, total mental age 9; began school age 10, left age 13; reached fourth grade.

Three cases grades not known.

Four cases never attended school.

Summary on Thirty Girls Either Complaining Witnesses or Whose Parents
Were in the Domestic Relations Court

Case.	Chronological age.	Basal mental age.	Total mental age.	Age began school.	Age left school.	Grade.	Remarks.
1.	4	4	4.8	..	..	..	.....
2.	4	4	5.0	..	..	..	Sister of case 4, boys.
3.	4	4	5.6	..	..	..	Mother in D. R. Ct., chronic alcoholic; sent by court for drink cure.
4.	5	4	6.2	5.0	..	1	.....
5.	5	5	6.6	..	..	..	Mother and father both under arrest in D. R. Court.
6.	6	6	6.8	..	..	..	.....
7.	6	5	6.2	..	..	..	Psychopathic; sociopath.
8.	7	7	7.6	..	..	..	.....
9.	7	4	5.0	..	..	..	Feeble-minded.
10.	8	7	8.4	7.0	..	1	Psychopathic; father in D. R. Court.
11.	8	5	7.0	..	..	..	Sister to case 24, boys.
12.	8	8	8.6	5.0	..	3	.....
13.	9	9	10.0	6.0	..	4	.....
14.	9	8	10.0	6.0	..	3	Dementia præcox; father under arrest in D. R. Court.
15.	10	8	10.6	..	..	..	.....
16.	10	8	9.4	7.0	..	3	Dementia præcox; father under arrest in D. R. Court.
17.	11	8	10.6	6.0	..	4	Cretin.
18.	11	7	8.4	6.0	..	2	Dementia præcox.
19.	13	11	12.4	6.0	..	8	Dementia præcox; high grade border- land sociopath.
20.	15	9	9.8	..	..	..	.....
21.	15	6	8.0	..	..	..	.....
22.	15	8	10.2	7.0	14.0	5	Dementia præcox.
23.	15	9	11.4	6.0	15.0	6	Illegitimate child; mother married an- other man and had him arrested for non-support.
24.	15	7	9.6	..	..	..	.....
25.	15	8	11.2	7.0	15.0	7	.....
26.	15	8	9.8	7.0	15.0	6	.....
27.	16	8	9.4	6.0	14.0	3	.....
28.	16	8	11.2	6.0	14.0	7	Psychopathic; had illegitimate child.
29.	17	8	11.0	8.0	13.0	5	Is married; had two arrests; inmate of disorderly houses.
30.	11	4	4.6	..	..	..	Dementia præcox; low grade imbecile.

BASTARDY CASES

The cases cited here approximate very closely the general run of material found in this branch. These types, male and female, find each other and as a result the offspring is no higher than its source. Most of the children of these cases find their way into foundling asylums and it behooves one, before adopting such children, if one would anticipate later heartaches, as our experience teaches us how often they turn out badly, to have their mentality first certified to. We append below the history of one such case as an example. The physician attaché is useful here in assisting the court in such questions as probable time of conception, apparent age of child, venereal disease, etc.

We have met a woman who makes it a business to adopt children, sending them out to work as soon as they are able, profiting on the transaction in this way. One of her adopted children was under arrest.

Complainants in these cases very often appear again in court, in the Domestic Relations Branch, when marriages have settled the complaints, or in the Morals Court. There are not many girls of the more fortunately endowed that have to make such appeals for assistance. They are usually able to extricate themselves one way or another.

Any legislation intended for the relief of this situation should not be any exception to other social legislation, should not be *ex parte*, but should be based on a thorough study of the material involved with the aim of enacting some legislation that fits.

We would suggest the Greek word *νόθος* = bastard for the English equivalent.

The following statistics cover the findings on 117 consecutive cases of girls and the cases of 7 males involved with them, a total of 124 cases.

Females—Average Intelligence

No. cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average age began school.	Average age left school.	Average grade.
11	20.0	11.81	12.63	6.66	14.81	8.91
1	15.0	....	....	6.00	15.00	3.00 in Russia
1	23.0	Fair average intelligence.		7.00	15.00	7.00 in Norway
—						
13						

Tabulation of Cases.

- Case, age 16, pregnant eight months time of test.
- Case, age 16, pregnant three months time of test.
- Case, age 21, pregnant eight months time of test.
- Case, age 19, pregnant six months time of test, forced marriage.
- Case, age 19, began school age 10, graduated fourth year high school age 18.
- Case, age 20, pregnant eight months time of test.
- Case, age 29, psychopathic; she was pregnant by one man, married another who knew of pregnancy; she left him two days after marriage, he had active lues.
- Case, age 22, psychopathic, five months pregnant by man she has been intimate with since she was age 17.
- Case, age 15, in United States 2 years.
- Case, age 23, fair average intelligence plus dementia præcox; father died before she was born, case married age 20, later divorced, lived with husband two years; he was arrested for stealing, sent to prison, then to insane asylum;

they had one child and one miscarriage. She became intimate with case, F. Ha., directly after meeting him became pregnant and had F. Ha. arrested; he agreed to marry her after remaining in jail three months. While waiting for him to do some shopping, she solicited and took four men to a hotel in a couple of hours, was arrested and brought into Morals Court. She finally married F. Ha.

High Grade Borderland Sociopaths

No. cases.	Average chron- ological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average age began school.	Average age left school.	Average grade.
3	20.66	9.66	12.06	7.33	15.0	7.66
1	20.00	...	...	7.00	13.0	8.00 in Sweden
—						
4						

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 27, dementia præcox; three months pregnant, has gonorrhœa. Her father is insane; her mother separated from her father six years ago.

Case, age 16, two months pregnant.

Middle Grade Sociopaths

No. cases.	Chronological age.	Basal mental age.	Total mental age.	Age began school.	Age left school.	Grade.
1	23	9	11.8	6	12	6

Tabulation.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox; she has a speech defect same as her father; forced marriage, husband later deserted her.

Low Grade Sociopaths

No. cases.	Average chron- ological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average age began school.	Average age left school.	Average grade.
7	21.33	9.0	11.53	6.40*	14.80	7.20

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 22, foreigner, never attended school; left her two-weeks-old baby on doorstep.

Case, age 24, psychopathic; she has had two illegitimate children, aged, respectively, 6 years, and 4 months. She was age 18 when she had her first illegitimate child. She has been intimate with the father of her second child for three years. When he found out she was pregnant he admitted he was divorced and had four children. The father of case was a chronic alcoholic who died in the County Hospital. A maternal uncle of case was alcoholic and died on the street; his wife had had to leave him twelve years previously.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox hebephrenia; pregnant two and one-half months. Her sister has been in the Morals Court. The latter is a high grade sociopath plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Case, age 28, dementia præcox hebephrenia. She was an illegitimate child, raised in an orphan asylum to the age of 12. She now has an illegitimate child seven months old. The rightful father of the child is a ne'er-do-well, the girl having a *liaison* with him, although she had been married to another, a decent, respectable man and a good provider, with whom she was living.

*School records on only five cases.

High Grade Borderland Morons and High Grade Morons

No. cases	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	No. cases.	Average age began school.	Average age left school.	No. cases.	Average grade.
40	20.53	8.69	11.18	41	7.09	13.95	44	6.00
2	29.00	High grade moron plus dementia præcox.						
	19.00	High grade moron.						

—
51

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox plus hysteriform accesses. Attempted suicide two weeks previous to examination; previously inmate Geneva Reform School.

Case, age 21; baby one month old.

Case, age 25; baby eight days old.

Case, age 18, psychopathic; the father of the case is a chronic alcoholic; she has a brother who has not worked in five years.

Case, age 18, dementia præcox, colored; has been living with man age 26 for a year; he is father of her child. Was previously pregnant to him but had an abortion. He abuses her, striking her in the face. She cut him on face and hands with a knife, for which he had her arrested. She was previously in Morals Court, arrested in raid on disorderly house. Her mother had been married twice.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism. Had been arrested three times in Morals Court for soliciting. She learned to walk late.

Case, age 16, dementia præcox; was constantly hunting up men, running away from home several days at a time, out late at night. Has cretinoid brother. Imbecile and præcox. She was committed for a year as incorrigible. Maternal uncle killed in a fight; he had previously been arrested for fighting.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox hebephrenia. Father of child, 27, joined troops; case and child, age 2 weeks, were placed in foundlings' home, girl deserted baby next day. She reached fifth grade in school.

Case, age 29, dementia præcox hebephrenia plus chronic alcoholism, forced marriage. At age 12 she had to be put in Industrial Home by the Juvenile Court; escaped, was put in another home until age 18.

Case, age 35, dementia præcox; child, age 7 months at time of examination, when she made complaint.

Case, age 24, pregnant two and one-half months, she has a large goiter, likewise her two sisters and her aunt.

Case, age 21, psychopathic; reached third grade in school.

Case, age 19; two-weeks-old baby.

Case, age 25, dementia præcox hebephrenia, pregnant three months, has lues. Attended school age 6 to 11, reached third grade. Father of her child a soldier. Her father was married three times, divorced once. Her mother died age 48 with a second stroke of apoplexy. This whole side of the family very psychopathic. A year and a half ago case suffered a nervous breakdown.

Case, age 17, dementia præcox; her sister suicided at age 22.

Case, age 22, has nine-weeks-old baby. Reached sixth grade in school.

Case, age 20, dementia præcox katatonia and active lues, child infected. This is her second illegitimate child. Committed by us.

Case, age 17, pregnant six and a half months. Reached sixth grade in school.

Case, age 20, dementia præcox hebephrenia; pregnant four months; school age 7 to 14, reached fifth grade. Charged young man with rape, examination disclosed the fact that she was four months pregnant, now wants a warrant

also for the father of the child whom she had been intimate with some time but doesn't know his last name nor address.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox hebephrenia; foreigner, in United States 4½ years. Father of baby came to see her once and gave her a dollar for the baby. Father of child has been arrested for larceny, served two months; changes his name frequently.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox hebephrenia, foreigner, in United States 3 years.

Case, age 29, dementia præcox; married age 13; had one child died age two months of convulsions. Only lived with her husband in Europe two months when she left him and came to United States. Living with man here to whom she had had four illegitimate children, a girl age 5 years, a boy age 4 years and twin girls 6 weeks old. The father of these children deserted her 5 weeks ago.

Case, age 19, dementia præcox hebephrenia. She attended school age 8 to 14, reached fifth grade. Her child is three months old. She has a sister age 23, who tested exactly the same as she did.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox hebephrenia. Attended school age 7 to 11, reached fourth grade. She has had three illegitimate children, and is now five months pregnant with the fourth. Her oldest child is age 5, and the youngest age one. She is now pregnant to a married man, he used to take whatever money she would earn, he eventually deserted his wife and children, and went to live with our case. His sister also lived with them. The girl's father, and one of her brothers were both alcoholic, both killed in different saloon fights. The girl's mother was also a chronic alcoholic, and had served time in the House of Correction, she drifts from place to place. Case has another brother who is a rover. Case has a sister whose husband is now in the House of Correction for beating and abusing her, he is a chronic alcoholic.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox hebephrenia. Attended school age 7 to 14, reached sixth grade. Her baby, a girl, is age 7 months. Father of the child is an alcoholic, and a worthless type.

Case, age 34, dementia præcox simplex. Attended school age 7 to 14, reached fifth grade. She married at age 19, husband beat and abused her. They separated, and he died four years later in an insane asylum. Since then she has had two illegitimate children by different fathers, both worthless types. Her oldest child is two years, and her youngest eight weeks.

Middle Grade Morons

No. cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	No. cases.	Average age began school.	Average age left school.	No. cases.	Average grade.
22	20.59	7.77	9.69	18	7.72	13.50	15	4.40

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 21; has had two illegitimate children besides one abortion and again pregnant four months. Left school age 16, third grade.

Case, age 20; child four months old. Father of child has been arrested five times for fighting. He would beat case; she left school age 14, in third grade.

Case, age 27; has two illegitimate children, one age 3 years and one age 3 months.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox; left school age 16, fifth grade. When age 15 she was plaintiff against boy in criminal court. When age 10 was pregnant but aborted, now pregnant six months.

Case, age 16, pregnant eight months. Father of case chronic alcoholic and tubercular.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox hebephrenia; she has two illegitimate children. The first child is age 4 and feeble-minded. The father of present child is a boarder at her parents' home and is age 52. The girl's father is a chronic alcoholic.

Case, age 21, five months pregnant.

Case, age 22, three months pregnant.

Case, age 15, cretinoid.

Case, age 22, has two illegitimate children.

Case, age 26, Began school age 7, stopped age 8, in first grade; mental age 9.6 years.

Low Grade Morons

No. cases.	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	No. cases.	Average age began school.	No. cases.	Average age left school.	No. cases.	Average grade.
13	21.69	7.07	8.29	11	7.18	10	13.60	7	3.71
5	15.00	Low grade moron, in U. S. 4 years.							
	25.00	Low grade moron, in U. S. 5 years.							
	32.00	Low grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.							
	26.00	Low grade moron, never attended school.							
	38.00	Low grade moron.							
18									

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 26; now illegitimately pregnant third time.

Case, age 38, widow; has seven children, eldest age 20, youngest age 6. Now illegitimately pregnant.

Case, age 26, has child three weeks old. She has been intimate with father of her child 9 years. He is a chronic alcoholic and has married another girl.

Case, age 22, has had two illegitimate children; her father is a chronic alcoholic.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox; left school age 13, third grade. Her mother was chronic alcoholic and is in insane asylum. The father of child is a chronic alcoholic; the child is five months old.

Case, age 27, active lues. Attended school two weeks; mental age 7.8 years.

Case, age 22, active lues; stopped school age 14, second grade; mental age 7.4 years. She had three illegitimate children by different boys, one child age 5, one died age 3, and present child age 3 weeks. She accused several men of being the father of her last child.

Case, age 32, dementia præcox hebephrenia; she was married once, husband dead eight years. She has one child by him which had convulsions; she now has illegitimate child one year old.

High Grade Imbecile

No. cases.	Chronological age.	Basal mental age.	Total mental age.	Age began school.	Age left school.	Grade.
1	23.0	6.0	6.6	6.0	10. 0.	1

She was always in first grade in school. Has been arrested twice for immorality.

MALES

We append an analysis of a few of the defendants found in this court. It is a question how far forced marriages should be encouraged.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 18, fair average intelligence (basal mental age 11, total mental age 12.6) plus dementia præcox; reached fourth year high school; has been in Juvenile Court; probation 18 months.

Case, age 22, high grade borderland sociopath (basal mental age 9, total mental age 12.2) plus dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism. Began school age 6, quit age 17, in eighth grade. In Juvenile Court once stealing, committed Industrial School 18 months; later stole jewelry, committed to House of Correction for 6 months. His father is chronic alcoholic and has been arrested three times, twice for drunkenness and once for fighting. He is very abusive to his wife and she threatens to leave him. Judge would not sanction marriage of this case.

Case, age 21. F. Ha. High grade borderland moron (basal mental age 8.10, total mental age 11.4), plus dementia præcox katatonia (moral defect). Began school age 7, stopped age 16, seventh grade. He is a draft slacker. His mother has been in insane asylum for eight years. His father was a chronic alcoholic. See history of girl, D. Ha., age 23, under average intelligence.

Case, age 28, low grade sociopath (basal mental age 8, total mental age 11.2), plus psychopathic; is under treatment for nervousness. Began school age 6, stopped age 16, reached seventh grade.

Case, age 21, high grade moron (basal mental age 9, total mental age 11.0), plus dementia præcox; began school age 12, stopped age 15, quit eighth grade. He is chronic masturbator. Girl is age 16 and feeble-minded. Has been in feeble-minded institution at intervals for three years. The boy's father was partly Spanish and part negro, mother negress.

Case, S. Lo., age 21, middle grade moron (basal mental age 8, total mental age 10.0), plus dementia præcox hebephrenia. Concomitant alcoholism. He assumed role of defendant. See history of case.

Case, age 18, low grade moron (basal mental age 8, total mental age 9.8), plus dementia præcox. Began school age 10, stopped age 17, fifth grade.

OUTSIDE CRIMINAL BRANCHES

There are 18 outside criminal branches of the Municipal Court located in different parts of the city. The material coming to these different courts is quite homogeneous, the one differing very little from the other. The cases that now come to the specialized courts, the Boys, Morals and Domestic Relations, were formerly tried in these police courts.

During the period covered by the report there were 330 cases thoroughly examined from these branches, 223 males, 107 females. This represents a group of what might be considered selective cases, but to those familiar with the average run of material in these courts it will be seen to be quite representative. The following statistics compiled on the charges registered against these cases, covering a period of three years and embracing 330 defendants, is further confirmatory.

These branches deal in large measure with the terminal stages of the cases from the Boys, Morals and Domestic Relations courts, society's human shipwrecks.

Since we have no regular system of identification in any of our courts for the recognition of repeaters, we are forced to depend on the admissions of the cases themselves in regard to their previous arrests, and as a consequence our statistics only approximate the amount of recidivism. Almost always where we are able to check up arrests they have been very much worse than admitted by the case.

MALES

Mental Diagnosis—Average Intelligence

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
23	27.74	9.61	12.33

Psychopathy.

Nineteen of this group were diagnosed dementia præcox, one was complicated by chronic alcoholism and dementia paralytica, one by chronic alcoholism plus drug addiction, one by chronic alcoholism, one by drug addiction, one chronic alcoholism and sex pervert, one with moral defect, one case, age 24, dementia præcox paranoides, chronic masturbator, one chronic alcoholism with moral defect.

Three of the group of 23 cases were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, two complicated by chronic alcoholism, one by drug addiction and chorea.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox, drug addict; has had in the neighborhood of 25 arrests, mostly for hold-ups, served two and one-half years in Pontiac Reformatory.

Case, age 45, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism, dementia paralytica; has had seven arrests, mostly for chronic alcoholism and flipping trains; was in State Insane Asylum in Dunning for five months.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism; two arrests, one for indecent exposure, once not having license on auto; he is a chauffeur.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism, plus moral defect; had two arrests, once for drunkenness; forged thirteen checks, served term in House of Correction.

Case, age 30, dementia præcox; arrested for indecent exposure.
 Case, age 34, dementia præcox; indecent liberties with a child.
 Case, age 28, dementia præcox; passing worthless check.
 Case, age 23, dementia præcox hebephrenia; obscene writing.
 Case, age 46, dementia præcox hebephrenia; two arrests, once disorderly conduct, once auto speeding.

Case, age 31, dementia præcox paranoides; two arrests, one for larceny, once stealing jewelry, served one year in House of Correction, committed by us to Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 37, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism; obtaining money under false pretenses.

Case, age 27, dementia præcox; has had three arrests; present arrest, he is a drug clerk and was selling whiskey without prescription.

Case, age 38, dementia præcox hebephrenia plus drug addict (morphine and cocaine); has had eighteen arrests that have been checked up, seven for burglary, eight for larceny, two for picking pockets, one for disorderly conduct; has served two terms in Pontiac Reformatory, once for five years, was committed twice to Chester Criminal Insane Asylum on burglary charges; spent three years in Mississippi Penitentiary, three in Wisconsin Penitentiary, two in Tennessee Penitentiary, one year in House of Correction, 6 months in Cook County Jail; as a boy charged with disorderly conduct, committed to Ontario Reform School for six months; spent eighteen months in Insane Asylum in Kentucky, two years in Insane Asylum in Fulton, was also in Insane Asylum at Dunning and also Elgin. Committed by us to Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox plus drug addiction; has had 29 arrests, his arrests have been for burglary, hold-up, on suspicion, fighting and disorderly conduct; served two and a half years in Pontiac Reformatory. He was arrested in St. Joe by the federal authorities and 200 grains of cocaine found on him. There are fifteen charges against him on his present arrest; he stole an automobile and would answer advertisements in daily paper of those desiring to buy automobiles. He would invite the prospective buyer out for a demonstration of the car, run him to a lonely spot in the outskirts of the city and then hold him up. He was sentenced to an indefinite term on these charges.

Case, age 17, dementia præcox plus moral defect; arrested for committing blackmail.

Case, age 18, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholism, sex pervert; present arrest mother complainant, drinking and disorderly conduct, has had five previous arrests on same charges.

Case, age 26, dementia præcox; present arrest, indecent exposure.

Case, age 23, psychopathic constitution, morphine and cocaine addict.

High Grade Borderland Sociopaths

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
9	29.33	9.33	11.75

Psychopathy.

Four were diagnosed dementia præcox paranoides, one complicated by chronic alcoholism.

Five of the group of 9 cases were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, all of which were complicated by chronic alcoholism.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 34, dementia præcox plus alcoholism; has had seven arrests, present arrest for vagrancy, previous arrests gambling, larceny, vagrancy; he has served a year in the Pontiac Reformatory, a term in the House

of Correction, was out only a month when sentenced again for six months on vagrancy charge. He had studied for the ministry, married, deserted wife; he divorced him four years after marriage.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox paranoides; six arrests, three Juvenile, committed to St. Charles Reformatory twice, once for sixteen months, once for a year; was also in John Worthy School, also served term in House of Correction.

Case, age 29, dementia præcox paranoides, chronic alcoholism; seven arrests; his mother had him arrested saying he was very dangerous, previous arrests hold-up on street car, drunkenness, etc. Has been in House of Correction. His brother was shot and killed in a fight.

Case, age 55, psychopathic constitution; five arrests for drunkenness; he has had several terms in House of Correction, has had delirium tremens.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox paranoides; three arrests, present arrest, stole brother's revolver, family were afraid of him, other arrests fighting and disorderly; was in State Hospital for Insane at Kankakee for 4 months; we committed him to Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 30, high grade borderland sociopath, has active lues.

Case, age 30, dementia præcox, tertiary lues; has had four arrests, present arrest on suspicion of burglary, other arrests in pool room raids.

Case, age 28, psychopathic constitution, chronic alcoholism; present arrest larceny, two previous arrests, one for larceny, one for disorderly conduct; served term in House of Correction.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox, chronic masturbator.

High Grade Sociopaths

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
11	25.36	8.91	11.47

Psychopathy.

Six of the group were diagnosed dementia præcox, one of which was complicated by chronic alcoholism, one by moral defect, one was effeminate, one sex pervert, pederast.

Five of this group of 11 cases were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, three were complicated by chronic alcoholism, one by drug addiction.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 18, dementia præcox, sex pervert; present arrest committing pederasty on a boy.

Case, age 18, psychopathic constitution; arrested for attempting suicide.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox, moral defect; he has had 20 arrests, all for larceny and disorderly conduct; served two terms in House of Correction, in another case his father paid his fine of \$200.

Case, age 28, psychopathic constitution plus drug addiction; he has had five arrests, present arrest non-support, four arrests peddling cocaine.

Case, age 31, dementia præcox paranoides; stole an overcoat worth \$40 from a department store.

Case, age 35, dementia præcox; three arrests, present arrest burglary, one arrest disorderly conduct; served two years in Joliet for shooting his mother-in-law.

Case, age 29, dementia præcox, effeminate; has had four arrests, two for disorderly conduct, two for vagrancy.

Case, age 25, psychopathic constitution, chronic alcoholism; present arrest adultery.

Case, age 21, psychopathic constitution, chronic alcoholism; stole a bicycle.

Case, age 31, high grade sociopath; arrested for speeding in auto.

Low Grade Sociopaths

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
16	29.06	8.69	11.66

Psychopathy.

Nine cases were diagnosed dementia præcox, three of these complicated by chronic alcoholism, one by drug addiction, one was katatonic, one had chronic gonorrhea.

Seven of the group of 16 cases were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, two of which were complicated by chronic alcoholism, one by drug addiction, one by epilepsy, one pulmonary phthisis.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 27, highly psychopathic, epileptic; arrested for raping a 2½-year-old child.

Case, age 27, dementia præcox paranoides; three arrests, present arrest insulting a woman, two previous arrests for same thing; acted as sewing machine agent, would gain access to house and then make indecent proposals to women; we committed him to Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 30, dementia præcox hebephrenia, chronic alcoholism; three arrests, all for drunkenness, has had delirium tremens, served two sentences in House of Correction.

Case, age 33, dementia præcox, chronic gonorrhea; eight arrests, present arrest abusing his wife, the other seven have been for abusing wife and disorderly conduct.

Case, age 19, psychopathic constitution, drug addict; arrested disorderly conduct; was arrested in Juvenile Court for drug addiction, served six months in reformatory for same thing. He snuffs cocaine.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox hyperbulia (katatonia); present arrest "Jack the Peeper," loitering around girls' toilet in school.

Case, age 27, dementia præcox paranoides plus chronic alcoholism; arrested about thirty times on account of going on sprees, except once on suspicion; we committed him to Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 32, psychopathic constitution; has had three arrests, present arrest contributing to delinquency of children, taking strange little girls to nickel shows, once as a strike breaker, once for driving a decrepit, sick horse.

Case, age 35, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism; has had four arrests for thefts.

Case, age 28, dementia præcox, hereditary lues; two arrests, both for indecent exposure.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox; has had eight arrests, two of which were in Boys Court, present arrest larceny, four were for disorderly conduct, one of these and a robbery case being in Boys Court.

Case, age 39, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism; present arrest drunkenness and abusing his wife, two previous arrests same charge, served one term in House of Correction.

Case, age 36, psychopathic constitution; arrested for annoying a girl.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox plus active lues; present arrest larceny, stole a handbag from neighbor, was in Boys Court for burglary, committed to Pontiac Reformatory, spent 26 months there, had been in Parental School twice, was in John Worthy twice.

High Grade Morons

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
37	26.84	8.27	10.99

Psychopathy.

Twenty of the group were diagnosed dementia præcox; four of which were complicated by chronic alcoholism, one by pulmonary tuberculosis, one by drug addiction, one sex pervert.

Two of the group of 37 cases were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, two of which were complicated by alcoholism.

Two of the group of 37 cases were epileptic.

One of the group of 37 cases was senile dementia.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox, cocaine user; elaborately tattooed on breast and hand in form of snake.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholic; attempted suicide.

Case, age 20, dementia præcox; committed to feeble-minded institution.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox; present arrest enticing little girls into shrubbery in park for immoral purposes.

Case, age 38, dementia præcox paranoides; refuses to work, wife complainant.

Case, age 17, dementia præcox; four arrests, present arrest breaking off auto horn, another arrest ambushing some boys and beating them.

Case, age 17, dementia præcox; has had eight arrests, three of which were in Juvenile Court for stealing and truancy; served seven months in Parental School, his other arrests have been for stealing brass and attempting suicide.

Case, age 40, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholic; present arrest for hold-up, two other arrests, one for hold-up, one for drunkenness; has had delirium tremens several times.

Case, age 29, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholic; has been arrested fifteen times, fourteen for larceny and one for burglary; put on probation recently, broke it within fourteen days.

Case, age 16, dementia præcox, sex pervert.

Case, age 39, present arrest for arson, he was a conductor and was discharged from the street railway company for keeping fares.

Case, age 16, plaintiff in case against a Chinaman, Chinaman wanted to use him for immoral purposes, has had an arrest in Juvenile Court for shooting dice.

Case, age 19, dementia præcox; four arrests for running away from home.

Case, age 25, present arrest stealing six drinking glasses.

Case, age 17, two arrests, both on suspicion.

Case, age 40, dementia præcox hebephrenia; present arrest vagrancy.

Case, age 33, psychopathic, chronic alcoholic; present arrest for drinking, previous arrest trouble with mother-in-law, served one term in House of Correction.

Case, age 17, two arrests for speeding.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox; has had four arrests for robbery, stole his father's auto to commit some of the thefts.

Case, age 67, senile dementia; has had eight arrests, they have been for carrying concealed weapon, peddling without license and disorderly conduct, served sentence in House of Correction.

Case, age 30, dementia præcox; has had eight arrests for indecent exposure, in House of Correction six times, Dunning three years.

Case, age 28, dementia præcox; has had two arrests, previous arrest posing as a police officer and second arrest for climbing elevated structure.

Case, age 37, dementia præcox; has had two arrests, present one for obtaining money under false pretense, previous one for disorderly conduct.

Case, age 33, dementia præcox paranoides plus chronic alcoholism plus epilepsy; has had three arrests, all for drunkenness, fighting and disorderly conduct.

Case, age 21, epilepsy; two arrests, present arrest for indecent exposure, previous one for not working.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism; present arrest, tried to commit suicide.

Case, age 32, dementia præcox; arrested for vagrancy; twin.

Remainder of cases disorderly conduct and not working.

Middle Grade Morons

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
18	26.33	8.0	9.77

Psychopathy.

Seven of this group were diagnosed dementia præcox, three of which were complicated by alcoholism.

Six of the group of 18 were diagnosed as psychopathic constitution, three of which were complicated by alcoholism, one by drug addiction.

One of the group of 18 was diagnosed as epilepsy.

One of the group of 18 was diagnosed as predementia paralytica.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 21, psychopathic; present arrest for robbery.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox; present arrest disorderly conduct, has had six previous arrests for begging, one Juvenile Court arrest for running away from home; has been in St. Charles sixteen months, served sentence in House of Correction.

Case, age 32, psychopathic, chronic alcoholism; has had two arrests for drinking.

Case, age 26, epileptic; present arrest for drinking, one previous arrest for running away from home.

Case, age 21, psychopathic, drug addict; present arrest for using drugs, takes 28 grains of morphine a day.

Case, age 29; present arrest for attempting housebreaking.

Case, age 19, dementia præcox; six arrests, present one for burglary, three Juvenile Court arrests; has been in Parental School fifteen months, St. Charles two years, Pontiac twenty-one months.

Case, age 17, dementia præcox; has had five arrests, two of these in Juvenile Court for stealing, other arrests for burglary.

Case, age 21, psychopathic, alcoholic, chronic masturbator; present arrest "Jack the Peeper," caught several times peeping into windows.

Case, age 47, preparalytic dementia; has had two arrests, present arrest, wife had him arrested for examination, previous arrest for stealing from Wells-Fargo Company; has served sentence in House of Correction.

Case, age 27; two arrests, present one larceny, previous arrest for bumming and not working, has served sentence in House of Correction.

Case, age 37, psychopathic; has had three arrests for non-support, his was a forced marriage, he says his wife is a prostitute.

Case, age 19, dementia præcox; three arrests for disorderly conduct.

Case, age 45, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholic; has had four arrests, one when 15 years old for disorderly conduct, has been arrested since for burglary; has served about fourteen years in custodial institutions in Michigan City, Indiana, and in Illinois; married three times; we committed him to Psychopathic Hospital.

Case, age 36, dementia præcox, chronic alcoholic; has had three arrests for disorderly conduct and quarreling with family, once for beating a horse he was driving and once for hitting and injuring his sister with a poker; has been in Dunning two years.

Case, age 28, dementia præcox, alcoholic; arrested three times, once for stealing a horse and wagon and others for theft, served sentence in House of Correction.

Low Grade Morons

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
6	22.83	6.0	8.1

Psychopathy.

One of this group was diagnosed dementia præcox.

Two of this group were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, one complicated by alcoholism.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 21, psychopathic; present arrest disorderly, knocked a woman down.

Case, age 26; never went to school except Pontiac.

Case, age 17, dementia præcox; present arrest larceny, previous arrest stealing brass, one Juvenile Court arrest.

Case, age 18; sent to Lincoln; had first teeth when one year old, wet bed until age six.

Case, age 28; has not worked in five years.

Case, age 27, psychopathic, alcoholic; arrested for drinking.

Analysis of Intelligence and Psychopathy of a Group of 42 Cases, 16 Males and 26 Females

Average Intelligence.

Males.

Case, age 27, dementia præcox paranoides.

Females.

Case, adult, dementia præcox katatonia with moral defect.

Case, age 23, dementia præcox plus moral defect.

Case, age 14, physical, deaf.

High Grade Borderland Sociopaths

Males.

Case, age 26.

High Grade Sociopaths

Males.

Case, age 20, dementia præcox.

Case, age 25, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus active lues.

Case, age 40, dementia præcox.

Low Grade Sociopaths

Males.

Case, age 50, psychopathic plus chronic alcoholism.

Case, age 29, highly psychopathic.

Case, age 35, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism, delusions of infidelity, arteriosclerosis.

Females.

Case, age 23, psychopathic.

Case, age 19, psychopathic plus chronic alcoholism.

High Grade Borderland Morons

Males.

- Case, age 27, psychopathic plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 58, presenile dementia; we committed him to Psychopathic Hospital.

Females.

- Case, age 31, dementia præcox hebephrenia.

High Grade Morons

Males.

- Case, age 52, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 37, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 28, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.

Females.

- Case, age 23, manic-depressive insanity (hypomania).
Case, age 22, high grade moron.
Case, age 43, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 47, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 36, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 27, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 22, psychopathic constitution.

Middle Grade Morons

Males.

- Case, age 38, psychopathic plus preparalytic dementia plus chronic alcoholism.

Females.

- Case, age 24, middle grade moron.
Case, age 62, presenile dementia.
Case, age 67, presenile dementia.
Case, age 28, bastardy complainant, six months pregnant.

Low Grade Morons

Males.

- Case, age 27, low grade moron.
Case, age 22, low grade moron.

Females.

- Case, age 37, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism.
The following is a group of cases with psychopathic diagnoses.

Males.

- Case, age 24, dementia præcox katatonia.
Case, age 28, dementia præcox katatonia.
Case, age 30, dementia præcox katatonia, also feeble-minded.
Case, age 38, dementia præcox hebephrenia.
Case, age 24, dementia præcox katatonia plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 48, dementia præcox paranoides.
Case, age 35, dementia præcox paranoides.
Case, age adult, dementia præcox paranoides.
Case, age 40, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 50, dementia præcox plus moral defect plus sex pervert.
Case, age 23, dementia præcox plus moral defect.
Case, age 33, dementia præcox plus moral defect.
Case, age 38, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 48, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism.

- Case, age 35, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 36, dementia præcox hebephrenia.
Case, age 35, dementia præcox hebephrenia.
Case, age 45, dementia præcox hebephrenia.
Case, age 31, dementia præcox hebephrenia.
Case, age 51, dementia præcox plus presenile dementia.
Case, age 26, dementia præcox hebephrenia.
Case, age 25, dementia præcox hebephrenia.
Case, age 24, dementia præcox hebephrenia.
Case, age 23, dementia præcox hebephrenia.
Case, age 28, dementia præcox hebephrenia.
Case, age 24, dementia præcox katatonia.
Case, age 42, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism, feeble-minded.
Case, age 39, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism, feeble-minded.
Case, age 17, pifropfhebephrenia plus juvenile paresis.
Case, age 19, dementia præcox katatonia plus drug addict, confused mental state.
- Case, age 39, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 54, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 53, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 30, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 29, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 35, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 33, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 32, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 45, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 45, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 30, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 33, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 55, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 24, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 42, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism, feeble-minded.
Case, age 49, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus pulmonary tuberculosis.
- Case, age 36, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus delirium tremens.
- Case, age 50, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus acute exacerbation.
- Case, age 42, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus acute exacerbation.
- Case, age 42, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus acute exacerbation.
- Case, age 39, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus preparalytic dementia.
- Case, age 22, psychopathic constitution, simulator.
Case, age 38, psychopathic constitution plus preparalytic dementia.
Case, age 28, psychopathic constitution.
Case, age 29, psychopathic constitution, hysterical.
Case, age 26, psychopathic constitution, hysterical plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 19, psychopathic constitution plus drug addict.
Case, age 68, psychopathic constitution plus drug addict.
Case, age 34, epilepsy.
Case, age 33, epilepsy.
Case, age 36, epilepsy plus drug addict.
Case, age 78, senile dementia.
Case, age 41, physical, juror seeking exemption.
Case, age 40, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 68, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 22, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism.
Case, age 49, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism.

Analysis of Psychopathy with Complications
Males—207 Cases

Diagnosis.	Number of Cases.	Percentage.
Dementia præcox	64	30.91
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism	28	13.52
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus dementia paralytica	1	0.48
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus arteriosclero- sis plus delusions of infidelity	1	0.48
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus active lues..	1	0.48
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus moral defect plus chronic masturbator	1	0.48
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus drug addic- tion	1	0.48
Dementia præcox plus drug addiction	3	1.44
Dementia præcox plus drug addiction plus confused mental state	1	0.48
Dementia præcox plus moral defect	5	2.41
Dementia præcox plus sex pervert	4	1.92
Dementia præcox plus moral defect plus sex pervert	1	0.48
Dementia præcox plus effeminate	1	0.48
Dementia præcox plus passive pederast	1	0.48
Dementia præcox plus chronic venereal disease	1	0.48
Dementia præcox plus presenile dementia	1	0.48
Dementia præcox plus juvenile paresis	1	0.48
Dementia præcox plus tuberculosis	1	0.48
Psychopathic constitution	26	12.56
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism	23	11.11
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus pre- paralytic dementia	3	1.44
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus hys- teria	1	0.48
Psychopathic constitution plus alcoholism plus tuberculosis.	1	0.48
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus de- lirium tremens	1	0.48
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus acute exacerbation	3	1.44
Psychopathic constitution plus drug addiction	5	2.41
Psychopathic constitution plus drug addiction plus chorea..	1	0.48
Psychopathic constitution plus epileptic	1	0.48
Psychopathic constitution plus hysteria	1	0.48
Psychopathic constitution plus simulator	1	0.48
Psychopathic constitution plus tuberculosis	1	0.48
Chronic alcoholism	11	5.31
Epilepsy	5	2.41
Epilepsy plus drug addiction	1	0.48
Presenile dementia	1	0.48
Senile dementia	2	0.96
Predementia paralytica	1	0.48
Tuberculosis	1	0.48

School Records—Males

	Average Intelligence— 19.83 %.	High Grade Borderland Sociopaths—7.76 %.	High and Middle Grade Sociopaths—9.48 %.	Low Grade Sociopaths— 12.93 %.	High Grade Morons— 30.17 %.	Middle Grade Morons— 15.52 %.	Low Grade Morons— 4.31 %.
No. of cases.....	23	9	11	15	35	18	5
Average chronologi- cal age	27.74	29.33	25.36	29.60	26.71	26.33	22.5
Average basal mental age	9.61	9.33	8.91	8.66	8.37	8.0	6.2
Average total mental age	12.33	11.75	11.47	11.67	10.98	9.77	8.32
Average age entered school	6.41	6.0	6.45	6.26	7.12	7.11	8.8
Average age left school	15.19	15.0	15.0	14.46	14.88	14.0	15.0
Average grade at- tained	8.0	7.5	6.2	6.62	6.0	4.53	3.0

Children: Defendants, Complaining Witnesses, or Children of Defendants
Males
Mental Diagnosis.

Case.	Chronological age.	Basal mental age.	Total mental age.	School.	Remarks.
I.	9	7	8.2		Dementia præcox.
II.	9	6	9.2		.....
III.	12	8	9.0		.....
IV.	9	8	10.0		Dementia præcox.
V.	9	7	7.4		Pulmonary tuberculosis.
VI.	6	5	6.2		.....
VII.	6	6	7.4		Dementia præcox katatonia; sex pervert; 1st grade in school.
VIII.	7	5	6.2		Feeble-minded; began school age 5 and is in 1st grade.
IX.	7	5	6.8		Feeble-minded; began school age 5 and is in 1st grade.
X.	15	9-11	12.6		Fair average intelligence; dementia præcox, moral defect, congenital lues; began school age 6, now 1st year high.
XI.	15	8	11.4		Low Grade Sociopath, dementia præcox, passive pederast; began school age 6, left age 14, 5th grade; uses vile language.
XII.	14	8	10.8	Entered Left.	Grade.
XIII.	14	8	10.2	6-14	6
XIV.	11	10	12.2	6-11	4
XV.	10	8	10.0	5-10	4
XVI.	9	6	9.2		Dementia præcox.
XVII.	15	4	7.8	8-15	5
XVIII.	9	7	7.4	7-9	sub-normal room
XIX.	13	8	9.0		.....
XX.	9	7	8.2	7-9	sub-normal room
					Dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Mental Diagnosis—Females

Average Intelligence.

No. of Cases.	Chronological Age.	Basal Mental Age.	Total Mental Age.
I.	28.0	9	12.4
II.	35.0	9	12.4
III.	37.0	8	11.8
3	Average. 33.33	8.67	12.2

Psychopathy.

Two of this group were diagnosed dementia præcox, one of which was complicated by chronic alcoholism.

One of the group of three was diagnosed psychopathic constitution complicated with chronic alcoholism.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 28, psychopathic constitution, chronic alcoholism; married twice, divorced first husband; deserted her second husband, and went to live with her divorced husband.

Case, age 35, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism; arrested in fight with notorious thief.

Case, age 37, dementia præcox, deaf; present arrest, disorderly conduct.

High Grade Borderland Sociopaths

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
4	19.5	9.74	11.65

Psychopathy.

Three of this group were diagnosed dementia præcox; one of which was complicated by moral defect.

One of group of four was highly psychopathic.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 18, highly psychopathic; had man in her room.

Case, age 18, dementia præcox, moral defect, speech defect (lisps); has had three arrests, present arrest stealing jewelry, two others as kleptomaniac in Juvenile Court; twice in Juvenile Detention Home; attempted suicide with morphine a few days before present arrest; she has been a somnambulist.

Case, age 21, dementia præcox paranoides; hypersexual.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox; shoplifting.

High Grade Sociopaths

Mental Diagnosis.

Case.	Chronological Age.	Basal Mental Age.	Total Mental Age.
I.	19	9.0	12.4
II.	20	9.0	12.2
III.	19	11.0	11.3
3	Average. 19.3	9.7	11.9

Psychopathy.

One of group was diagnosed dementia præcox complicated by moral defect.

One was diagnosed hysteria.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 19, high grade sociopath; complaining witness in rape case.

Case, age 20, dementia præcox, moral defect; arrested for larceny.

Case, age 19, hysteria; arrested for stealing clothes.

Low Grade Sociopaths

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
4	29.5	8.5	11.4

Psychopathy.

Two were diagnosed cases of dementia præcox; one complicated by hysteriform attacks.

Two of the group of four cases were diagnosed psychopathic constitution; one complicated by absencen.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 34, psychopathic constitution; arrested for contributing to delinquency of her children.

Case, age 37, dementia præcox; white woman, forced marriage with a colored man; has a boy, age 11, a mulatto; was pregnant when married.

Case, age 19, psychopathic constitution; has absencen.

Case, age 28, dementia præcox, hysteriform attacks.

High Grade Morons

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
36	23.80	8.42	10.95

Psychopathy.

Fourteen of the group of thirty-six cases were diagnosed dementia præcox, one of which was complicated by alcoholism, one by lues, one by venereal disease, one was cretinoid, two were highly sexed.

Seven of the group of thirty-six cases were diagnosed psychopathic constitution, four of which were complicated by alcoholism; one had a bad case of psoriasis.

One of the group of thirty-six cases was a case of pseudologia phantastica.

One of the group was a case of manic-depressive insanity in the hypo-depressive state.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 19, psychopathic, speech defect; present arrest, picked up on street, has had a Juvenile Court arrest; has been at Geneva and House of the Good Shepherd.

Case, age 16, dementia præcox; was sent in from court for examination; she had been in a hospital a year and a half ago for nervous prostration.

Case, age 20, dementia præcox; surrendered herself to be sent to Geneva, having no place to go; she had spent three and a half years in Geneva, also two years in a house of refuge.

Case, age 18, dementia præcox, lues; has been arrested three times, present arrest for breaking parole, previous arrests for disorderly conduct.

Case, age 22, psychopathic, bad case of psoriasis; soliciting, having men in her room.

Case, age 20, has had three arrests, once in Juvenile Court; has been at Geneva; she ran away from Geneva the first time, became pregnant, had an illegitimate child, and was sent back; has had one other arrest.

Case, age 20, dementia præcox; has had two arrests, present arrest for disorderly conduct and previous one for soliciting; her mother is insane.

Case, age 48, manic-depressive insanity, hypodepressive stage; has been in insane asylum before for seven years.

Case, age 20, has had two arrests, both for disorderly conduct.

Case, age 34, psychopathic, alcoholic; two arrests for disorderly conduct.

Case, age 35, highly psychopathic; arrested on complaint of her neighbors for quarreling.

Case, age 19, present arrest beating her board bill.

Remainder of cases arrested for disorderly conduct.

Middle Grade Morons

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
11	25.45	7.91	9.47

Psychopathy.

Four of this group were diagnosed dementia præcox, two were complicated by alcoholism, one of these has lues and one is epileptic; one was complicated by tubercular knee.

Two of the group of 11 were diagnosed psychopathic constitution.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 19, present arrest pickpocket; she is three months pregnant illegitimately; has been in House of Good Shepherd and in Industrial Home for six years.
Case, age 35, dementia præcox; alcoholic, epileptic; has notorious police record; arrested four times, once for attempted murder.

Case, age 21, two arrests for soliciting.

Case, age 45, psychopathic; shop lifter.

Case, age 19, dementia præcox, tubercular knee; arrested for soliciting; nine months illegitimately pregnant.

Case, age 38, present arrest for adultery; has illegitimate child; has served sentence in House of Correction.

Case, age 19, psychopathic; sent to Lincoln.

Low Grade Morons

Mental Diagnosis.

No. of Cases.	Average Chronological Age.	Average Basal Mental Age.	Average Total Mental Age.
11	21.64	6.45	8.25

Psychopathy.

Two of this group were diagnosed as dementia præcox.

Two of the group were diagnosed as psychopathic constitution, one of which was complicated by alcoholism.

One case had hemichorea eleven years.

Tabulation of Cases.

Case, age 21, four arrests for disorderly conduct; is illegitimately pregnant.

Case, age 19, psychopathic; illegitimately pregnant; had abortion.

Case, age 22, dementia præcox; complainant in bastardy charge.

Case, age 19, dementia præcox hebephrenia, venereal disease; has been in Geneva.

Case, age 18, present arrest stealing a ring.

Case, age 25, had illegitimate child a year ago and had hemichorea eleven years.

Case, age 19, committed to Lincoln.

Remainder of cases were for disorderly conduct.

The following is a group of cases with psychopathic diagnosis:

Case, age 23, psychopathic constitution.

Case, age adult, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus feeble-minded.

Case, age 49, psychopathic constitution plus drug addict.

Case, age 68, psychopathic constitution plus senile dementia.

Case, age 54, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.

Case, age 37, psychopathic constitution plus preparalytic dementia.

Case, age 28, epilepsy.

Case, age 24, dementia præcox plus moral defect.

Case, age 25, dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism.

Analysis of Psychopathy, with Complications— Females, 74 Cases

Diagnosis.	Number of Cases.	Percentage
Dementia præcox	16	21.62
Dementia præcox, hysteriform accesses	1	1.35
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism	5	6.75
Dementia præcox plus chronic alcoholism plus lues.....	1	1.35
Dementia præcox plus lues.....	1	1.35
Dementia præcox plus moral defect.....	5	6.75
Dementia præcox plus highly sexed.....	2	2.70
Dementia præcox plus venereal disease.....	1	1.35
Dementia præcox plus epileptic	1	1.35
Dementia præcox plus cretinoid.....	1	1.35
Dementia præcox plus tubercular knee.....	1	1.35
Dementia præcox plus left-sided spastic hemiplegia.....	1	1.35
Psychopathic constitution	11	14.86
Psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism.....	13	17.56
Psychopathic constitution plus drug addiction.....	1	1.35
Psychopathic constitution plus senile dementia.....	1	1.35
Psychopathic constitution plus preparalytic dementia.....	1	1.35
Psychopathic constitution plus absencen.....	1	1.35
Psychopathic constitution plus bad case of psoriasis.....	1	1.35
Epilepsy	1	1.35
Presenile dementia	2	2.70
Hysteria	1	1.35
Manic-depressive insanity in the hypo-depressive state.....	1	1.35
Manic-depressive insanity (hypomania).....	1	1.35
Hemichorea eleven years.....	1	1.35
Low grade morons.....	2	2.70

School Records—Females

No. cases	Average Intelligence. 4.28%			High Grade Borderland Sociopaths. 5.71%				High Grade Sociopaths. 4.28%			Low Grade Socio- paths. 2.85%		High Grade Morons, 51.43%	Middle Grade Morons, 15.71%	Low Grade Morons, 15.71%
	I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	36	11	11
Average chron- ological age ..	28.0	35.0	37.0	18.0	18.0	22.0	22.0	19.0	20.0	19.0	28.0	34.0	23.8	25.45	21.64
Average basal mental age ..	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	9.0	9.0	11.0	8.0	8.0	8.42	7.91	6.45
Average total mental age ..	12.4	12.4	11.8	10.4	12.0	12.2	12.0	12.4	12.2	11.6	11.4	11.6	10.95	9.47	8.25
Average age entered school	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	9.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.67	6.27	8.1
Average age left school ...	14.0	14.0	11.0	15.0	14.0	16.0	18.0	15.0	12.0	14.0	17.0	13.0	14.58	13.9	14.33
Average grade .	8.0	4.0 In Ire- land	doesn't know	doesn't know	8.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	5.0	6.15	4.8	3.1

Children: Defendants, Complaining Witnesses, or Children of Defendants

Females

Mental Diagnosis.

Case.	Chronological age.	Basal mental age.	Total mental age.	School.	Remarks.
I.	6	5	6.2	Entered Left	Feeble-minded plus dementia præcox. Left-sided spastic hemiplegia; wets herself night and day, disobedient, strikes other children.
II.	16	10	11.2		Feeble-minded plus dementia præcox. Began school age 7, left age 14, reached 4th grade, was in subnormal room 4 years; was in Juvenile Court and Home for running away from home; present arrest in a flat with several men.
III.	15	10	12.0		6th grade; high grade borderland moron.
IV.	10	7	8.2		Feeble-minded. Began school age 7, is in 2nd grade.
V.	6	4	5.0		Feeble-minded.
VI. (Col.)	15	8	10.0		6th grade.
VII.	11	10	11.3		4th grade.
VIII.	14	9	11.0		6th grade.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing material speaks in no uncertain terms for itself, all the more so in proportion to one's experience in this field reviewed in the light of such analysis as is presented here. For those less familiar with such material it is to be regretted that the space limitations and nature of such a report as this confine us to much condensation and omission of elaboration, which will only allow the stressing of the main features and will prohibit a working up of many other features which in their way are also significant.

Our daily run of work since these statistics were cast up, which have had to be done by our limited force whenever we could snatch a few minutes, now and then, from the heavy daily run of examinations which are increasing as the days go by and the judges, prosecutors, probation and parole officers, social workers, and the public become better acquainted with the significance and usefulness of the laboratory, only goes to further demonstrate and confirm such statistics in the most unequivocal manner, in the ever-increasing number of cases, the multiplication of results, not only on new cases but also on the old, cumulated as the period of observation lengthens.

To refuse to profit by the insight into the conditions elucidated here, as well as to draw the inevitable logical conclusions immanent thereto, is to condemn all scientific and humanitarian progress in this and correlated fields to a standstill.

Briefly summarized, some of the principal lessons to be learned from these studies are:

I. That delinquency and defectiveness are practically synonymous, the principal forms of defectiveness being dementia præcox, psychopathic constitution and feeble-mindedness, alone or in various combinations, psychopathy being the more active instigator, feeble-mindedness the more passive.

II. That defectiveness is also practically at the bottom of most of our dependency, unemployability, alcoholism, asociability, wife desertion, etc.; in fact, is synonymous with sociopathology, and is undoubtedly playing an important role in many other mental and physical diseases and accidents.

III. That in the matter of sociopathy, psychopathy (heredity) is an intrinsic factor and environment an accessory factor.

IV. At large defectives, socially, economically, industrially, in Army and Navy, are a heavy economic and social burden. In appropriate institutions, this burden is to a large degree eliminated.

V. That annually, with statistical punctiliousness, there is a new quota of defectives thrown on the community, that will have to be reckoned with throughout their career.

VI. That these cases run true to form, whether it be in school, business, or socially.

VII. That our laws, penal institutions, and sociological efforts have all handled the problem thus far objectively, completely ignoring the subjective side, the individual himself, with only failure to record. Sociologically, hereafter, just as we have learned in medicine, we will have to "treat the case."

VIII. That new laws and institutions conforming to scientific advance are demanded.

IX. That all courts should have psychopathic laboratories at the service of both sides of a case. Cities should maintain laboratories, where school children and others may be examined and disposition advised. By recognizing defectives early, they can be committed to colonies and crime anticipated to the advantage of the individual and his family, as well as society.

X. That universities should provide training along these lines in order that we may have enough properly trained and equipped experts to carry on the work and extend research in these fields. Brain laboratories are badly needed adjuncts. Medical and law students and students of sociology should have adequate instruction along these lines.

The following schemata partially summarize the statistics of the foregoing capitals and permit of a more ready survey of the material when thus thrown together.

SUMMARY OF MENTAL DIAGNOSIS AND SCHOOL RECORDS, ALL COURTS

May 1, 1914 to April 30, 1917

Males

Mental level.	Court.	No. cases	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average age began school.	Average age left school.	Average grade.
Average Intelligence	Boys Court	166	18.83	10.36	12.58	6.28	14.93	8.33
Average Intelligence and High Grade Borderland Sociopaths	Court of Domestic Relations	24	35.05	9.33	12.21	6.75	13.65	7.9
Average Intelligence	Morals Court	4	29.50	10.75	12.75	5.75	16.00	10.66
Average Intelligence	Outside Criminal Branches	23	27.74	9.61	12.33	6.41	15.19	8.00
		217	Av. 21.76	10.17	12.51	6.33	14.82	8.29
High Grade Borderland Sociopaths	Boys Court	158	18.58	9.95	12.28	6.19	14.79	7.81
High Grade Borderland Sociopaths	Court of Domestic Relations	See above						
High Grade Borderland Sociopaths	Morals Court	None						
High Grade Borderland Sociopaths	Outside Criminal Branches	9	29.33	9.33	11.75	6.00	15.00	7.50
		167	19.15	9.91	12.25	6.14	14.80	7.79

Mental level.	Court.	No. cases	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average age began school.	Average age left school.	Average grade.
High Grade Socio-paths and Middle Grade Socio-paths	Boys Court	101	18.40	9.90	12.20	6.10	14.50	7.40
High Grade Socio-paths and Middle Grade Socio-paths	Court of Domestic Relations	13	33.62	8.77	11.71	6.40	15.75	7.44
High Grade Socio-paths	Morals Court	7	25.28	8.71	12.08	7.14	15.43	7.57
High Grade Socio-paths	Outside Criminal Branches	11	25.36	8.91	11.47	6.45	15.00	6.20
		132	18.80	9.64	12.08	6.21	14.71	7.31
Low Grade Socio-paths	Boys Court	133	18.80	9.50	12.06	6.20	14.70	7.20
Low Grade Socio-paths	Court of Domestic Relations	14	33.64	8.36	11.36	6.64	14.21	6.21
Low Grade Socio-paths	Morals Court	13	23.38	9.23	11.30	6.60	14.08	7.54
Low Grade Socio-paths	Outside Criminal Branches	15	29.60	8.66	11.67	6.26	14.46	6.62
		175	21.25	9.31	11.91	6.27	14.59	6.90
High Grade Borderland Morons	Boys Court	31	18.68	9.00	11.80	6.22	14.06	6.50
High Grade Borderland Morons	Court of Domestic Relations	3	33.33	9.33	11.73	6.00	14.00	6.33
High Grade Borderland Morons	Morals Court	4	32.25	8.75	11.45	6.25	13.25	4.75
High Grade Borderland Morons	Outside Criminal Branches	None						
		38	21.27	8.97	11.73	6.20	13.71	6.30

Mental level.	Court.	No. cases	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average age began school.	Average age left school.	Average grade.
High Grade Morons	Boys Court	977	18.42	8.71	11.08	6.56	14.29	6.18
High Grade Morons	Court of Domestic Relations	37	32.84	8.44	10.93	6.83	13.74	5.35
High Grade Morons	Morals Court	17	26.05	8.75	11.03	6.82	14.59	5.35
High Grade Morons	Outside Criminal Branches	35	26.71	8.37	10.98	7.12	14.88	6.00
		<u>1,066</u>	<u>19.31</u>	<u>8.69</u>	<u>11.07</u>	<u>6.59</u>	<u>14.29</u>	<u>6.13</u>
Middle Grade Morons	Boys Court	304	18.37	7.84	9.69	6.96	13.90	4.86
Middle Grade Morons	Court of Domestic Relations	13	29.80	8.00	9.76	7.33	13.11	3.75
Middle Grade Morons	Morals Court	13	27.69	7.53	9.76	7.90	13.27	4.54
Middle Grade Morons	Outside Criminal Branches	18	26.33	8.00	9.77	7.11	14.00	4.53
		<u>348</u>	<u>19.50</u>	<u>7.84</u>	<u>9.70</u>	<u>7.02</u>	<u>13.85</u>	<u>4.79</u>
Low Grade Morons	Boys Court	44	18.23	7.13	8.60	7.57	13.62	3.45
Low Grade Morons	Court of Domestic Relations	None						
Low Grade Morons	Morals Court	1	22.00	7.00	9.00	6.00	14.00	3.00
Low Grade Morons	Outside Criminal Branches	5	22.50	6.20	8.32	8.80	15.00	3.00
		<u>50</u>	<u>18.73</u>	<u>7.03</u>	<u>8.58</u>	<u>7.66</u>	<u>13.76</u>	<u>3.40</u>

SUMMARY OF MENTAL DIAGNOSIS AND SCHOOL RECORDS, ALL COURTS

May 1, 1914 to April 30, 1917

Females

Mental level.	Court.	No. cases	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average age began school.	Average age left school.	Average grade.
Average Intelligence and High Grade Borderland Sociopaths	Court of Domestic Relations	16	28.31	9.75	12.21	6.50	15.00	8.60
Average Intelligence	Morals Court	60	25.22	9.68	12.37	6.22	15.17	8.70
Average Intelligence	Outside Criminal Branches	3	33.33	8.66	12.30	7.00	13.00	....
		79	26.15	9.65	12.33	6.31	15.05	8.68
High Grade Borderland Sociopaths	Court of Domestic Relations	See above						
High Grade Borderland Sociopaths	Morals Court	29	24.14	9.86	12.30	6.17	14.70	7.45
High Grade Borderland Sociopaths	Outside Criminal Branches	4	20.00	9.75	11.65	6.25	15.75	9.00
		33	23.43	9.85	12.22	6.18	14.82	7.64
High and Middle Grade Sociopaths	Court of Domestic Relations	7	28.20	9.00	11.79	6.57	13.86	6.57
High and Middle Grade Sociopaths	Morals Court	29	25.03	9.65	12.08	6.76	14.55	7.14
High Grade Sociopaths	Outside Criminal Branches	3	19.30	9.66	12.06	7.33	13.66	7.66
		39	25.16	9.53	12.03	6.77	14.36	7.08

Mental level.	Court.	No. cases	Average chronological age.	Average basal mental age.	Average total mental age.	Average age began school.	Average age left school.	Average grade.
Low Grade Socio-paths	Court of Domestic Relations	12	29.25	9.00	11.73	7.36	13.72	6.36
Low Grade Socio-paths	Morals Court	47	25.30	8.87	11.77	6.04	13.90	6.74
Low Grade Socio-paths	Outside Criminal Branches	2	36.00	8.00	11.50	6.00	15.00	6.00
		61	26.22	8.87	11.75	6.30	13.90	6.64
High Grade Borderland Morons and High Grade Morons	Court of Domestic Relations	61	29.58	8.74	11.42	7.02	13.92	5.80
High Grade Borderland Morons and High Grade Morons	Morals Court	338	24.99	8.48	10.90	6.67	14.50	6.50
High Grade Borderland Morons and High Grade Morons	Outside Criminal Branches	36	23.80	8.42	10.95	6.67	14.58	6.15
		435	25.53	8.51	10.97	6.72	14.42	6.38
Middle Grade Morons	Court of Domestic Relations	12	30.78	7.57	9.50	7.00	13.50	3.66
Middle Grade Morons	Morals Court	73	26.11	7.71	9.66	7.17	14.03	4.76
Middle Grade Morons	Outside Criminal Branches	11	25.45	7.91	9.47	6.27	13.90	4.80
		96	26.50	7.71	9.62	7.04	13.95	4.63
Low Grade Morons	Court of Domestic Relations	None						
Low Grade Morons	Morals Court	27	27.20	6.50	8.50	6.51	13.32	3.53
Low Grade Morons	Outside Criminal Branches	11	21.64	6.45	8.25	8.10	14.33	3.10
		38	25.90	6.48	8.43	6.96	13.60	3.38

SUMMARY OF MENTAL DIAGNOSIS

Court.	Average Intelligence.		High Grade Border-land Sociopaths.		High and Middle Grade Sociopaths.		Low Grade Socio-paths.		High Grade Border-land Morons and High Grade Morons.		Middle Grade Morons		Low Grade Morons.		Idiots and Imbeciles.		Total.
	No. cases	Per-centage	No. cases	Per-centage	No. cases	Per-centage	No. cases	Per-centage	No. cases	Per-centage	No. cases	Per-centage	No. cases	Per-centage	No. cases	Per-centage	
Boys Court	183	9.19	177	8.88	102	5.12	138	6.96	1,082	54.32	235	11.80	73	3.66	2	0.1	1,992
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Morals Court	16	17.20	7	7.53	12	12.90	20	21.50	24	25.81	13	13.98	1	1.07	...	...	93
	70	10.20	38	5.54	44	6.41	46	6.70	368	53.64	87	12.68	32	4.66	1	0.14	686
Court of Domestic Relations	23	10.18	17	7.52	34	15.04	25	11.06	89	39.38	14	6.19	21	9.29	3	1.32	226
	9	4.47	21	10.44	8	3.98	13	6.46	99	49.25	28	13.93	21	10.44	2	0.99	201
Outside Criminal Branches	23	19.16	9	7.50	11	9.17	16	13.33	37	30.83	18	15.00	6	5.00	...	...	120
	3	4.17	4	5.55	3	4.17	4	5.55	36	50.00	11	15.28	11	15.28	...	...	72

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL RECORDS

Court.	Average Intelligence.		High Grade Borderland Socio- paths.		High and Middle Grade Socio- paths.		Low Grade Socio- paths.		High Grade Border- land Morons and High Grade Morons.		Middle Grade Morons		Low Grade Morons.	
	No. cases	Average grade	No. cases	Average grade	No. cases	Average grade	No. cases	Average grade	No. cases	Average grade	No. cases	Average grade	No. cases	Average grade
Boys Court } M. } F.	166	8.33	158	7.81	101	7.40	133	7.20	1,008	6.19	304	4.86	44	3.45
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morals Court } M. } F.	4	10.66	...	...	7	7.57	13	7.54	21	5.24	13	4.54	1	3.00
	60	8.70	29	7.45	29	7.14	47	6.74	338	6.50	73	4.76	27	3.50
Court of Domestic } M. Relations } *F.	24	7.90	...	...	13	7.44	14	6.21	40	5.42	13	3.75	...	...
	16	8.60	...	...	7	6.57	12	6.36	61	5.80	12	3.66	...	...
Outside Criminal } M. Branches } F.	23	8.00	9	7.50	11	6.20	15	6.62	35	6.00	18	4.53	5	3.00
	3	...	4	9.00	3	7.66	2	6.00	36	6.15	11	4.80	11	3.10

*This group includes High Grade Borderland Socio-
paths.

As has been said before, the girl delinquent is the female equivalent of the boy delinquent; there is a direct correlation between the two. It is homogeneous delinquent material. The following comparison of the mental groupings of the two illustrates the point clearly.

	Average Intelligence.			High Grade Borderland Sociopaths.			High and Middle Grade Sociopaths.			Low Grade Sociopaths.		
	No. cases.	Av. chron. age.	Percentage.	No. cases.	Av. chron. age.	Percentage.	No. cases.	Av. chron. age.	Percentage.	No. cases.	Average age.	Percentage.
Males:												
Boys Court.....	183	18.83	9.19	177	18.58	8.88	102	18.40	5.12	138	18.80	6.96
Females:												
Morals Court...	70	25.22	10.20	38	24.14	5.54	44	25.03	6.41	46	25.03	6.70

	High Grade Borderland Morons and High Grade Morons.			Middle Grade Morons.			Low Grade Morons.			Idiots and Imbeciles.		
	No. cases.	Average age.	Percentage.	No. cases.	Average age.	Percentage.	No. cases.	Average age.	Percentage.	No. cases.	Average age.	Percentage.
Males:												
Boys Court.....	1,082	18.42	54.32	235	18.37	11.80	73	18.23	3.66	2	20.00	0.1
Females:												
Morals Court...	368	25.53	53.64	87	26.11	12.68	32	27.20	4.66	1	....	0.14

It will also be seen in comparing the chronological ages of both groups in the foregoing scheme that in spite of an advantage of approximately over six years chronologically on the side of the girls, yet the mental ages remain unchanged, thereby illustrating the important fact that the mental arrest is static in these cases. A comparison of the chronological ages with the various mental levels of the different court groups also brings this out. The static mental level registers our intellectual capital throughout life and whatever we put into life or get out of it in this respect, presuming there is a corresponding complemental affectivity, will depend directly on this level. Whatever we do in life is an innate matter and is but an expression primarily of the above two factors, intelligence and affectivity.

As a further confirmation of the homogeneity of this material we append a comparison of the school standing of both groups.

	Average Intelligence.		High Grade Borderland Sociopaths.		High and Middle Grade Sociopaths.		Low Grade Sociopaths.	
	No. cases.	Average grade.	No. cases.	Average grade.	No. cases.	Average grade.	No. cases.	Average grade.
Males:								
Boys Court.....	166	8.33	158	7.81	101	7.40	133	7.20
Females:								
Morals Court...	60	8.70	29	7.45	29	7.14	47	6.74

	High Grade Borderland Morons and High Grade Morons.		Middle Grade Morons.		Low Grade Morons.	
	No. cases.	Average grade.	No. cases.	Average grade.	No. cases.	Average grade.
Males:						
Boys Court	1,008	6.19	304	4.86	44	3.85
Females:						
Morals Court...	338	6.50	73	4.76	27	3.50

The following table shows a somewhat similar, though not so marked, homogeneity of the material seen between the females of the Domestic Relations and outside courts.

	Average Intelligence.			High Grade Borderland Sociopaths.			High and Middle Grade Sociopaths.			Low Grade Sociopaths.		
	No. cases.	Average age.	Percentage.	No. cases.	Average age.	Percentage.	No. cases.	Average age.	Percentage.	No. cases.	Average age.	Percentage.
Females:												
Court of Domestic Relations..	9	28.31	4.47	21	28.31	10.44	8	28.20	3.98	13	29.25	6.46
Females:												
Outside Criminal Branches	3	33.33	4.17	4	20.00	5.55	3	19.30	4.17	4	36.00	5.55

	High Grade Borderland Morons and High Grade Morons.			Middle Grade Morons.			Low Grade Morons.		
	No. cases.	Average age.	Percentage.	No. cases.	Average age.	Percentage.	No. cases.	Average age.	Percentage.
Females :									
Court of Domestic Relations..	99	29.58	49.25	28	30.78	13.93	21	28.26	10.44
Outside Criminal Branches	36	23.80	50.00	11	24.45	15.28	11	21.64	15.28

In some instances it will be seen that the average total mental age of certain groups tends to run lower than the arbitrary boundaries set for such groups. This is due to the presence of many præcox cases more or less outspokenly katatonic, with marked resistance, negativism, etc., who in spite of excellent intelligence make a poorer showing on the Binet-Simon scale than their real intelligence would justify. We, however, for technical reasons, carry out the test and mark it with always the same uniformity, at the same time noting such disturbing factors. With these data and our other tests we are able to circumvent this imperfection of the Binet-Simon scale. It is only necessary to test an intelligent individual when he is more or less katatonic, resistant, negative, etc., and again when he is not, to see what a difference it makes in his scoring on the Binet-Simon and similar scales. Such scales likewise do not differentiate between the amentia of feeble-mindedness, for instance, and the dementia of a paretic, though there may be all the difference in the world between the two conditions. The latter may have been an individual of the highest attainments, but because of his disease, with its dementing processes, he would make a poorer and poorer showing on such scales, *pari passu* with the progress of the disease, and as far as quantitative scoring goes would make a showing corresponding to the various degrees of amentia of those who never had minds. There are also qualitative differences on the scale between these conditions that help to differentiate them, all of which facts, among other indications, admonish us of the necessity that all those giving tests should be trained in their technique by psychopathologists.

In this report we have only included cases of psychopathy when the symptoms were fairly outspoken. In future reports we will also include those diagnosed as dementia præcox simplex, or predementia præcox, or so-called latent dementia præcox.

The conclusions that we draw from our daily intimate contact and study are briefly discussed in the following pages. Expressed in general terms, we are more and more convinced that psychopathy determines crime and intelligence defect the nature of it; by psychopathy we mean more especially psychopathic constitution, dementia præcox and pfprophebeephrenia, though paresis and much more rarely epilepsy also play a role in a small percentage of cases. "The Relation of Pfprophebeephrenia and Dementia Præcox to Crime" was discussed by us in a paper read at the annual meeting of Alienists

and Neurologists, in July, 1915, which appeared in the October number, 1915, of the *Illinois Medical Journal*.

Feeble-mindedness is also responsible for a certain percentage of crime. The feeble-minded are easily led and they are more in the nature of passive criminals, in contrast to the præcox, whom we may regard in the light of more active criminals; that is, psychopathy more actively determines crime and feeble-mindedness determines it more passively. Many of our præcox boys and girls are repeated delinquents, which is not true to nearly the same extent of the feeble-minded, who are almost always activated by economic difficulties, or led by others. Those with combined defect are indeed bad off, the blind leading the blind. We are, therefore, able to predict that, with the exception of the lightest grade cases of dementia præcox and the higher grades of the feeble-minded who make up the occasional criminal, the others are all marked for failure. They cannot adjust themselves to a normal environment; their plight is just that much worse if they are both feeble-minded and præcox. This of course is only true if they are thrown out on the world and placed on their own resources and responsibility. In a protected or semi-protected environment, depending on the degree of defect (there being many degrees and combinations), it may never come to the place where they get into the toils of the law, though we have known of the most highly respected personages of the greatest talents and intellectual abilities who secretly carried on unmentionable practices (which symptom is very common with the præcox) and questionable enterprises, but in one way or another have been able to circumvent the law. We have been able to follow the offspring in many instances of these men and women, and while a certain percentage were not confined to asylums, but in many cases should have been, others were so bad that they spent most of their lives there.

The dementia præcox question is one of the most portentous socially, economically and criminally, that civilization has to deal with. It is not only responsible for much of the work of the criminal branches of our courts, but also for a great deal of that in our civil branches. It is responsible for a goodly number of divorces; many of the divorcees coming before the courts of Cook County have already been in one of the specialized branches of the Municipal Court, chiefly the Domestic Relations Branch. We get numerous requests to go to other courts to testify in divorce and other civil cases on the results of examinations made on one or the other or both parties, in some instances on examinations made as much as three years previously. The dementia præcox querulans cases in the courts are becoming better known and oftener recognized. These individuals will start as high as twenty-five and even a hundred different law suits, spending months and even years, squandering the savings of years of toil in trying to attain redress for imaginary wrongs and injustices. Lawyers are beginning to recognize them and conscientious lawyers have had us examine their clients on several occasions. Præcox cases come into court for all sorts of warrants, from white slavery to breach of promise, but the judges, court attachés and prosecuting attorneys are beginning to recognize this type, and send them to the laboratory. When their suspicions are confirmed they turn the cases away and save the city and state considerable expense, to say nothing of the embarrassment and cost to the innocent victim. The Army and Navy have their hands full with their præcox cases, not always recognized as such. Præcox cases are responsible for much of life's friction.

Our large philanthropic foundations should put the strongest men they can get to work on this problem, medical men who are thoroughly familiar with neurology, psychiatry and psychology, who have lived in institutions for the feeble-minded and insane, and are fitted to undertake such important work. The feeble-minded question is also important, though not nearly so much so as the præcox; they should be studied together as they have much in common and are so often found combined.

The heredity studies of the laboratory demonstrate that sources of psychopathic constitution, dementia præcox and feeble-mindedness are practically always hereditary. This is the case even where we find feeble-mindedness which might be attributed to an injury or infection, for there is every reason to believe, unless the injury or infection was unusually severe, that the normal factors of safety were lacking in that particular nervous tissue. The causes of these momentous factors which we are finding from our studies to be at the bottom of all of the fundamental crimes, of dependency, alcoholism, desertion of wife and family, etc., should be investigated. It is not enough just to say it is hereditary. Research on the brain along these lines should be established. One of the prolific original hereditary sources in this country which we think makes itself felt to this day even, was the large percentage of delinquents deported to this country during the days of colonization. At that time thousands of such unfortunates were deported to America yearly; vagrants, ne'er-do-wells, women of the streets and boys and girls of the slums and alleys. The wretched history and failures of these unfortunates in trying to establish themselves here and in convict colonies in other countries leads to but one conclusion, that then as now delinquency and defectiveness were synonymous. Psychiatrists should examine all immigrants for the psychoses and feeble-mindedness as there is every reason to believe that the percentage of immigrants with such heredity who have been unloaded upon this country is quite high.

The question of nature versus nurture, of heredity versus environment, is still occupying the attention of numerous investigators. The work of the laboratory convinces us more and more that the hereditary constitutional make-up of the individual is intrinsic to the question of criminality, dependency, alcoholism, etc., and environment is only extrinsic. We have discussed this somewhat more fully than the limits of this report will allow us to do in an address on "Psychiatry and Sociology" given before the Alienists and Neurologists at their annual meeting, July, 1917, and published in the October, 1917, number of *The Journal of Sociologic Medicine*.

The environmentalists have made the same mistake as the law; they have delved into everything of an objective nature, but have totally neglected the subjective side, the individual himself, the one that it is all about. The mass of detail, all of an objective nature, collected by many social organizations, is tremendous, representing years of labor and energy and large sums of money, but all to no avail. They can tell you how many saloons and poolrooms there are to a block, how many back rooms and how many front rooms. After the psychopathologist has examined a case, the environment and habits and possibilities can be much better predicted and approximated in all directions beyond anything that can compare with it by the objective method.

One prominent social worker attributed practically all crime, dependency, family desertion, alcoholism, irregular employment, idleness and the like to low wages, suggesting as a panacea for all these, higher wages. There are

very few, indeed, but would like to see larger incomes assured to these unfortunates, but first of all a conservator should be appointed, as every experienced social worker knows how little such persons are able to manage their affairs with any prudence. There are whole groups of firms which prey on the mentally defective, gew-gaw houses, loan sharks, installment houses and others. Some exist more or less exclusively on them. Organizations and the professions are not entirely free of such conduct either. The defectives are exploited from every angle and under every guise and disguise.

Such a scheme, however, if the findings of the laboratory are correct, will only take care of a small percentage of dependency and is more or less impracticable, and it will not eliminate the other undesirable features. At most it can only eliminate a very small percentage of crime due exclusively to an economic cause in a defective individual; it will not eliminate that other large percentage which is due to dementia præcox and feeble-mindedness *per se*; it will not eliminate idleness, alcoholism, etc.

The debtors' prison, indigenous to England and transplanted to our soil, but now happily extinct, was a rendezvous for the feeble-minded and præcox, though unfortunately prototypes similarly inhuman have taken their place. Mental defectives furnish much of the material that goes to fill our daily papers. It would advance the cause of behavior psychology and sociopathology very much if the papers would also publish the diagnoses.

Environment is man-made, made by dominants for dominants, with little consideration for the recessives who are represented in the population numerically at about two per cent, but in the matter of cost in taxes at anywhere from twenty-five to fifty per cent, which only covers the public institutions for the insane and feeble-minded. It is hard to estimate their cost in indirect taxation such as the police and detective forces, courts, prisons, jails, reformatories, the various eleemosynary institutions, etc. Then there is their waste and damage industrially and elsewhere, and the general friction and disorder and accidents for which they are responsible. Environment being man-made, by dominants for dominants, and consequently fitting them, gives them a relative degree of freedom which is denied the recessives on whom it exerts restrictions, whom it relatively determines. We have seen a comparative but an attenuated example of such dominancy in another field in the way of oppressions, exactions, proscriptions, inhibitions, etc., before women became emancipated. It will now be interesting to see if the latter will reverse the rule and stoop down and extend the hand of help to others in a like predicament in another sphere, but many many times worse off and helpless, and try to bring light and understanding into their lives appropriate to their particular needs.

We see the positive criminal element in the defectives when we study them in childhood, in their youngest, tenderest years. We are consulted almost daily by parents and guardians having children five or six years old who are incorrigible. They are typical præcox children, some with intelligence defect, many without or only qualitatively present, cases whose mental arrest will set in much later. Many of these children are raised in the most favorable environment possible. Invariably there is an all-sufficient heredity to account for it. We will see these cases in the same household with brothers and sisters who, through the working of recessive and dominant heredity factors, may be normal and a blessing to their parents. Where both parents are defective, we find all the children defective. We have seen adopted children

with bad heredity raised amid the most desirable environment turn out badly, raised as they are in many instances in the same surroundings alongside of children with good heredity who turned out well. No child should be adopted without first being certified to for it only leads in the end, in the vast majority of cases, to heartaches for the child as well as the foster parents. Adoption is a highly commendable practice where the children are normal.

Mental defectiveness is hereditary and constitutional and consequently not amenable to our preachings, asylums, hospitals, reformatories and penitentiaries. Medicine is realizing more and more every day that her success lies in prevention more than cure. We have yet but few specifics, and of all refractory fields of treatment that of mental diseases is undoubtedly the worst. About twenty-five per cent of admissions to insane asylums are made up of paretics, all of whom die on an average within a year or a year and a half of admission. Sixty-five per cent of the inmates of insane asylums are dementia præcox cases, though the admission rate is much below this, which goes to show how few are paroled, to say nothing of cure. The balance are made up of senile dementers, who are permanent custodial cases, manic-depressives who are in and out, epileptics, etc.

The remarks of a recent writer in regard to medicine might equally well apply to law, namely, that it was "born in ignorance, nourished on superstition, clotted with mysterious rites and ceremonies; medicine has had a hard task to free itself from hereditary and environmental influences." Psychologically a hopeless stage is prerequisite to a hopeful stage. It is always darkest just before the dawn and the day that was most hopeless for medicine, the day it realized its impotency before disease, was the day preventive medicine was born and medicine became a science and was given a firm footing and future.

The same will be true of criminology. The day we recognize our limitations in the matter of eliminating crime by our present methods of locking the stable after the horse is stolen, so we too, like medicine, will face the true facts, drop our subterfuges and acknowledge our impotency in this direction, seek the truth and thus place criminology on a firm, scientific basis, assure healthy progress and attain "preventive delinquency." We use the latter word to emphasize the fact that while it is an inclusion of the law, intrinsically it is a matter of psychopathy. We must ever bear in mind that each year a new quota of defectives are born with statistical regularity, they pass through the hands of parents, then the pedagogues, the theologians, the physicians, the social workers, the employers, the courts, the prisons, and back on society, each one in turn passing them up to the next, and no one willing to acknowledge their impotency in the face of mental defectiveness.

The older forensic psychiatry could not help but be in disrepute, for it was illogical and fundamentally wrong. Its aim was to find a man irresponsible and then set him free; to turn a man loose that they had just declared to be irresponsible. The idea was also to evade the alternative commitment to an asylum wherever possible. None the less absurd was the custom in an unfortunately large percentage of instances, of a court of laymen trying the experts and their findings, each side laying itself out to be "smarter" than the other. In Illinois where the jury is judge of both fact and law, we hear constant protests against it, and with justice, from the bar. The latter should therefore bear more with the protests of the physician along the same lines.

Judge Scully, who was on the Municipal Court Judges' Committee that assisted Chief Justice Olson in the establishment of the Psychopathic Laboratory, and was the first judge of the Boys Court and the first in the court to work with the laboratory, clearly perceived the necessity for expert advice in matters of psychopathology and therefore, recognizing the incongruity of having a lay jury pass on cases of mental alienation, one of his first innovations after taking his seat as County Judge was to change this custom and select experts instead for this important work. Even in the simplest manual trades specialization is recognized and trades unions have a law that will not allow a man trained in one line to undertake work in another, which in nine cases out of ten he would bungle. The principle involved here is sound. Something similar will have to be evolved for the professions if men continue to seize positions to which they are not entitled, either by training or experience, bringing discredit not only on the profession but eventually on themselves.

Modern psychiatry overcomes the first illogicality, previously mentioned, of the present "expert" system by recognizing that the very fact of declaring a man irresponsible automatically declares him to be in need of custodial care or, rarely, supervision, and in consequence we have the present movement for the right kind of institutions, such as farm colonies, to help advance this cause. The second objection is overcome by the continental method in which the expert examines the case and then renders a written report to the court. If the court is not satisfied with this report for any reason an examination by a second expert may be called for and if these disagree a third can be called on as final referee. In the hundreds of cases, however, in which I was either directly or indirectly interested, I only knew of two instances where a third referee had to be called upon. This procedure puts the expert on permanent record, it saves endless hours for all concerned and much expense, to say nothing of the furtherance of justice. It will be physically impossible for the director of a laboratory that is at all busy to hang around different courts waiting for a case to be called, perhaps in courts in various parts of the city. After the first batch was examined he would soon have no cases to report on, due to extended absences from the laboratory.

The state is always financially able to engage experts, but the vast majority of cases coming into our criminal courts, be their cause ever so just, be they ever so irresponsible and in need of hospital care, cannot afford the experts necessary to assure them justice. The psychopathic laboratory puts the rich and poor on an equality in securing justice along these lines, as well as furnishing medical examinations and certificates for the innumerable occasions in which they are called for in court. It is a great saving to the public as these resources are at the command of both sides equally.

For the sake of justice such laboratories should be operated in connection with all court systems. The plan has many other advantages. It can settle the numerous medical questions constantly arising in the course of lawsuits, thereby expediting justice and preventing unnecessary delays and continuances. It can suggest treatment, hospitals, etc., advise the judge as to the status of mental cases, whether or not they are ready for commitment, and to commit those in need of it. We have committed as high as ten cases a day. The saving in cost of trials, life and property to the city on the cases committed by the laboratory each week cannot be reckoned in money—put it on such a basis, it is much more than the cost of the laboratory for a year. The

procedure of rendering written reports on cases both in the Municipal Court and other courts is working very satisfactorily. It undoubtedly is the solution of the medical expert problem, and should be extended to other branches. It has worked satisfactorily on the Continent for years.

The services of a physician are daily in demand for first aid and emergency treatment in large court systems where thousands of people congregate daily under the most trying of circumstances.

Not the least of the many fields of usefulness of the psychopathological laboratory will be its contributions to legislation concerning human conduct and relationships. Such human laboratories are essentially necessary for intelligent data on which to base future social legislation. Medicine at one time treated diseased individuals as the law does its criminals now, under an objective blanket scheme of cure, the fallacy of which was eventually discovered, just as we are discovering it in law, and the watchword became "treat the case," "treat the individual," which was the preliminary step to the adoption of "preventive medicine," just as it is leading in its turn to "preventive law," or preferably, "preventive delinquency."

Many of the suggestions brought forth in this report may seem to be, or are, in conflict with our present laws but we want to go on record as having the highest respect for the law, and appreciation of its *raison d'être*, especially where it is based on intelligent premises, even though it be not always perfect, so long as the bases on which it is founded are the last word obtainable on the subject. We think one of the big mistakes that is being propagated in the law, especially in the matter of what is known as forensic psychiatry, is that practically all the efforts of committees and individuals that have been working for betterment in this field have made the existing laws basic to their efforts as though they were the most scientific and advanced development in the various correlated sciences that underly them, as though they were the last word on the subject, the *ultima Thule*, when as a matter of fact they are quite the contrary, and thus we see them striving and straining, twisting and turning, struggling to square up modern scientific knowledge with the archaic and obsolete encumbrances of spirit and tradition of the ancients, to bring the newer scientific knowledge into harmony with the old largely unscientific accumulation, as though men were made for laws and not the laws for men, as though they were above and beyond men and not of and for men.

Whether it is in the organic world or the inorganic we are beginning to realize through costly experience that we cannot depose natural phenomena by our will, be it as forceful as you please. We have therefore proceeded in our investigations without the present law as our monitor, concerning ourselves principally with its basic problems.

It was a naive turn of mind that led many of the old-time physicians to believe in medicine and more medicine, that if a small dose would do some good, larger doses would do good in proportion; scientific medicine, through research and the controlled experiment of the laboratory, shows that the underlying laws and principles are not so simple and convenient as such a principle would be. Intuitive thinking has its place, but attempting to reason by means of our feelings leads us often very far astray. Those of us who are anxious to improve the laws, who are doing laboratory experiment and research in this field, realize that it is not law and more law that is the solution of our problems, but that the principles involved are here too not so

simple and require intelligent investigation and understanding for their formulation and promulgation. Our laws, customs, morals, etc., are but reflections of ourselves,—the mass. They make everything after their own image and likeness, not excepting the Omnipotence. The antidote to this is more play for science and specialization.

No laws dealing with sociological affairs should be enacted by the legislature before they have been submitted, approved, or amended by a committee of paid experts, representing the fields of law, medicine, especially psychopathology, sociology, etc. Thus will much of our present difficulty in the matter of law, its inefficacy, etc., be anticipated. Social laws should be reviewed in the light of advancing knowledge in correlated and basic fields, and keep pace with it as often as is consistent with sufficient stability, thus will the scientific administration of justice be encouraged.

After all, the problem is primarily and essentially a question of psychopathology. The correlations between such a laboratory and the law will reach from the handling of the fundamental crimes to the making of laws concerning divorce, separation, bastardy, etc. It is only necessary to glance over our records to see the high percentage of our forced marriages in the bastardy (Domestic Relations) and Morals courts, that later reappear in court and eventually end in separation, desertion, and divorce, in many instances with a new generation started to keep the unholy work going. It is not a clear babbling brook that turns the court mill, but a turgid, mad, muddy stream.

The only practical solution we see at present for the treatment of these cases after they are recognized is farm and industrial colonies, community centers in the country, as extensive as possible, built on the order of detention camps. Such colonies should be laid out in the order of a small model community, with administration building, and cottages for the executives and inmates, with its industrial, farm, amusement, hospital, living and other sections. They can be laid out and built up gradually by the inmates themselves after the first buildings are completed. This will be the home colony. The buildings should be hygienic and comfortable and built to have a life of from twenty to twenty-five years as experience shows that in the course of time most institutions have quite a community grow up about them, with a considerable enhancement in the value of the real estate, and with such buildings as we have described, when this time comes the property can be disposed of to good advantage by the state and a new colony grounded in another undeveloped section where the land is in need of cleaning and draining, and can be obtained at a low price.

There should also be portable colonies, which could be sent out to various parts of the state to redeem and cultivate land and construct roads, as well as carry on such forestry, agricultural and industrial development as will appear feasible as the colony plan develops.

Psychiatrists should be consulted in every step of the laying out and planning of the grounds and buildings of such an internment camp. It must be under the direction of a psychiatrist and manned by psychiatrists, on account of the nature and handling of the material that it will harbor. It should be arranged so that the unfortunates committed to it will be made just as happy and comfortable as it is possible to make them, and in this way commitments to such an institution will not be fought by friends and relatives of persons that should be sent there, but on the contrary, when the mental defectiveness of their children and its invariable consequences are made known to them, if

they are not able to provide custodial care themselves, they will voluntarily commit their children to such an institution. For the majority of cases it will mean for life, but there is a certain percentage of the higher grade cases that after a certain number of years might be examined by a board of psychiatrists to consider parole. They could be paroled first to families in the country or town, depending on the line of work they became most useful in while in the colony, and if worthy, eventually be given a full discharge. It is found that a certain number of cases, mostly lighter grades of *præcox*, after they pass what is known as the *Sturm und Drang* period of life, the stress period, the period of inward and outward stress, anywhere between the ages of 18 and 40, settle down and become quite passive. The necessity for sterilization before parole will have to be considered, though the isolation of such defectives will eliminate the largest source of propagation of defectiveness with its concomitant delinquency.

In such colonies they will have economic worth, while on the outside they are an economic burden. They are responsible for most of the accidents on land and sea, for wastage, loss, theft and bad morale. They are undependable, work irregularly, always changing employment, and they make up the bulk of the army of the unemployable. The colony proposition is logically a national one, but under our system of government it will have to be dealt with by the states. Such colonies will be provided with laboratories for brain and other research and will thus indirectly contribute much to the advancement of science and the benefit of society.

There is a small but sufficiently numerous group, however, that will justify another line of treatment; this is the light borderland type who only occasionally succumb to delinquency, who might be redeemed to socio-economic usefulness when encouraged and advised by properly trained social workers. It might be well where such individuals have no home of their own to provide appropriate quarters and dormitories for them, enlarging and utilizing the present social service centers for such a purpose. Paroled cases from the colonies could also be provided with quarters there while they were rehabilitating themselves. A certain amount of so-called criminality will be eliminated through more intelligent regulation and control.

Again we must reiterate in closing that all this change will not be accomplished at once; it will have to be gradual. First we came to recognize mental defectiveness as a disease and disorder; then as exculpatory in delinquency; and now we are beginning, *pari passu* with our advancing knowledge in psychopathology, to advance also in further recognizing and accustoming ourselves to the intimate positive correlation between psychopathology and delinquency. It will only be a question of time until one of the great advantages psychopathology has over the law, namely, *anticipation of crime*, will come into its own. At present the law is constrained to wait until a crime has been committed, but psychopathology will recognize and isolate all potential criminals, mental defectives, before they enact their depredations. In fact, we are applying this principle now in committing such potential criminals daily to the feeble-minded institutions or insane asylums, thus anticipating much crime had they been handled in the old way, as well as furthering the cause of humanity.

Constructive criticism is the keynote of progress. Such criticism as has been made in these pages has been offered in a friendly, constructive and cooperative spirit, and we hope it will be so regarded. It is offered from the standpoint of the psychopathologist. Psychopathology is so inherent to this

whole question that never once through the ages, through the earliest days of ecclesiastical and secular law, has it ever been entirely suppressed, but it is only now coming into its own.

On account of the human interest involved and the appeal it makes to the public whose interest we must arouse, we have tried to present this report in as popular form as is possible for a scientific subject, but at the cost of a certain amount of redundancy and circumlocution. One might just as well try to present a popular exposition of any other highly technical subject as on this. Psychopathology, like any other science, is highly technical and is daily growing more so.

Since much of this report was written, the general attitude throughout this section of the country towards the psychopathic laboratory idea and delinquent colonies has undergone such a change that much of the apologetic material might well be omitted but we have allowed it to stand for its possible influence on communities not yet so far advanced as ours.

Our neurological, anthropometrical and other studies will have to be presented elsewhere because of lack of space, and their technical nature. Lack of space also forces us to omit the chapter on the hereditary studies.

The laboratory is under manifold obligations to the numerous social workers and their organizations represented in the Municipal Court without whose ever-ready and cordial cooperation this report would never have been written.

The history of the movement can never be written without the names of Chief Justice Olson and Mrs. Marie K. Hickson at the top. Chief Justice Olson has fathered it from the beginning and preserved order on the outside and kept it alive and has been unsparing in his time and energy from its very inception. Mrs. Hickson, a volunteer for the first year, has kept order on the inside, standing the brunt of the heavy testing, training and standardizing other assistants, and preparing the statistics, all carried on under the heavy pressure of the daily work. She has mothered these unfortunate cases, thus making their hard lot somewhat easier.

The laboratory sustained a severe loss in the death during the year of Dr. Mary O'Brien Porter, one of its ablest assistants, who was a volunteer at first for almost a year. We cannot be too grateful to our assistants in the laboratory, the Misses Helen Ullerick and Barbara Preble, for their unselfish devotion to the work which has to be carried on under the greatest pressure and strain of both the intellect and the emotions. Miss Preble has been added to the force since the statistics were cast up, but has assisted materially in the work on them.

The laboratory is badly in need of a larger force and more space. A bailiff should also be assigned to it. It only needs time in which to assemble the absolutely convincing data that are passing through the courts daily to convince the most resistant of the necessity for farm colonies and preventive treatment for delinquency. In the meantime it will continue to carry on its practical assistance to the court and its weekly quota of commitments to the state institutions for the insane and feeble-minded and at least partially alleviate the seriousness of the situation, in anticipating much fundamental crime, not excluding homicide, by many of our numerous paranoid cases with such trends, and assisting the court in the numerous ways more or less outlined in the previous pages.

APPENDIX

In the chapter on Psychopathology in the Introduction we have attempted in a very simple and terse manner to give some insight into the various abnormal psychological processes.

In the following chapter we attempt to give a few examples of the behavior, the resultant of these various processes.

Both of the above phases were studied and developed more or less independently of each other, and the study and findings of the one corroborate the study and findings of the other. Brought together they illumine each other. In the chapter on psychopathology we see abnormal behavior reduced to its lower, psychological terms, the terms of the psychopathologist, while in the following chapter we present the obverse side of the picture in terms of behavior.

The limits set to such a report as this prohibit anything like a complete presentation of any of the various features treated in it, permit of barely touching on some of the most salient points of this material and do not permit the thorough presentation and discussion of the following material, which contributes so richly for the elucidation of much of the problem, that it deserves. Partial discussions are not satisfactory. Much of the significance of the following material is quite obvious and will repay careful study for those interested in psychopathology.

The examples given were selected at random and illustrate a few of the phases of our material which throughout is quite homogeneous.

The number of examples of the performance or psychomotor tests, also of interest for our study of behavior psychology and analysis, might also be considerably extended with advantage, even as numerous as they appear, if the space were available.

The examples selected to be shown here are the visual memory tests from the Binet-Simon Intelligence Scale, used, however, not only as an intelligence test as originally proposed by them, but developed to a much wider field of usefulness, not only as test for intelligence *per se* but also for primary disturbances of the intelligence function as found in paresis, senile dementia, narcotism, such as alcoholism, morphinism, cocaineism, etc. We have also extended its use in an equally wide and important field in the psychoses, such as various forms of dementia præcox, manic-depressive insanity, hysteria, etc. In fact, we have found the entire scale with proper modifications to lend itself as a most useful instrument for diagnostic and differential diagnostic purposes. It also lends itself as an aid in establishing the stadium of a disease or process.

The modification adopted with the visual memory test was not only to evaluate it as an intelligence test, belonging to the ten-year-old group, but also to analyze the various additions, omissions, or transpositions, also relative position and size, as compared with example and with each other, evenness or irregularity of lines, methods of reproduction, general behavior, etc. Several repetitions of stimulus, including drawing design with example before subject, are secured. We have several similar tests which we give serially, and in this way bring out numerous additional symptoms. Among the other visual memory or visual psychomotor tests of the series we include examples here of the H. Visual Memory and Ziehen Visual Memory tests. In the B.-S. and H. Visual Memory tests the example is exposed for ten seconds, after proper warming-up of the subject; in the Z. V. M. test the example is exposed for fifteen seconds and the case waits fifteen seconds before

attempting to reproduce it. The symbols test was invented not only to fill a similar position to the eleven-year old group as the square and diamond are to the B.-S. five and seven-year old groups respectively but also for its wide psychopathic usefulness.

Performance tests, however, in any test scheme should be reduced to as few as possible, as cases in certain præcox phases resent making even the slight efforts such tests generally call for.

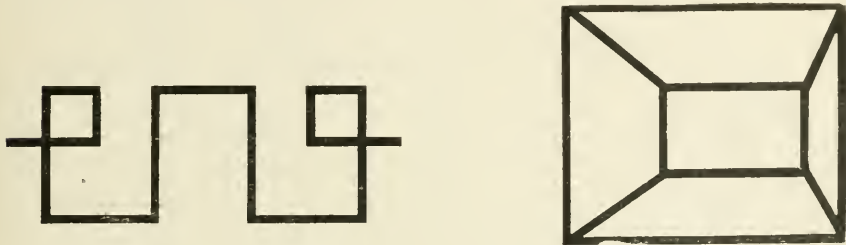


FIG. 1—Binet-Simon Visual Memory Test.

The technique used in the laboratory in the above, the B. S. Visual Memory Test (Binet-Simon) is to expose the drawing to the case for ten seconds, when he attempts to draw it from memory. This is repeated several times, and the case finally draws with the example constantly in front of him. This is usually followed by a second or third visual memory test similar to those following, such as the H. Visual Memory test and the Ziehen Visual Memory test. The technique is somewhat modified in the latter, the exposure being fifteen seconds with a wait of fifteen seconds before the case begins to draw.

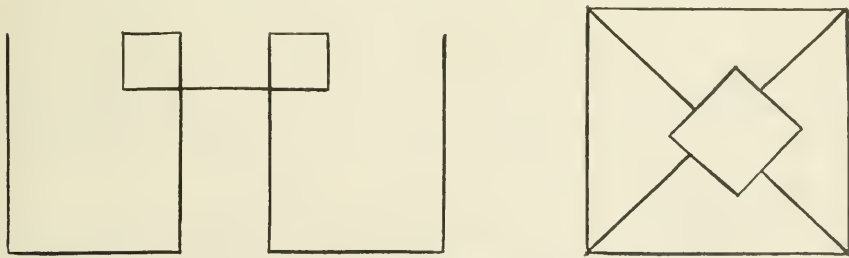


FIG. 2—H. Visual Memory Test.

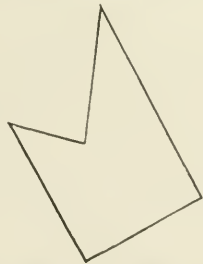


FIG. 3—Ziehen Visual Memory Test.

The technique used in the Symbol Test is similar to that used in the drawing of the square and the diamond in the five-year and seven-year group of tests of the Binet-Simon scale, in which the case draws directly from the example and corresponds to the eleven-year group.

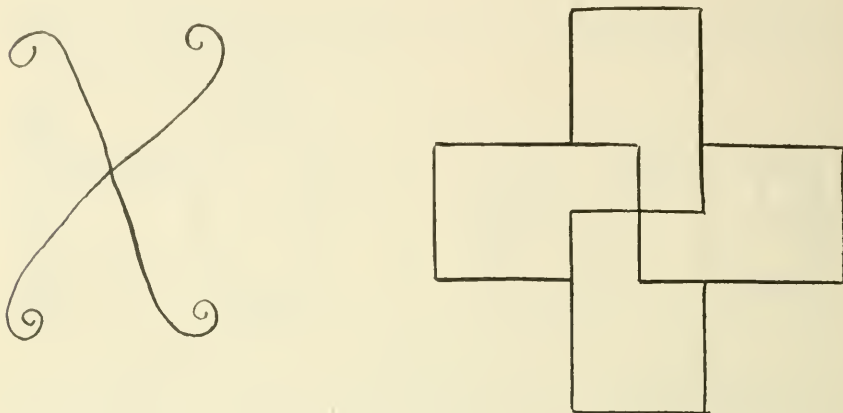


FIG. 4—Symbols.

Illustrations of a few of the Applications of the Diagnostic Tests Used in the Laboratory for Intelligence and Psychopathy

The following examples have been selected because of their adaptability to simple illustration, patency and objectivity, which bring them, to a greater or lesser degree, within the general comprehension, and because they contain much that is new in concept or application, and while lacking the refinement and sharpness of many of our other tests, can yet be recommended by us after extended use as possessing an important field and extensive degree of usefulness. The same examples have been selected from this type of tests for demonstration throughout, thus allowing of better comparison. It is unfortunate that lack of space prevents us from illustrating the unusual positions on the paper selected by many of the cases demonstrated here.

Their applicability for illiterates and those with language obstacles is quite obvious. Psychoanalysts no doubt will find them of some interest. In order to get proper results with these and similar tests a careful technique is imperative, especially in working with hebephrenics, katatonics and other psychopaths. Even the effort they are called upon to make with these tests, unless carried on with proper technique, tends to aggravate the resistance and katatonia so prevalent in these cases. This is our criticism of many of the performance tests that have been proposed which call for extensive, even if not excessive, effort, since inertia may be one of the cardinal symptoms of the case's psychopathy.

The matter of technique in the giving of tests such as the Binet-Simon, Rossolimo, Psychopathic, etc., has been too generally overlooked and we cannot emphasize this point too strongly. The finer the test the more depends on the technique. Anyone testing who is removed from a psychopathologist may find these tests of help. It should be borne in mind that in some of these tests where the intelligence is fairly good, we may have paranoides types, quite outspoken,

who, while betraying this feature do not show the bizarre characteristics so common to many of the other combinations.

In addition to the foregoing visual memory tests we also include a few illustrations of some of the other performance tests used in the laboratory, such as the copying test and the letter test. The latter test consists in the task of answering the following advertisement from the daily paper, viz., "Wanted young man (young woman, man or woman as the case may be) to do general work. Apply in own handwriting with full particulars."

The illustrations included here are from the Boys, Morals, and Domestic Relations courts, and outside criminal branches.

The cases from the Boys Court were referred to the laboratory by their Honors, Judges Thomas F. Scully, Harry P. Dolan, Samuel H. Trude, Edmund K. Jarecki, John A. Swanson, Joseph P. Rafferty, and John R. Newcomer; by assistant city prosecuting attorneys, Messrs. Fred W. Kraft, Gerald Barry, and Henry J. Nicholson; and by the Social Service Department under Miss M. Fugate.

Those from the Morals Court were referred by their Honors, Judges Charles N. Goodnow, Harry M. Fisher, Jacob H. Hopkins, Joseph Z. Uhlir, Edward T. Wade, Arnold Heap, Wells M. Cook, and Frank H. Graham; City Prosecuting Attorney, Harry B. Miller; and assistant city prosecuting attorneys, H. C. Lust, George Emmecke, W. L. Meyer, Adolph J. Borgemeier, Harry W. Starr and Paul Holleb. Cases were also referred by the following court attaches, Miss Louise Ory, Mrs. Anna Smith, Miss Blumenthal, Mrs. Leopold Neuman, and Mrs. Aldrich.

The cases from the Domestic Relations Branch were referred by their Honors, Judges Joseph Sabath, Oscar M. Torrison, Sheridan E. Fry, John Stelk, and John A. Mahoney; by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Michael L. Rosinia; and also by Mr. John Gardner, Mrs. Julia McGuire, Miss Inderrieden and Mrs. Garside of the Social Service Department.

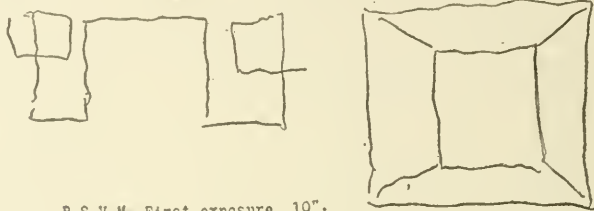
Those from the outside criminal branches were referred by their Honors, Judges Harry Olson, Hosea W. Wells, John K. Prindiville, Patrick B. Flanagan, James C. Martin, John Courtney, John R. Caverly, Joseph La Buy, Dennis W. Sullivan, John J. Rooney, Hugh J. Kearns, and Howard Hayes.

A very large proportion of the cases examined by us in the continental laboratories were referred by the prosecuting attorney, instigated by the appearance or behavior of the defendant, his previous record, the nature of the crime, etc. We have not progressed quite that far here as yet, though a beginning has been made. Mr. Lust had questionable complaining witnesses examined by the laboratory, thereby establishing a precedent, and thus anticipated all the expense, unpleasantness, etc., of a trial where the complaining witnesses turned out to be victims of their own mental aberration. Mrs. Kirk of the Social Service Department in the Morals Court, in spite of the strenuous protests of the prosecuting attorney anticipated a very prolonged, notorious, and expensive case that went to another county and was tried with a loss of the case to the state, where the complainant was a case of dementia præcox paranoides, a victim of delusions, as we discovered from a laboratory investigation. This same individual is again involved in another unsavory, serious affair.

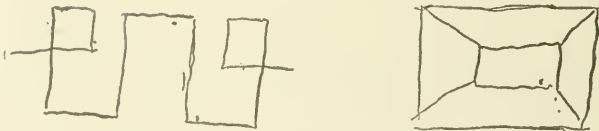
The illustrations have been reduced almost one-half in the reproductions

PERFORMANCE TESTS — BOYS COURT.

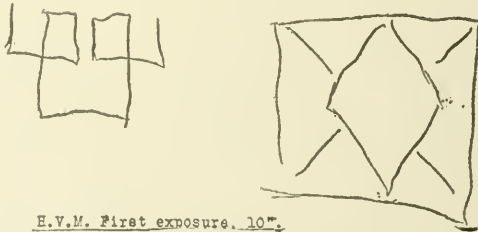
Case, Wm., age 20, male, single: high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia. Attended school age 6 to 16, reached 5th grade. Was in Juvenile Court, sentenced 60 days for robbery. Present arrest shot his brother in a duel. He is the son of cases W.Jo., age 45, and W.St., age 50, whose visual memory psychopathic tests follow and are shown as a matter of psychological and hereditary interest. They have another son, W.S., age 21, who has had the following arrests: 1) Juvenile Court, larceny and assault with deadly weapon, 2) caught in stolen automobile, 3) he and another boy caught with loaded revolvers, 4) rape, fifteen-year-old girl, 5) burglary, 6) charged with larceny, burglary and assault to kill, now in Pontiac Reformatory. Another son, W.Al., age 17: high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia; attended school age 7 to 13, reached 6th grade; was in Juvenile Court three times, served 16 months in St. Charles, was also in Parental Home and the Chicago School for Boys for 3 months; arrested in Boys Court carrying concealed weapons; present arrest stealing brass from railroad.



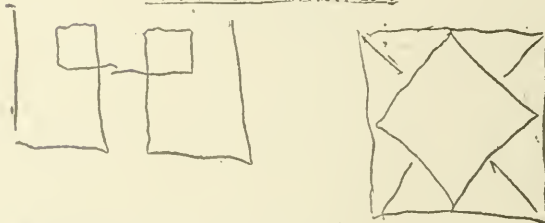
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B-S.V.M. Copied from card.



E.V.M. First exposure, 10".



E.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



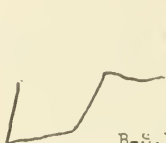
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The general opinion at the
 Capitol is that the first
 two years of War
 will cost the United States
 in the neighborhood
 of \$40,000,000,000, on
 top of the appropriations
 of \$19,000,000,000 for the
 War purposes next year
 a total of \$31,000,000,000
 and it is not unlikely
 that the other \$9,000,000,000
 will be required by
 unforeseen developments.
 Economy on nonessential
 of government and affairs
 that can wait until the
 conflict is over with
 liberal exemption and
 affairs that will?

for the army, navy, ship-
 ping Board and other
 branches of War Work
 were reported in the
 estimates of government
 expenditures for the
 coming fiscal year.

Forty Billion, Two Years
 The general opinion at the Capitol
 is that the first two years of the war
 will cost the United States in the
 neighborhood of \$40,000,000,000. On
 top of the appropriations of \$19,000,000,000
 for the war this year come es-
 timates of \$12,000,000,000 for war pur-
 poses next year, a total of \$31,000,000,000,
 and it is not unlikely that the
 other \$9,000,000,000 will be required by
 unforeseen developments.
 Economy on nonessentials of gov-
 ernment and affairs that can wait un-
 til the conflict is over, with liberal ex-
 emptions for the army, navy, ship-
 ping board, and other branches of war
 work, were reflected in the estimates
 of government expenditures for the
 coming fiscal year.
 ... of 13 Billion

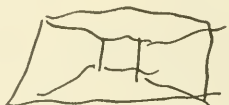
Case, W.St., age 50, male: high grade moron plus chronic alcoholism. This case was inserted as of hereditary interest. He is the husband of case W.Jo., age 45, and father of case W.Wa., age 20.



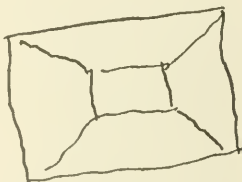
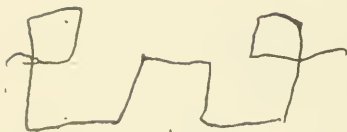
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".)



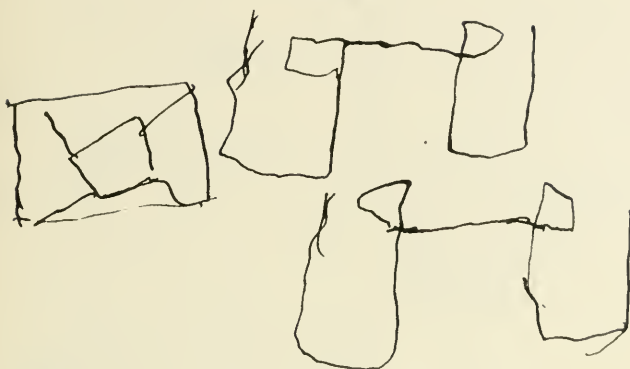
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



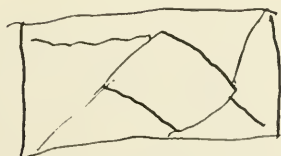
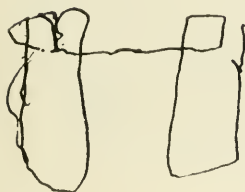
B.S.V.M. Copied from card.



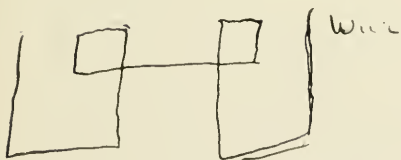
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10"



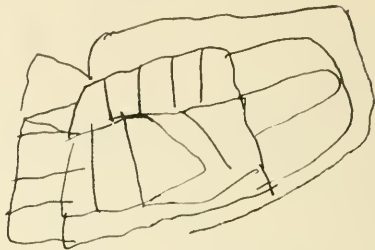
H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.

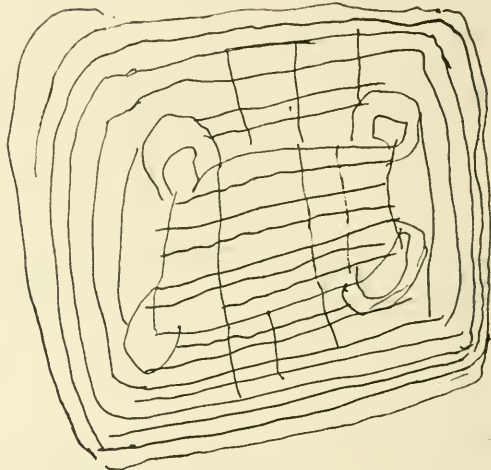
Case, W.Jo., age 45, female: middle grade moron plus dementia praecox
 hebephrenia. This case was inserted as of hereditary interest. She
 is the mother of case in the Boys Court, W.Wa., age 20.

mm



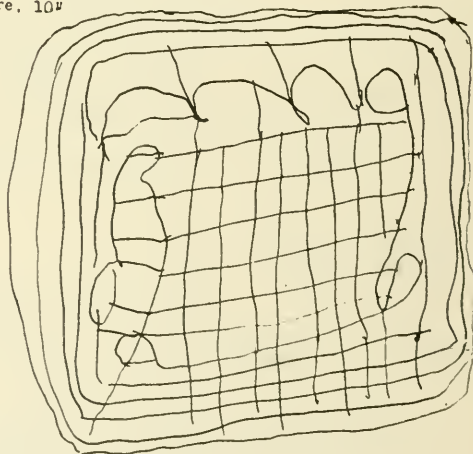
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".

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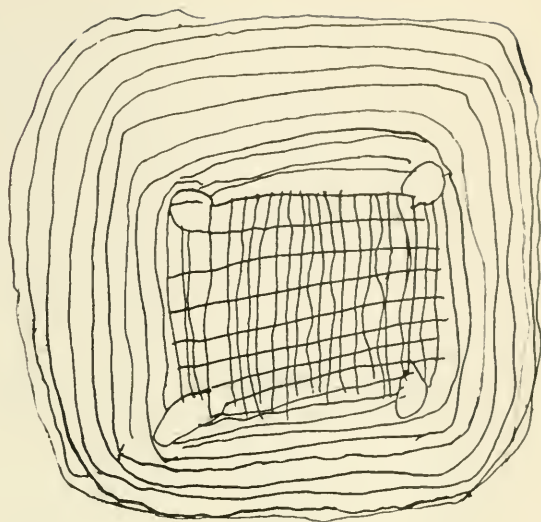
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10"

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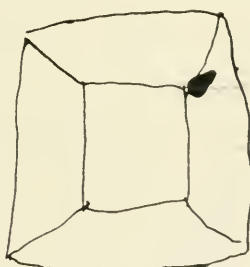
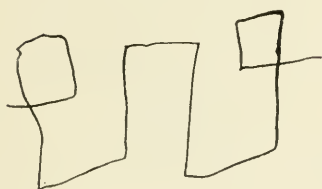


B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

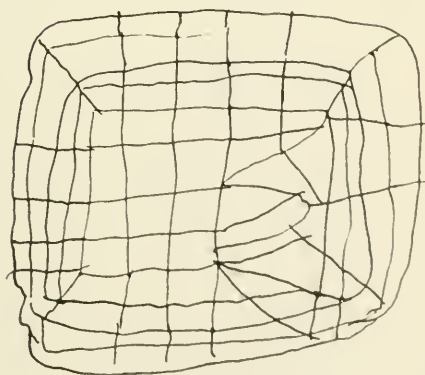
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B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

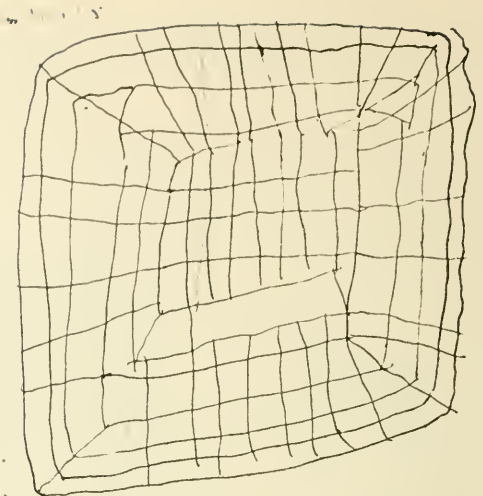
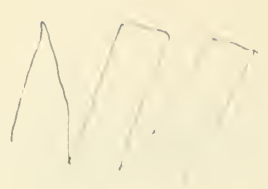


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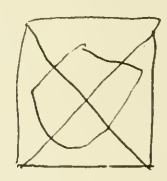
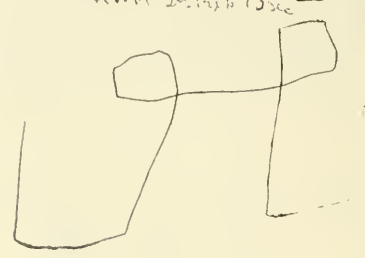
F.V.M. First exposure, 10".

10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

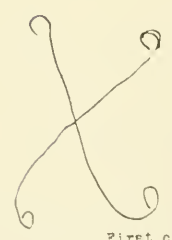


H.V.M.
Second consecutive exposure. 10".

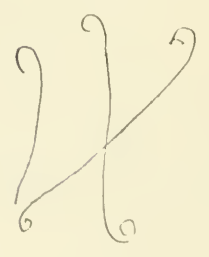
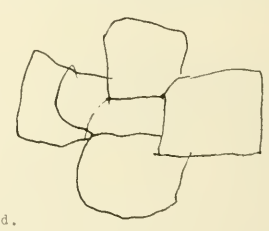
H.V.M. 2nd copy 10 sec



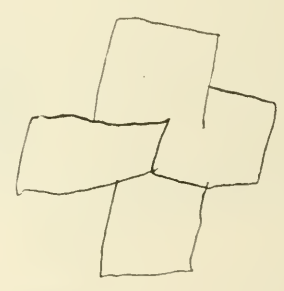
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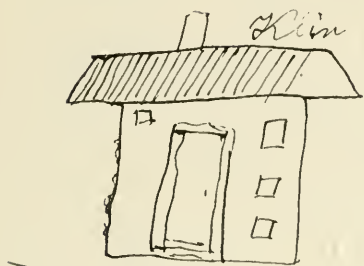
First copy with card.



Second copy with card.



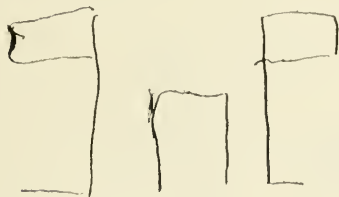
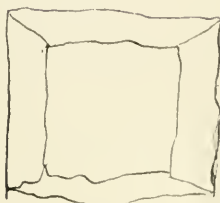
Case, E.Pr., age 19, male: middle grade moron plus dementia praecox
 hebephrenia. Arrested for begging.



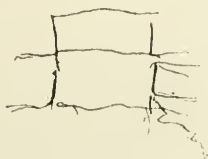
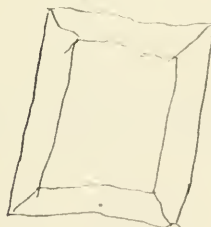
E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



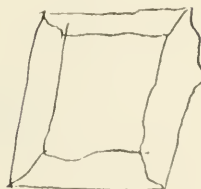
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".





B-S.V.M. Copied from card.



Z.V.M. First exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 15"/15"



Z.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 15"/15".

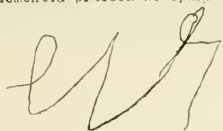


Z.V.V. Copied from card.

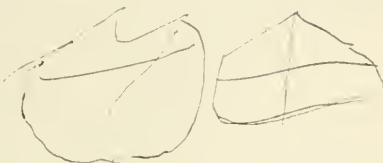
*3rd (drawn) exposure done all
inside 15"/15"*

Conc. of 4. Sept. and 5. Sept. 1915

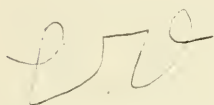
Case, D.Ja., age 17, male, single: middle grade moron (9.A) plus
dementia praecox hebephrenia (pifrophebephrenia).



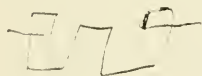
E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



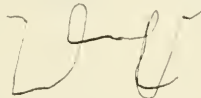
E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



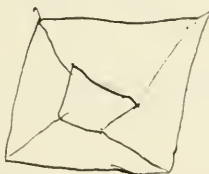
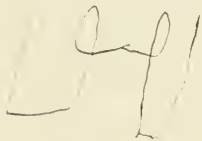
E-S.V.M. Copied from card.



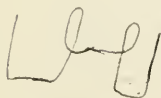
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

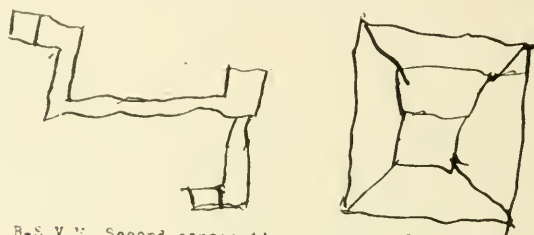


H.V.M. Copied from card

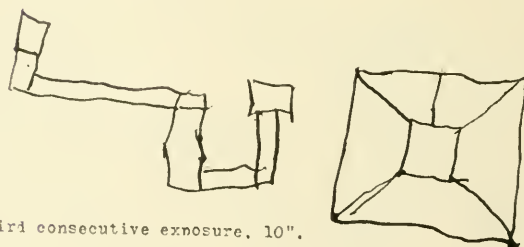
Case, D.Da., age 48, male, married, father of D.Ja., age 17: low grade sociopath plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus moderate degree chronic alcoholism. Test inserted for hereditary interest.



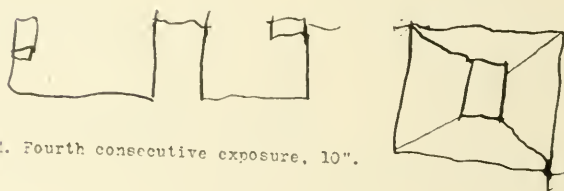
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



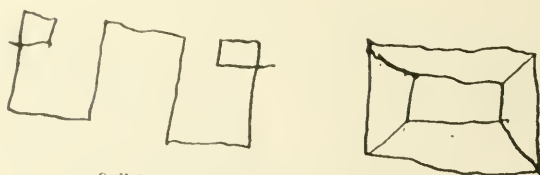
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



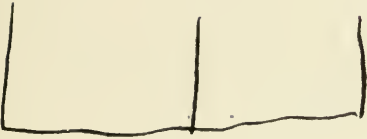
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



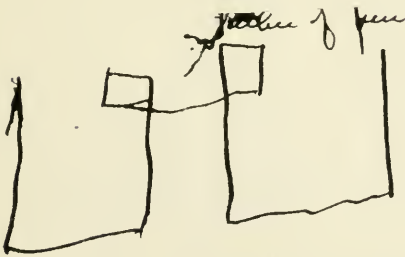
B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



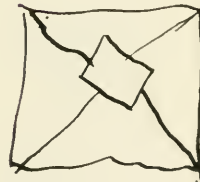
B-S.V.M. Copied from card.



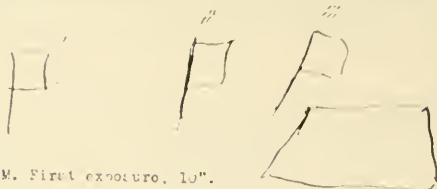
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



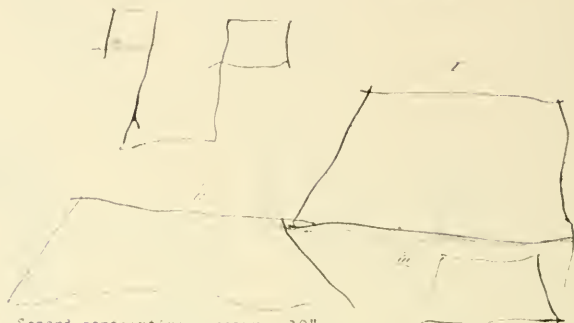
H.V.M. Copied from card.



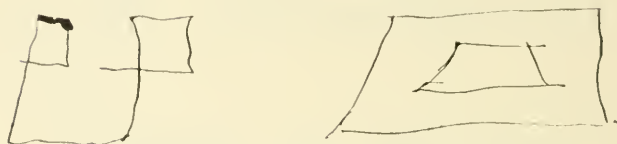
E. S. Jo., age 19, male high grade moron plus dementia praecox
 Catalonia.



E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



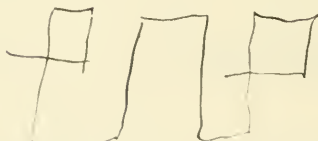
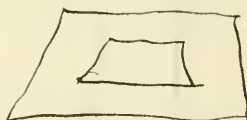
E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



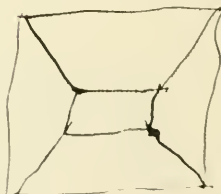
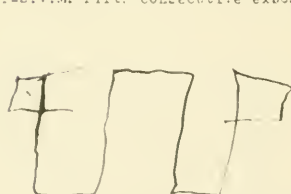
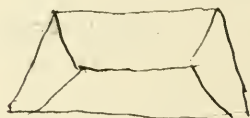
E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



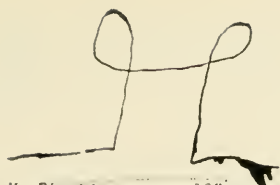
E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



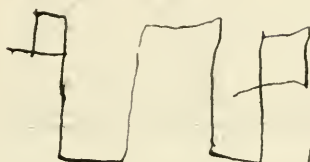
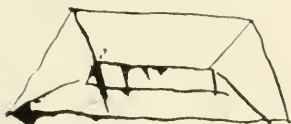
E-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



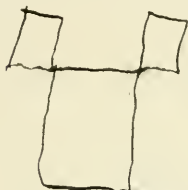
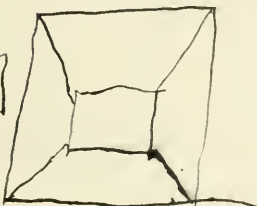
E-S.V.M. Copied from card.



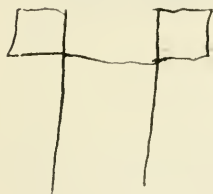
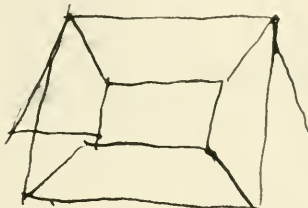
H.V.V. First exposure 10".



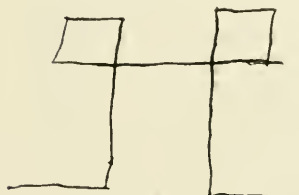
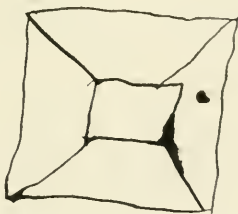
H.V.V. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



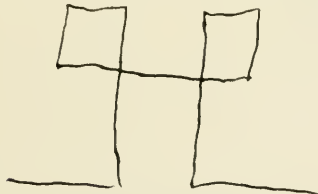
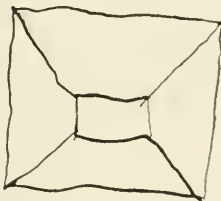
H.V.V. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



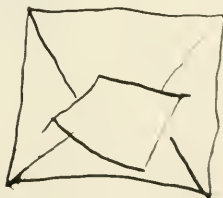
H.V.V. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

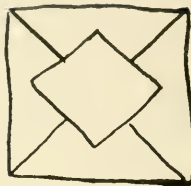
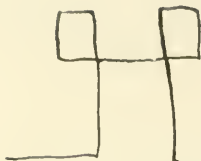


H.V.V. fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.V. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".





H.V.M. Copied from card.

Dear Sir,

Will be home in
the next week

Yours
Truly
H.V.M.

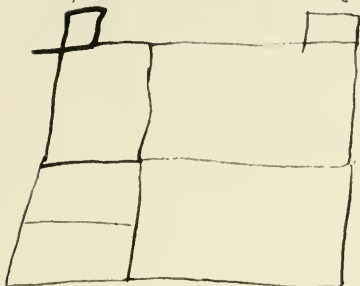
Washington D.C. Jan 17

As a result of the president
Wilson's failure to back up his
epistolary demands the United
States is subservient to the
dictates of Great Britain the
mistress of the seas

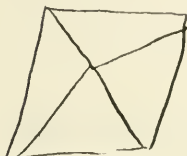
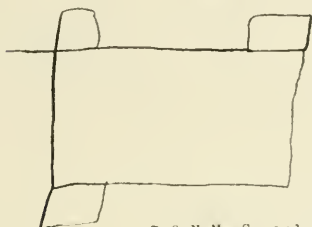
BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING

Washington, D. C. Jan. 17.—[Spe-
cial.]—As a result of President Wil-
son's failure to back up his epistolary
demands, the United States is sub-
servient to the dictates of Great Brit-
ain, the mistress of the seas.
Proceeding on the assumption...

Case, E.Ar., age 18, male, single: high grade moron plus dementia praecox. Attended school age 4 to 14, reached sixth grade.



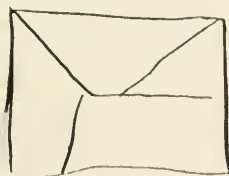
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



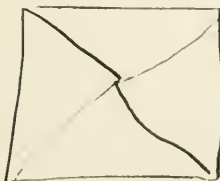
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



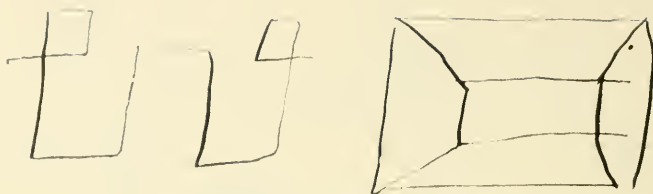
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



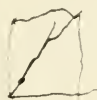
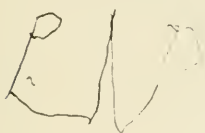
P-S.V.M. Copied from card.

Chicago-Ill.
Jun 16/16.

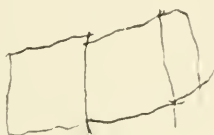
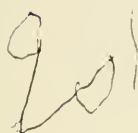
Dear sir please let me know
if you have some one get
I can do any work

Mr Bertch
Cylawn and
near upstairs.
Chicago Ill.

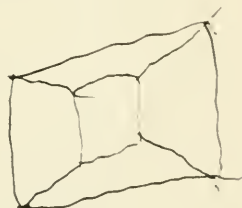
Case, C.Bu., age 19, male, single; middle grade moron plus psychopathic plus alcoholism. Never attended school, illiterate; four months ago arrested for cutting up another boy, placed on probation for a year; two months ago arrested on suspicion; present arrest charged with murder for shooting and killing a man, found guilty sent to Joliet for life.



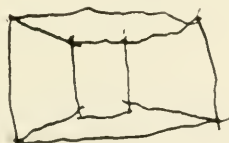
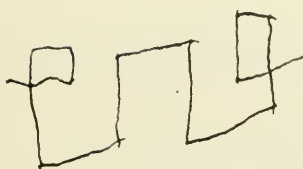
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

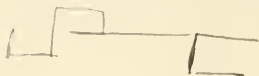


B-S.V.M. Copied from card.

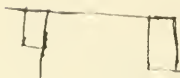
Bug Coenon

His name is all he
can write

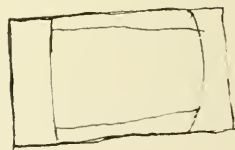
Case, H. Ja... age 17, male, single: high grade moron plus dementia
praecox hebephrenia (pifropfhebephrenia). Arrested carrying a gun
and acting suspiciously.



B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



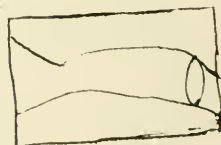
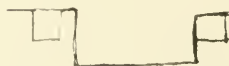
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



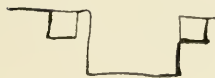
B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



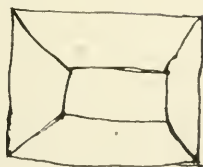
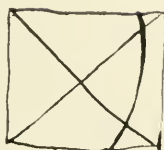
B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".

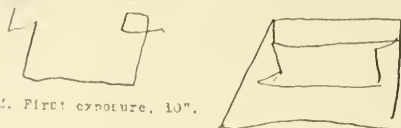


E-S.V.M. Copied from card.

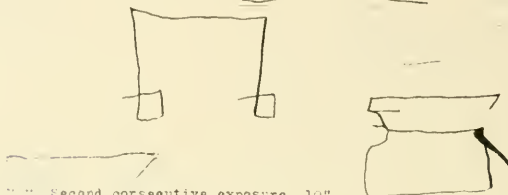
Dear Sir

I see you have a add for a Boy 16 years
old two work. a round your home
I am 16 years old and think I can
do the work I love in Gillisfield.

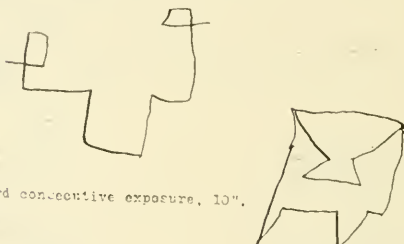
Case, J. L., age 21, male, single; high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia. Attended school age 6 to 15, reached sixth grade; present arrest living with D. E. L., age 19, who has deserted her husband several times, with whom she had a forced marriage, he being charged with rape; she attended school age 6 to 15, reached sixth grade; she is a high grade borderland moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia. Her father was about the same type, has been arrested; his sister is single, has had two illegitimate children by different fathers; another sister is insane. Mother of D. E. L. is also the same type, had an illegitimate child before marriage; one of her brothers, age 15, reached the sixth grade, has already had two arrests. Her illegitimate brother has had several arrests, and sentences for stealing.



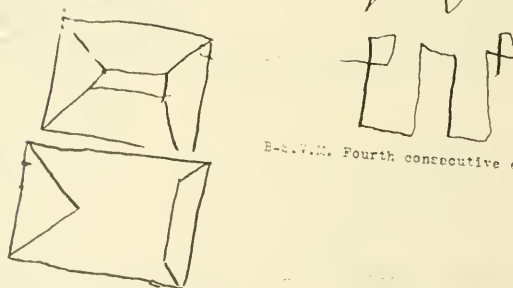
E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



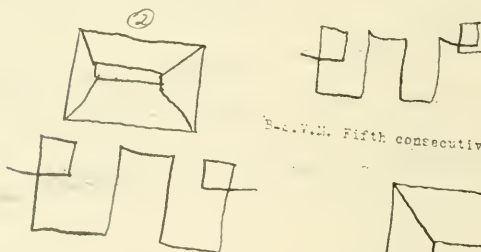
E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

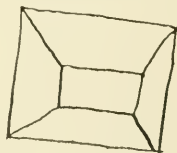


E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

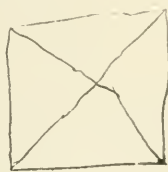


E-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

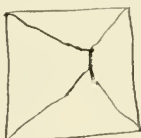
E-S.V.M. Copied from card.



Case, C.T., male, age 19; high grade moron (10.6) plus dementia praecox hebephrenia (pirophebephrenia). Attended school age 6 to 14 reached third grade; was in Juvenile Court 4 times, served 18 months in St. Charles, numerous arrests in the Boys Court. Father French, age 47, in United States 30 years, separated from wife. Mother, age 49, American, insane for a number of years; was in State Insane Asylum for five years. Case has 1 brother in a custodial school, another brother age 20 is now in the House of Correction, has had 5 arrests, served 18 months in St. Charles. This case was arrested this time he had a gun, flashlight, "jimmie," and some stolen jewelry in his possession; he has a recent bullet wound in his leg, says he shot himself accidentally a week ago with a 28-calibre revolver.



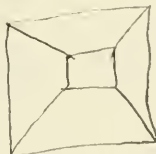
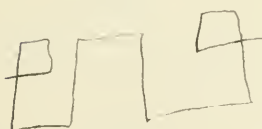
E-E.V.M. first exposure, 10".



E-E.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



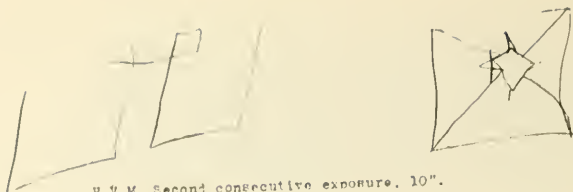
E-E.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



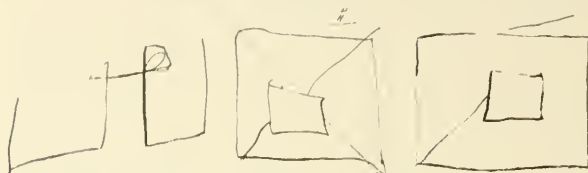
E-E.V.M. Copied from card.



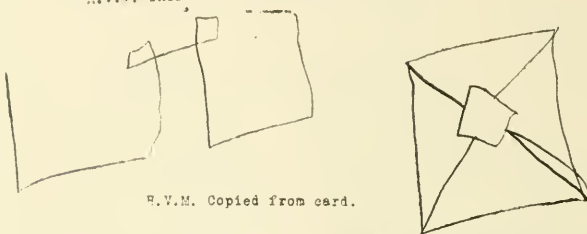
E.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.

**Brazil Tires of Neutrality
as U. S. Engages in War?**

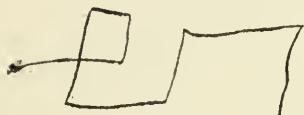
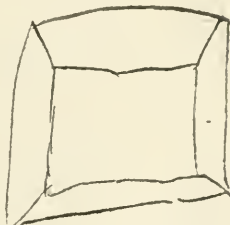
RIO DE JANEIRO, May 17.—(De-
clared.)—It is believed that Brazil will
shortly revise the degree of neutrality
as affecting the war between the United
States and Germany.

Brazil tires of neutrality
as U. S. engages in war
Rio de Janeiro May 17.—
largely it is believed that
Brazil will shortly revise the
degree of neutrality
affecting the war between
the United States and
Germany

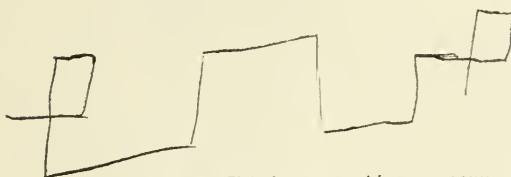
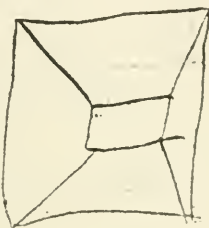
Cacc, M.Ch., age 18, male, single: low grade sociopath plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus juvenile paresis. Father was a quarrelsome, high-tempered chronic alcoholic, who beat and abused his wife and had delusions of infidelity; she finally had to divorce him. Two brothers both chronic alcoholics. Mother age 49, high grade moron, schizophrenic; school age 6 to 14, reached sixth grade; she has senilis and arteriosclerosis.



B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



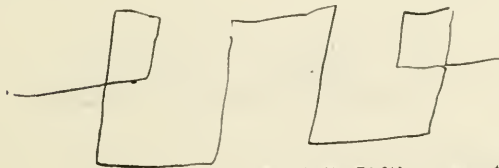
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

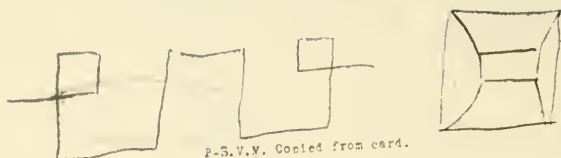


B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

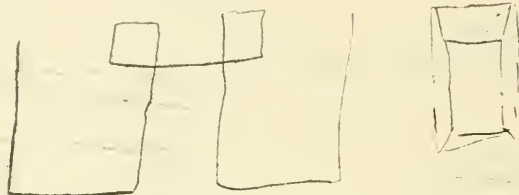


B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10"

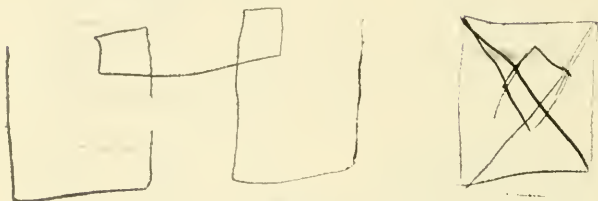




P-S.V.M. Copied from card.



H.V.M. First exposure. 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.

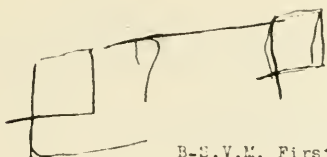
June 27 - 1917

Dear Sir

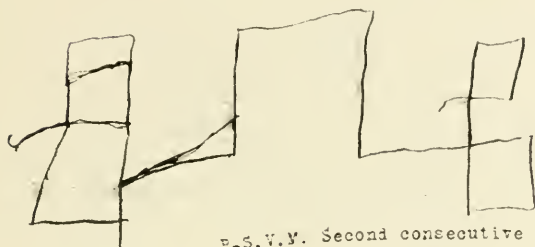
Having seen your ad in the
Newspaper for a Clerk I will apply for
the position - Have your approval
and think myself qualified for
the position Hoping to hear from
you soon

Yours Truly

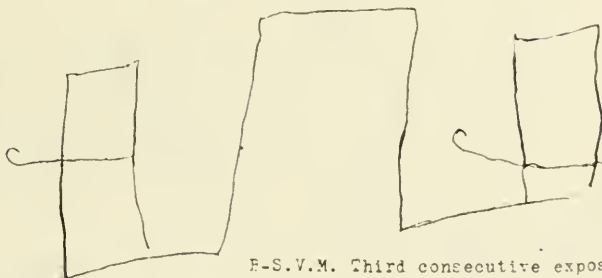
Case, C.Le., age 18, male: middle grade moron plus dementia praecox simplex. Present arrest attempting to break into a store with another boy at 3 a.m.



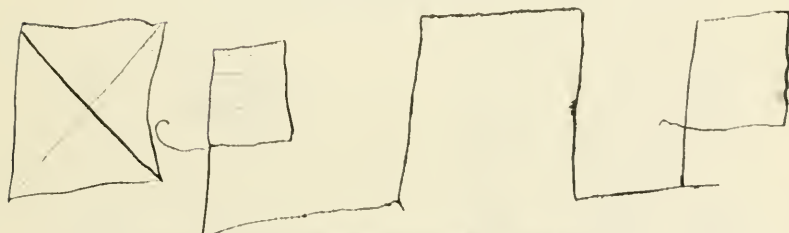
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



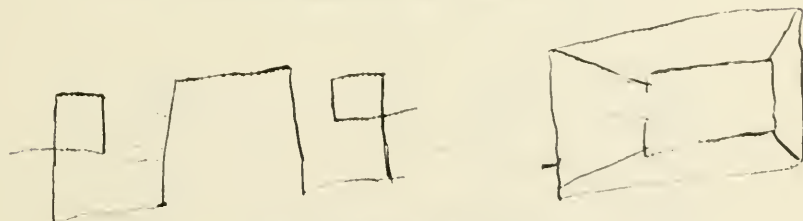
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Copied from card.

Care, E. Jo., age 19, male, single; middle grade moron plus trace
 alcoholism.



E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



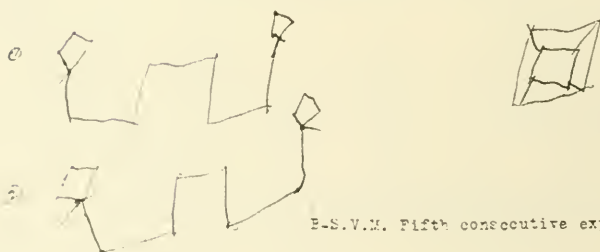
E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

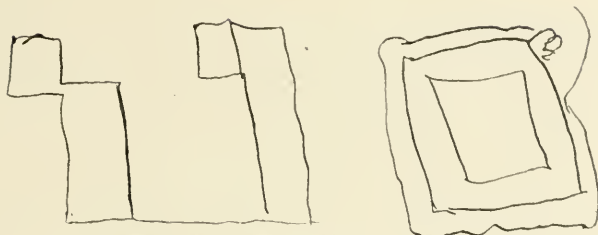


E-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

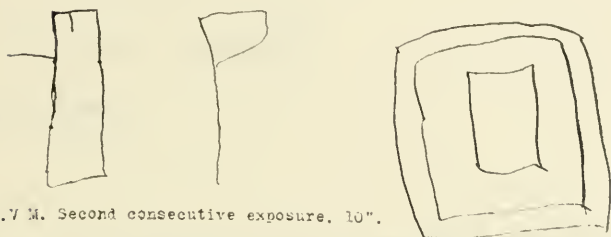


E-S.V.M. Copied from card.

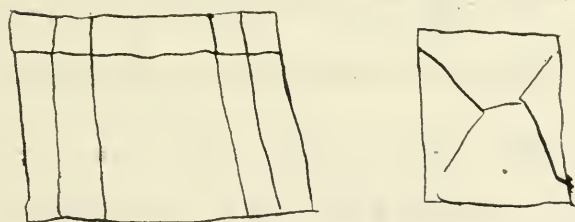
Case, C. Ir., age 18, male: middle grade moron plus dementia
 praecox hebephrenia. Present arrest vagrancy.



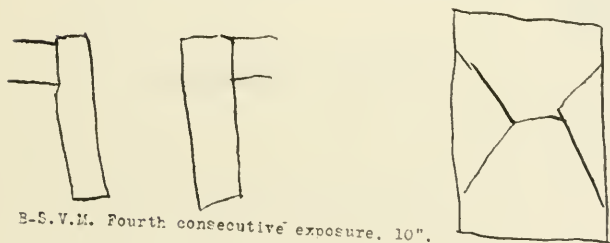
E-S.V.V. First exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Copied from card.

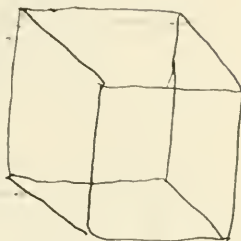
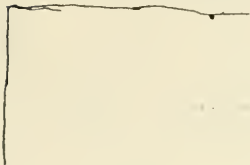
Chicago, Ill.

March, 1916.

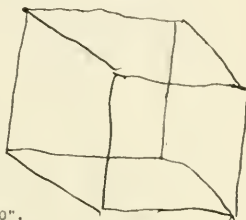
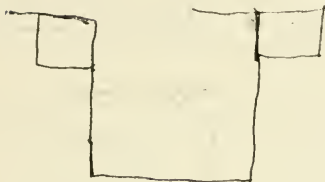
I would like a job of work and would you pay me
even one pay day or would you not do at all eight.
dollars a fine. either one would suit me ever so much
and if you can do that that would be much better for me
and if you can't

Ever so much Ollie

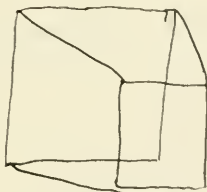
Case, L.Fr., age 21, male, single: high grade moron T9.2, plus dementia praecox hebephrenia (pseudhebephrenia). Attended school 8 to 14, reached third grade. Has been in Juvenile Court, Parental School; four arrests in Boys Court.



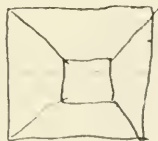
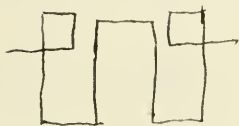
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



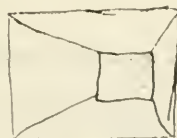
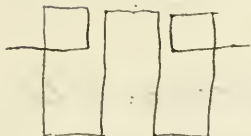
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



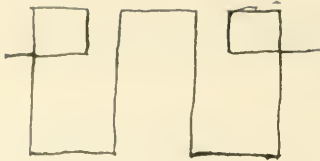
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



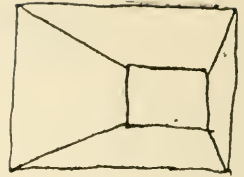
B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



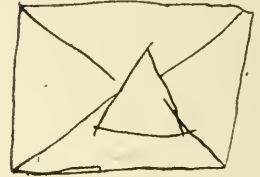
B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



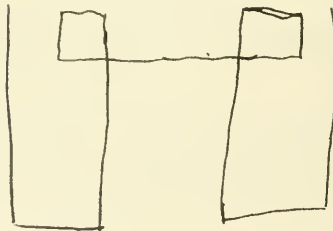
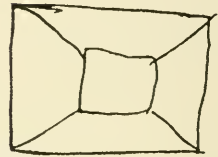
H-S.V.M. Copied from card.



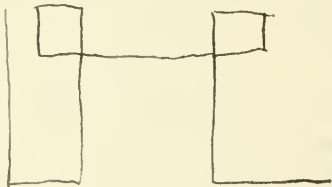
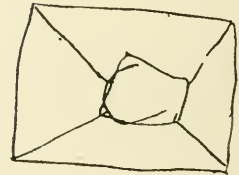
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



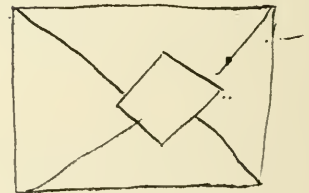
H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



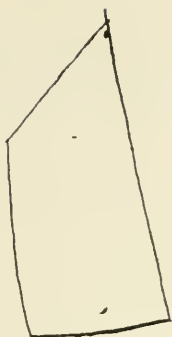
H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



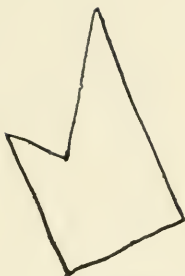
H.V.M. Copied from card.



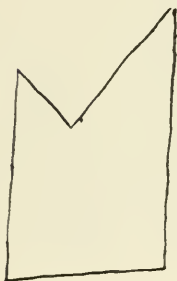
A young man want a guage in a box
counting mad he was taing a from
a ~~stage~~ show in



Z.V.M. First exposure, 15"/15".



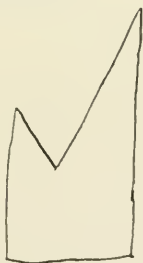
Z.V.M. Example.



Z.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Copied from card.

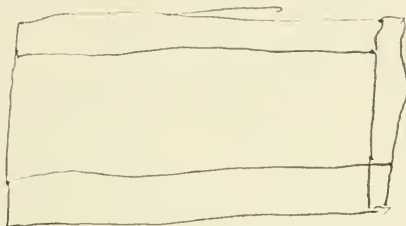
With Whole Wheat meal, granulated rice, with farina, ~~and~~ and with white corn meal, each used alone, I have made what I consider a good cakelike pastry; in making such, especially in small quantities, one should use more meal than flour, about one-half more, per-haps, I thought one-half more good for the corn meal. With flour, the

Took him half hour or more

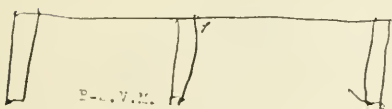
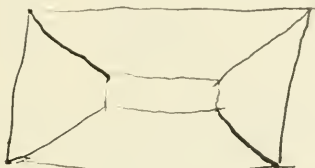
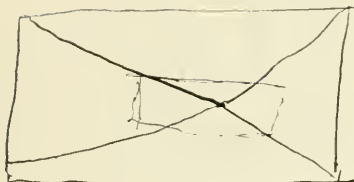
With whole wheat meal, granulated rice, with farina, and with white corn meal, each used alone, I have made what I consider a good cakelike pastry. In making such, especially in small quantities, one should use more meal than flour, about one-half more, perhaps. I thought one-half more good for the corn meal. With flour, the formula is: Five eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, one cup of sifted sugar, one cup of flour sifted several times, one teaspoon of baking powder, if you are an inexperienced cook or using a rice, and a teaspoon of vanilla.

To make a sponge cake on a smaller scale, use one-half as much egg yolk as egg white, adding a half more of meal if that is used. Sift sugar into beaten egg whites, add beaten yolks, and sift in meal in which baking powder is sifted. A batter with meal shrinks less than when flour is used. Bake a small sponge cake of corn meal one-half hour.

Case, L.V.R., age 18, male, single: high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia; attended school age 7 to 14, reached 5th grade has been in Juvenile Court. Present arrest fighting with father. He has a brother, age 20, attended school age 7 to 14, reached 6th grade, he is a chronic alcoholic. The visual memory psychonathic test of the mother of this case is given among those of the Domestic Relations Court, as S.Ka., age 29.



P-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".

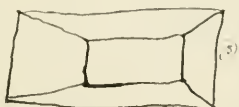
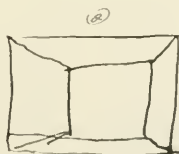
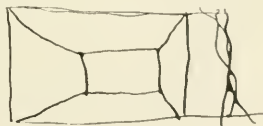


P-S.V.M.

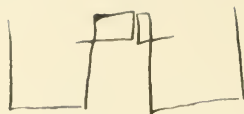
Second consecutive exposure, 10".



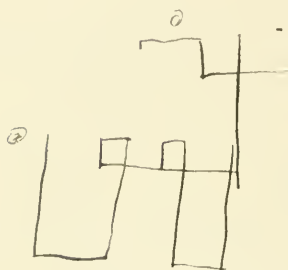
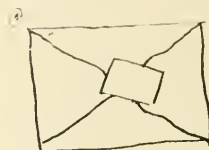
P-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



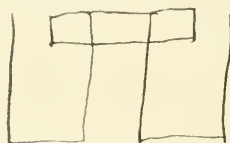
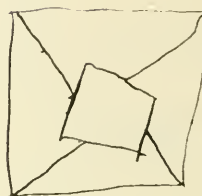
P-S.V.M. Copied from card.



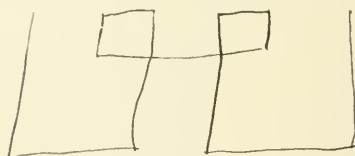
H.V.V. First exposure, 10".



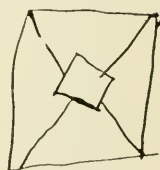
H.V.V. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.V. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.V. Copied from card.



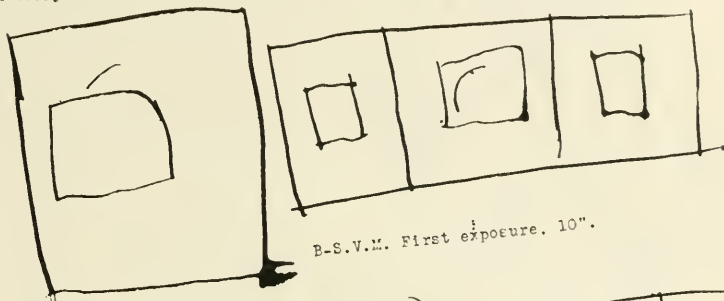
Dear Sir

I am asking you if you ~~have~~ any
position for me in my line of business.
~~The~~ ^{my} business is a line of railroad work.

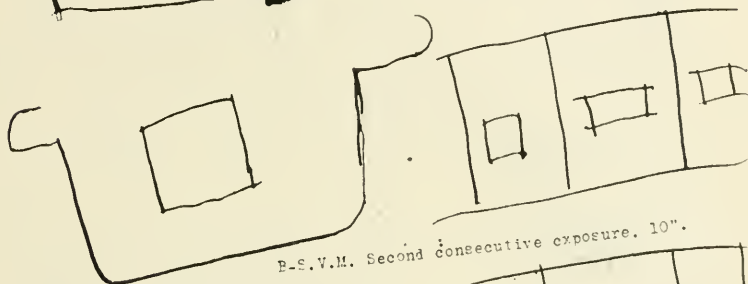
Yours Truly

PERFORMANCE TESTS — MORALS COURT

Case N.Be., age 32, female; high grade moron, dementia præcox katonica, preparalytic dementia. Now arrested for disorderly conduct. Her history will be found among those of the Morals Court.



E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



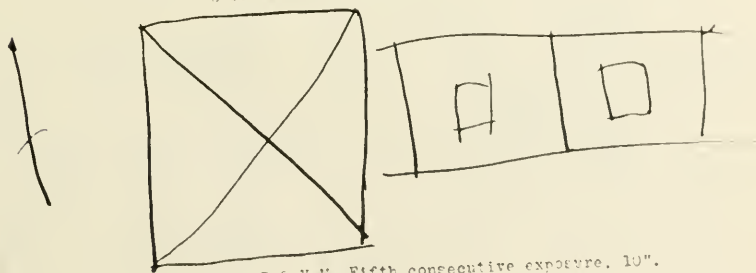
E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



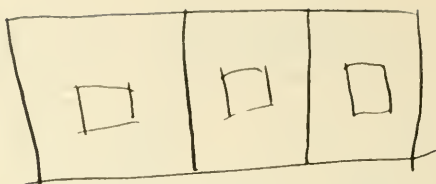
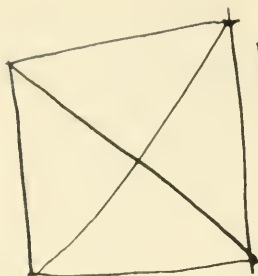
E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



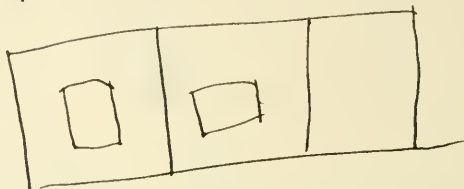
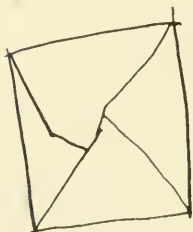
E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



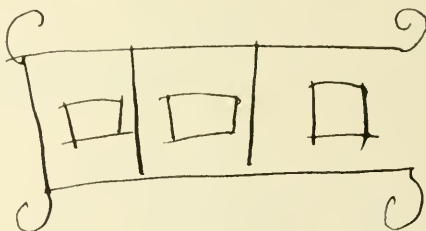
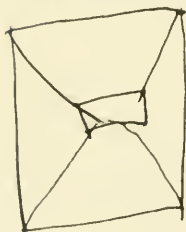
E-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



P-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



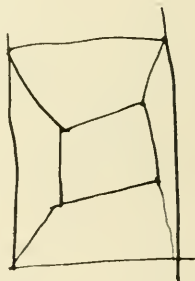
P-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



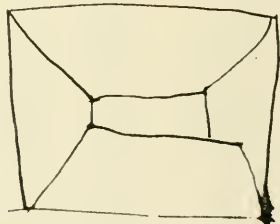
P-S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".

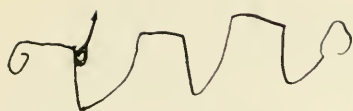


P-S.V.M. Ninth consecutive exposure, 10".

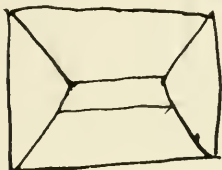
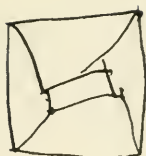


P-S.V.M. Tenth consecutive exposure, 10".

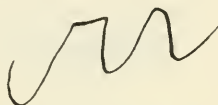




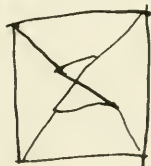
E-S.V.M. Eleventh consecutive exposure, 10".



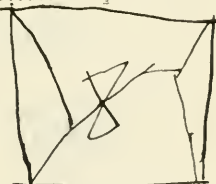
E-S.V.M. Copied from card.



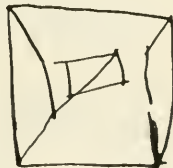
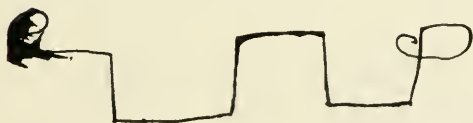
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



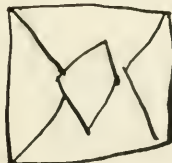
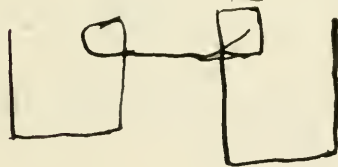
H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



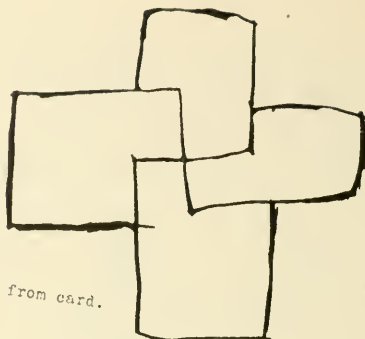
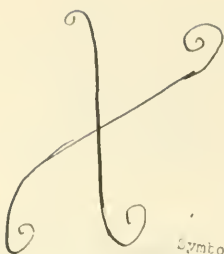
H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.



Symbols. Copied from card.

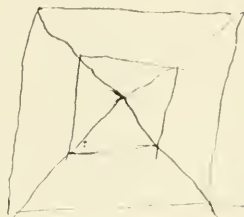
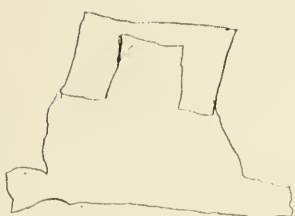
Speakers at Hoosier Democratic Convention Indorse the President.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 15.—The movement for the re-election of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States in 1920 was launched at the Indiana Democratic convention today.
The first speaker to declare for the re-election of Wilson was Samuel M. Ralston, former Governor of Indiana and permanent chairman of the convention. He said he would not stand behind a precedent that would interfere with efficiency in carrying on of the war or that would deny the country the services of the best men of ability in the reconstruction period to follow the war.
He said, therefore, that the enthusiasm of the future call for the re-election and re-election in 1920 of Woodrow Wilson, declared Ralston.

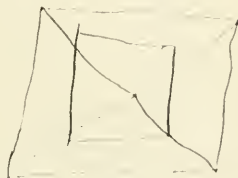
speakers at Hoosier Democratic convention indorse the President.

INDIANAPOLIS June 19 the
movement
the first speaker to
Indiana and
permanent of the
convention he said the
would of the war or
that man

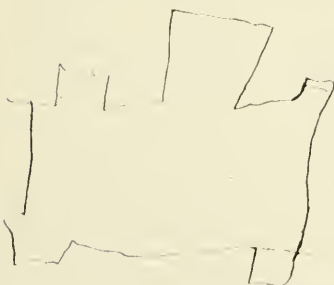
Case, C.E., age 22, female, single; high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia. Father chronic alcoholic, deserted family; would be "out of his head" very often. Mother very nervous, had "spells." Case has been living with a man for several years; they have a child who is psychopathic and subnormal. Case was two months pregnant and aborted recently. Present arrest, keeping disorderly house and prostituting herself. Her paramour is age 32, low grade sociopath plus dementia praecox katatonia; he has not worked for some time.



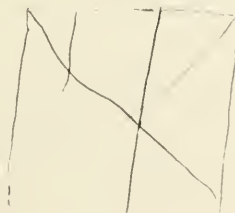
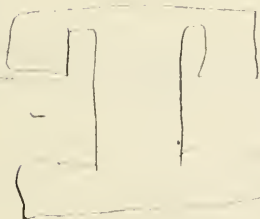
E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



P-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



P-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



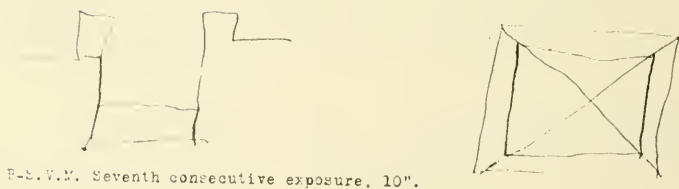
E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



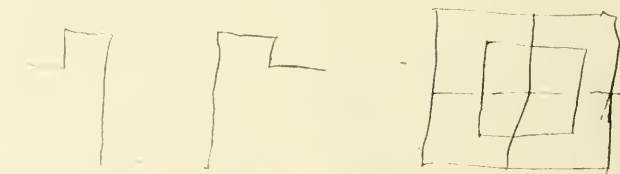
B.S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



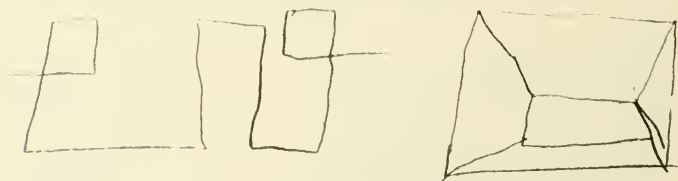
B-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



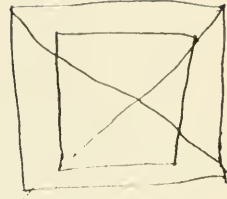
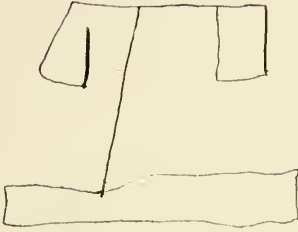
B-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



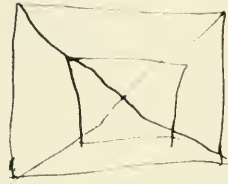
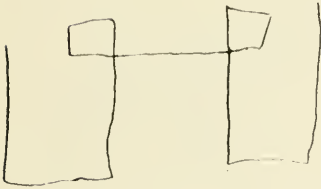
B.S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



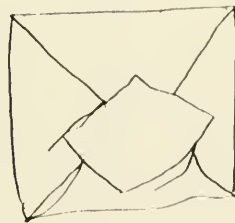
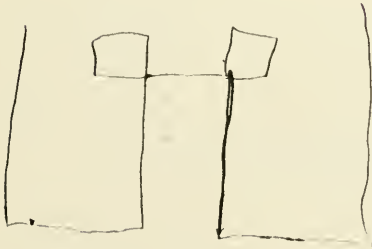
B-S.V.M. Copied from card.



H.V.M. First exposure. 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure. 10".

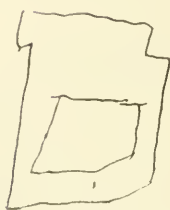


H.V.M. Copied from card.

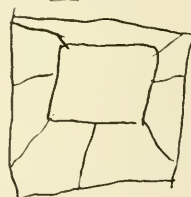
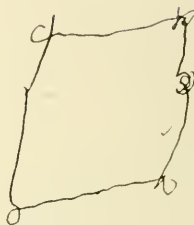
Case. R.M., age 30, single, living as man and wife with C.Ev. whose
 tests precede: low grade sociopath plus dementia praecox katatonia.
 Has a 2-year-old illegitimate child.



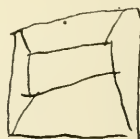
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10", 1".



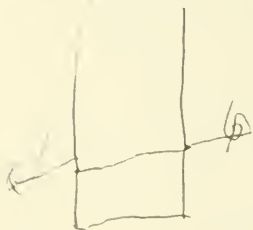
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



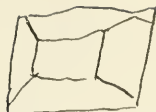
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



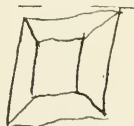
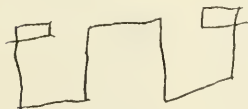
E.S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



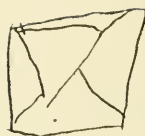
E.S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



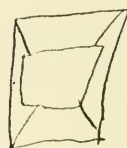
E.S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



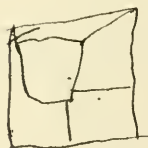
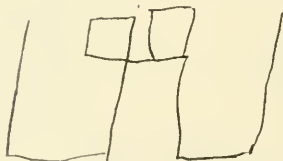
E.S.V.M. Copied from card.



H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

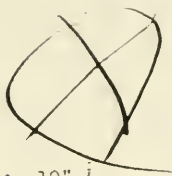


H.V.M. Copied from card.

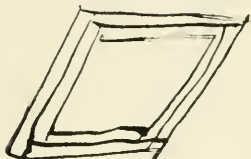
Case, A.Th., Armenian, in U.S. 11 years, male: fair average intelligence plus psychopathic constitution.



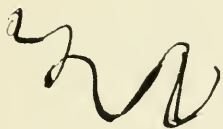
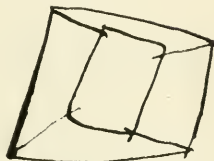
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



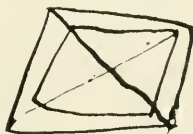
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



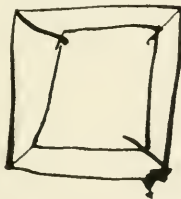
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



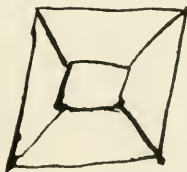
B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



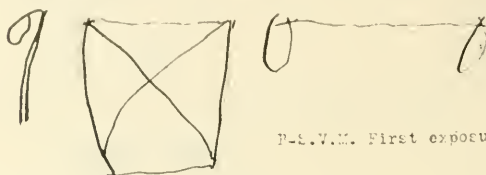
B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



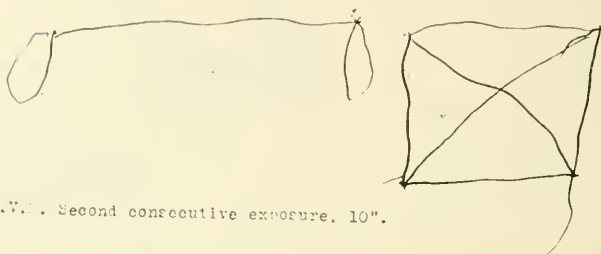
B-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure.
Copied from card.



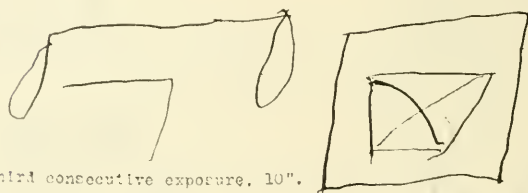
No. 1000, age 41, female, married 21 years - 13 children, never
 attended school; 11 children living, 6 of whom are in homes. She has
 had several arrests, once solicited a man and lived with him four
 months. She has had her husband arrested six times, he solicited her
 once and has deserted her. Her home is filthy. Present arrest soli-
 citing and begging with baggot.



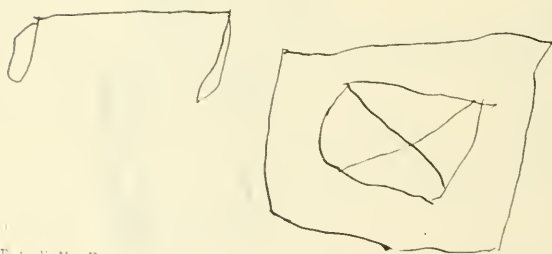
P.L.V.M. First exposure. 10".



P.L.V.M. Second consecutive exposure. 10".



P.L.V.M. Third consecutive exposure. 10".



P.L.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure. 10".



P.L.V.M. Panel from card.

Care, J. J. E., male, white, married to J. J. E. in 1910. Is a sociopathic, psychopathic constitution, psychopathic personality. Released from hospital, arrested for soliciting.



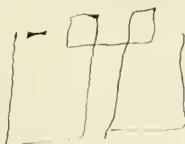
P-E.V.M. First exposure, 10".



P-E.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



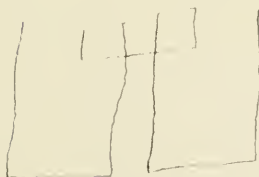
P-E.V.M. Copied from card.



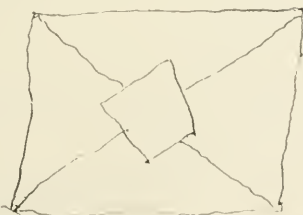
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 1/2".



H.V.M. Copied from card.



Chicago, Ill. 7-11-

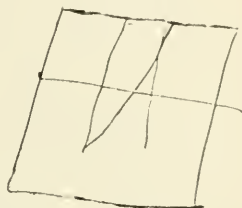
Madam

After reading your add. in
The rev. would like to be able to
hold some position if satisfactory, will
call at time mentioned
Yours respt

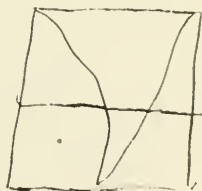
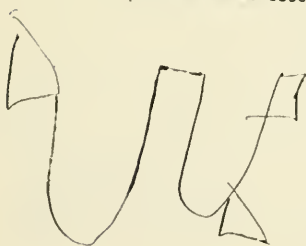
Case, B.Id., age 21, female, single; high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia. Father killed in a fight, one of his assailants was hanged, the other suicided; father was alcoholic deserted his wife once. Mother married twice, separated from second husband; she is chronic alcoholic, prostitute, and now in State Insane Asylum. Case is one of 11 children; she reached fifth grade in school; has been in Juvenile Court and other institutions; has been a prostitute; present arrest, living with a man to whom she was not married.



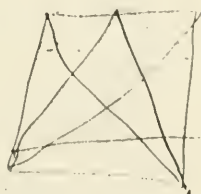
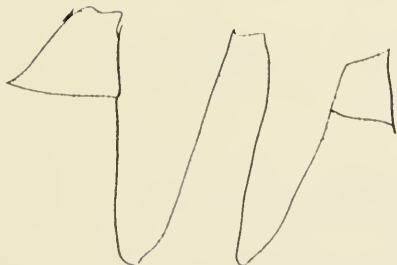
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



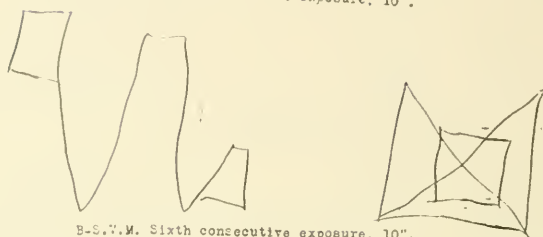
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



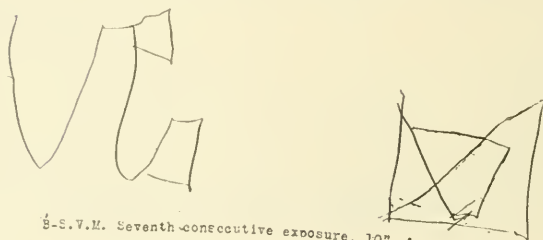
B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



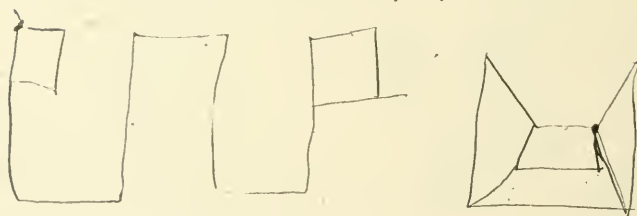
B-S.V.K. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".

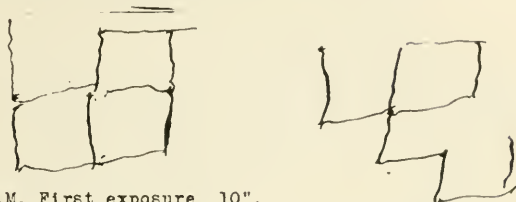


B-S.V.K. Copied from card.

I am answering your add, which
I saw in the paper asking for
help

I have a little experience but
not much. I am willing to work.

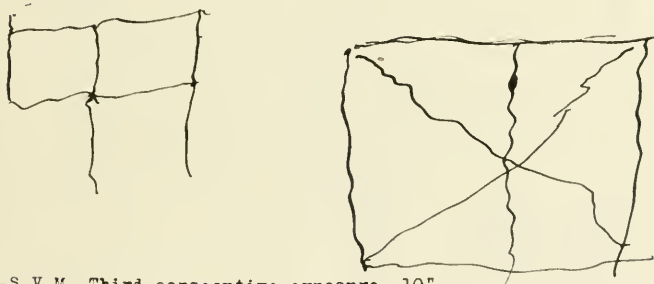
Case, P.St., age 45, male, married, deserted family: low grade socio-path. psychopathic constitution, chronic alcoholism.



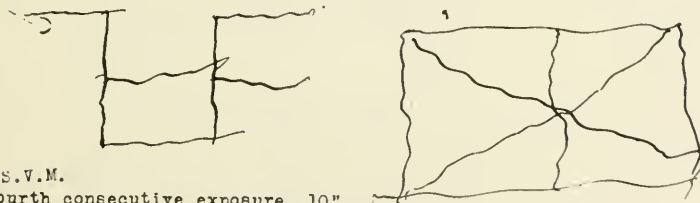
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



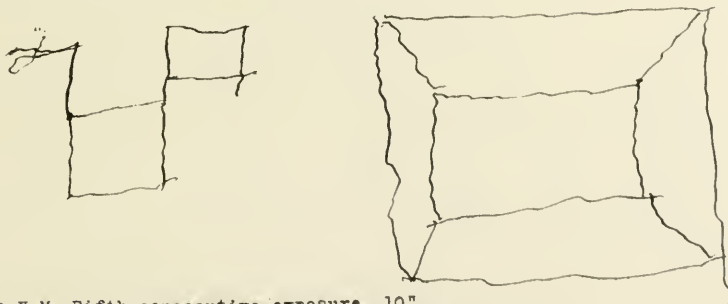
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



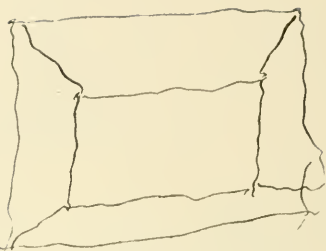
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



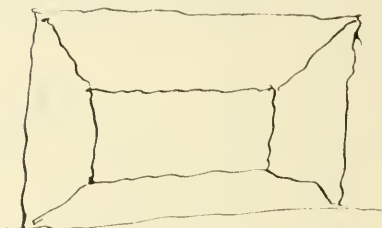
B.S.V.M.
Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



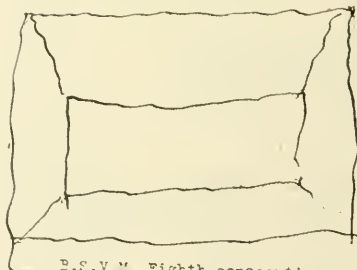
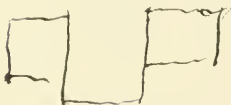
B.S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



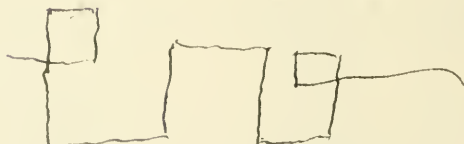
B.S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



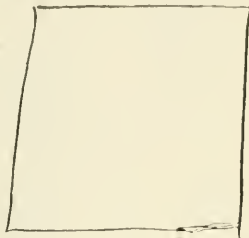
B.S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10"



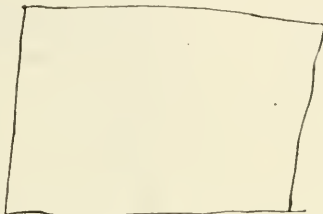
B.S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



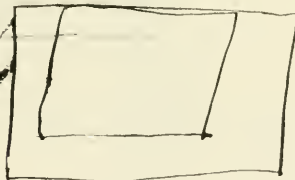
Case, J.E.M., age 30, female: high grade sociopath, dementia praecox
 catatonia, light degree chronic alcoholism. Has had numerous arrests
 had an illegitimate child. Says she never married "because she went
 around sleeping with fellows and no man would want to marry a girl
 with such a blight on her." We committed her to the Psychopathic
 Hospital.



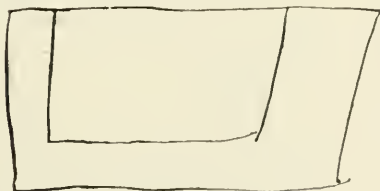
B-E.V.M. First exposure, 10".



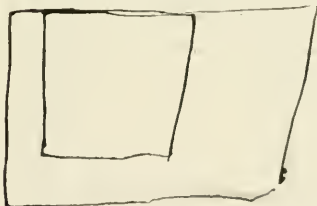
B-E.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



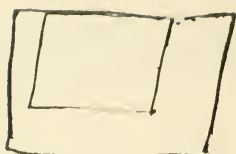
B-E.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



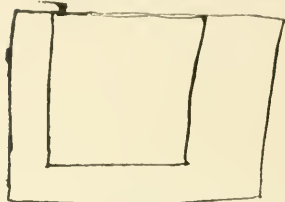
B-E.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



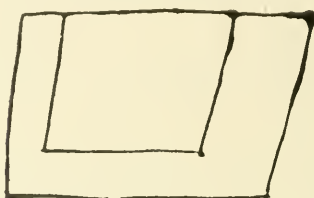
B-E.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



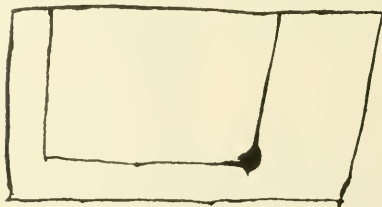
B-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



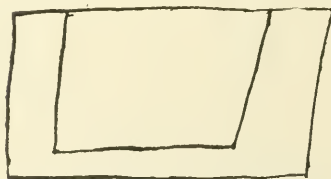
B-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



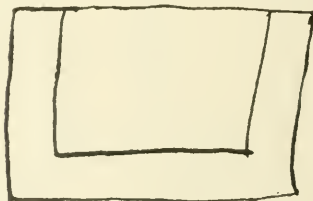
B-S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10"



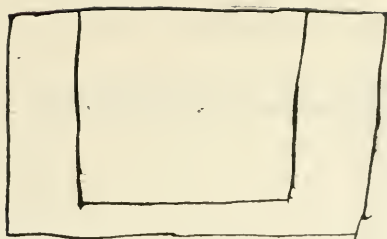
B-S.V.M. Ninth consecutive exposure, 10".



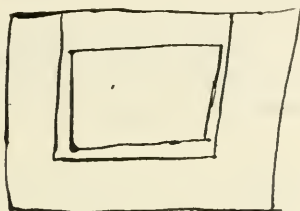
B-S.V.M. Tenth consecutive exposure, 10".



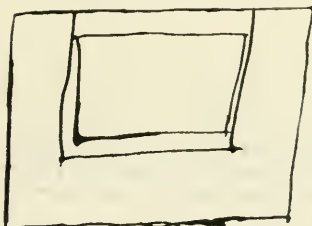
B-S.V.M. Eleventh consecutive exposure, 10".



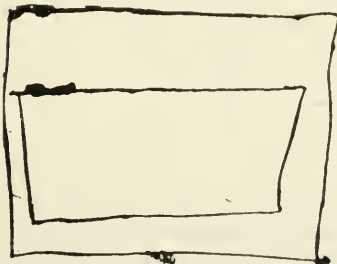
E-S.V.M. Twelfth consecutive exposure, 10".



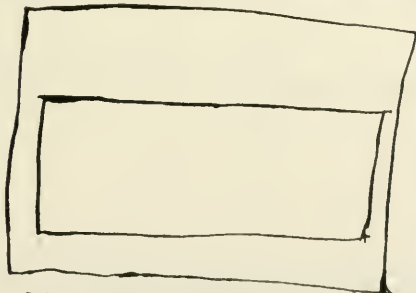
E-S.V.M. Thirteenth consecutive exposure, 10".



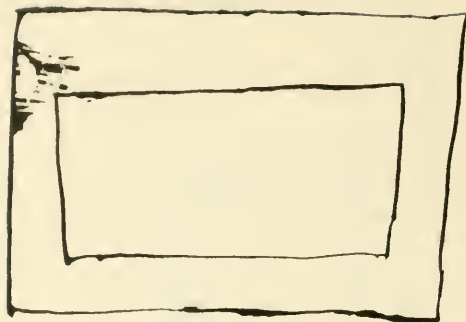
E-S.V.M. Fourteenth consecutive exposure, 10".



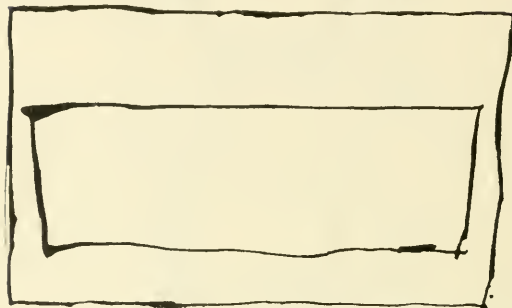
E-S.V.M. Fifteenth consecutive exposure, 10".



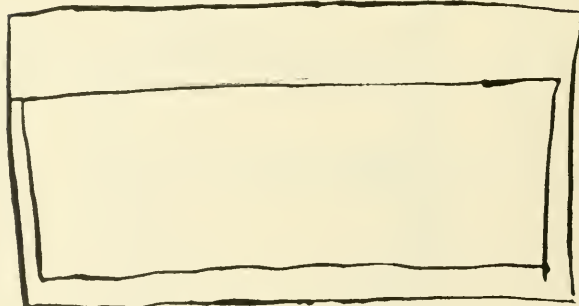
E-S.V.M. Sixteenth consecutive exposure, 10".



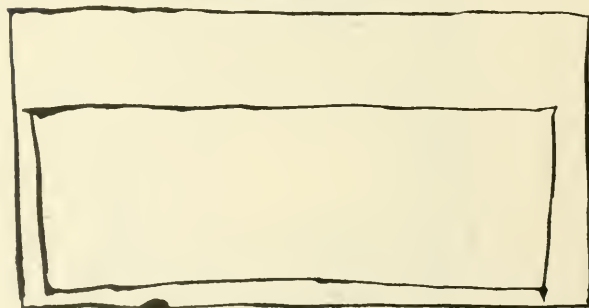
P-S.V.M. Seventeenth consecutive exposure, 10".



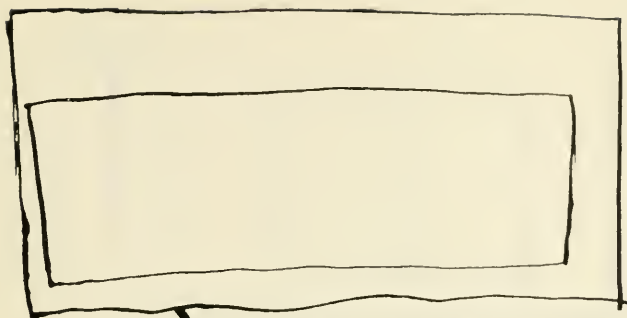
B-S.V.M. Eighteenth consecutive exposure, 10".



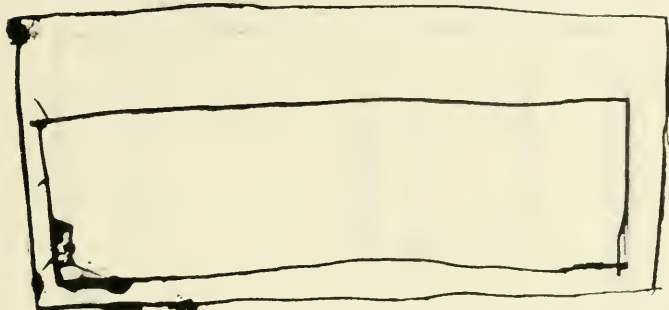
P-S.V.M. Nineteenth consecutive exposure, 10".



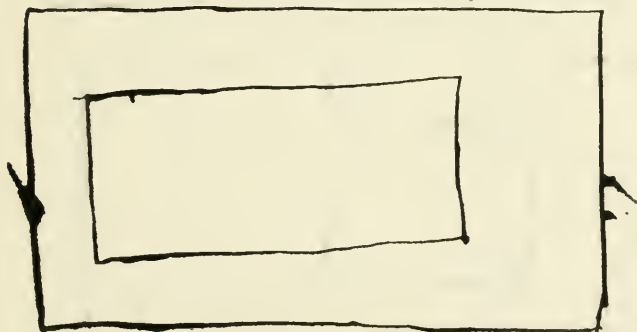
P-S.V.M. Twentieth consecutive exposure, 10".



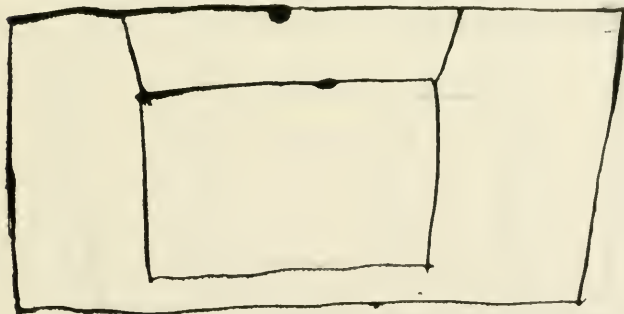
B-S.V.M. Twenty-first consecutive exposure. 10".



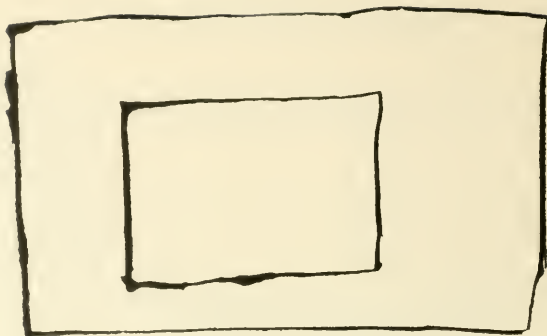
B-S.V.M. Twenty-second consecutive exposure. 10".



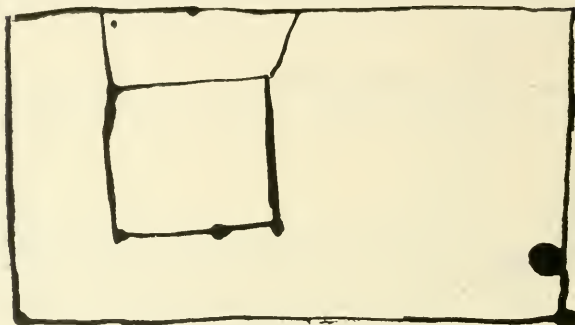
B-S.V.M. Twenty-third consecutive exposure. 10".



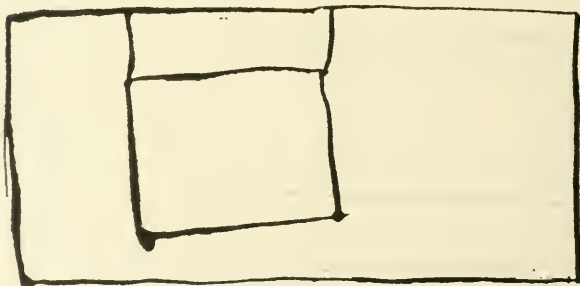
B-S.V.M. Twenty-fourth consecutive exposure. 10".



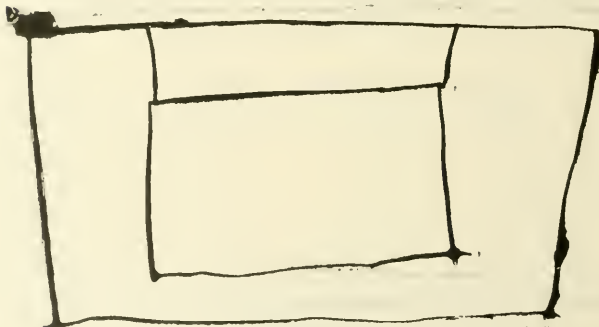
B-S.V.M. Twenty-fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



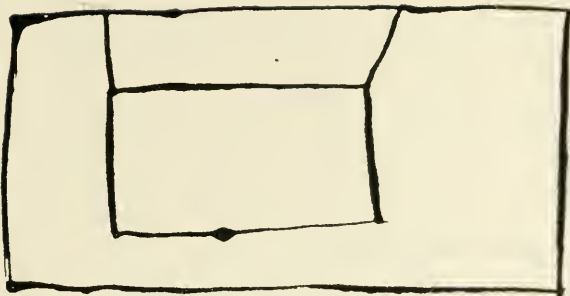
B-S.V.M. Twenty-sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



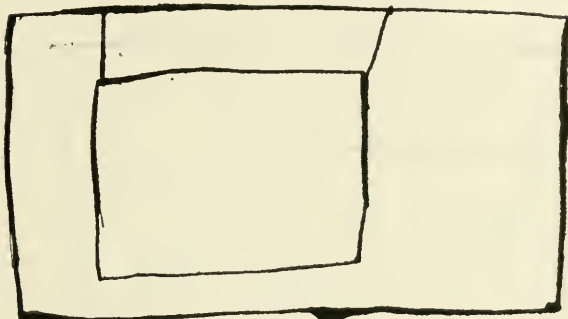
B-S.V.M. Twenty-seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



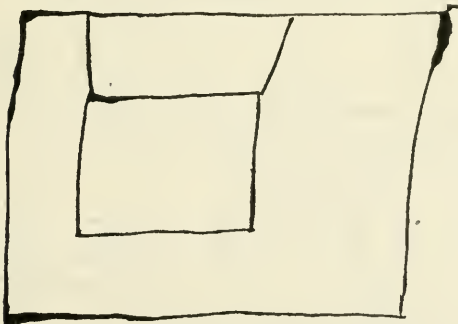
B-S.V.M. Twenty-eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



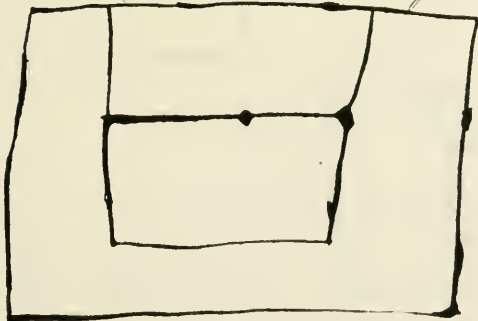
B-S.V.M. Twenty-ninth consecutive exposure, 10".



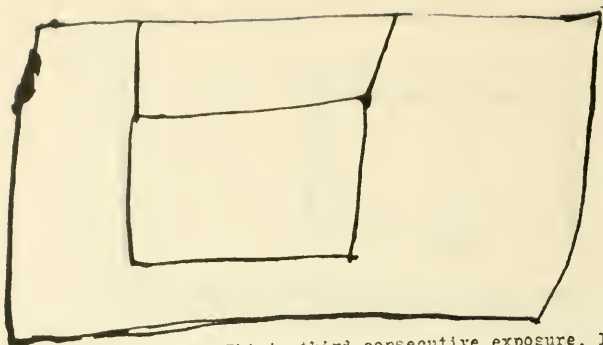
B-S.V.M. Thirtieth consecutive exposure, 10".



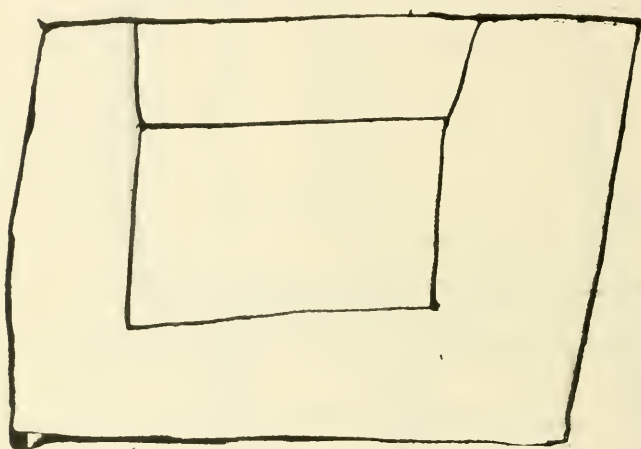
B-S.V.M. Thirty-first consecutive exposure, 10".



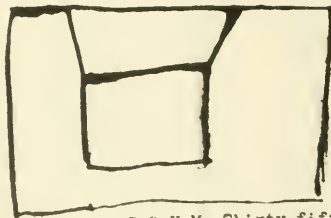
B-S.V.M. Thirty-second consecutive exposure, 10".



P-S.V.M. Thirty-third consecutive exposure, 10".

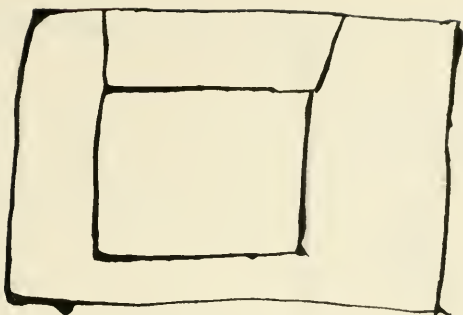


P-S.V.M. Thirty-fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

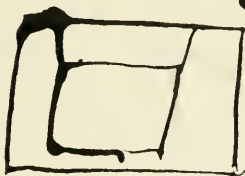
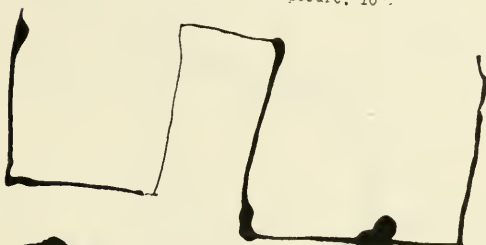


P-S.V.M. Thirty-fifth consecutive exposure.

Copied from card.



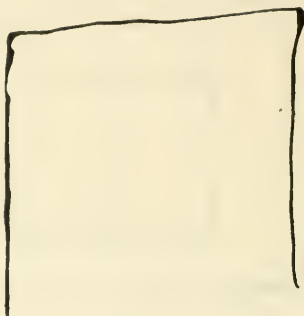
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure.
Copied from orig.

My Dear Sir,

Would you
kindly let me know, in
Regard to that job, which
we were speaking about
as soon, as you, come from,
Your friend Miss Johnson
Yours Respectfully



Z.V.M. First exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Copied from card.

Case, R.An., age 26, female, single, Russian, in U.S. 7 years: low grade sociopath plus dementia praecox hebephrenia. Arrested for soliciting.



B.S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure. 10".



B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure. 10".



B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure. 10".



B.S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Copied from card.



H.V.M. First exposure. 10".

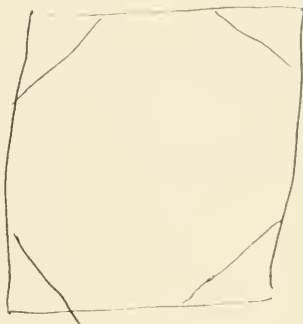
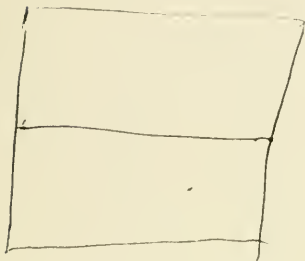


H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

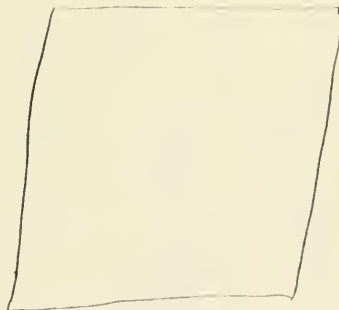
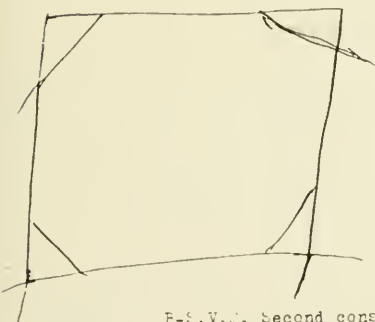


H.V.M. Copied from card.

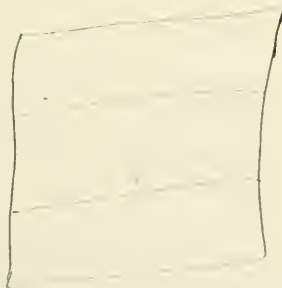
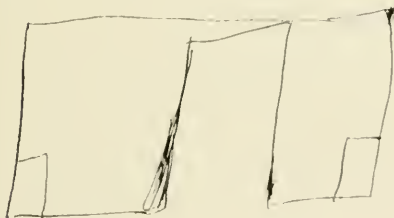
Case, F.M., age 27, female, married: high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia. Forced marriage when she was five months pregnant, married a feeble-minded man who was a thief and had served a term in Joliet, and whose mother and father were both chronic alcoholics, father committing suicide. Her husband's sister has illegitimate child and his brother is a chronic alcoholic. Case has several stab wounds; she is white, was arrested in a colored house. Her husband is now in Joliet prison; she has been living as man and wife with a colored man for some time.



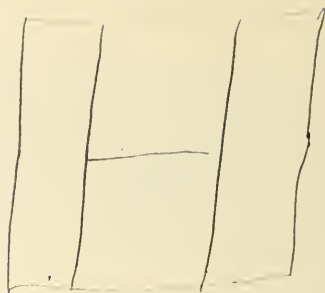
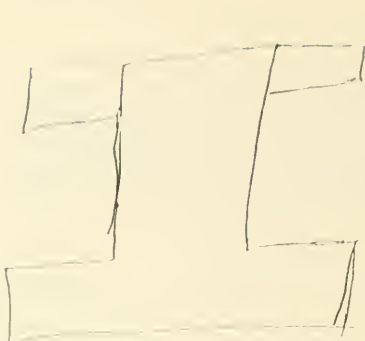
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



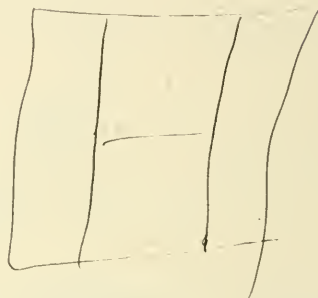
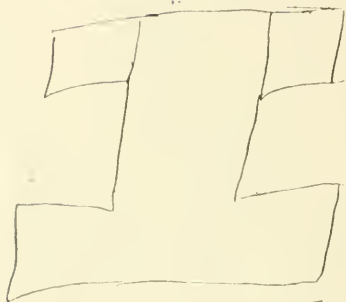
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



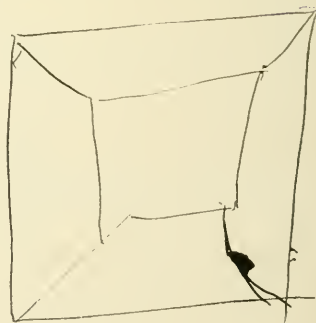
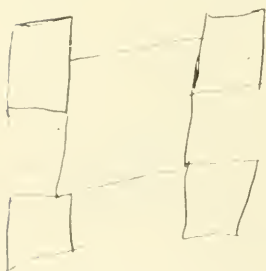
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



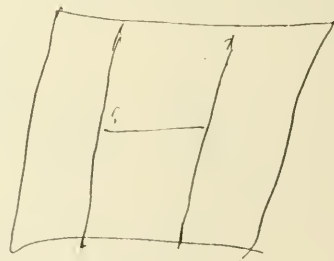
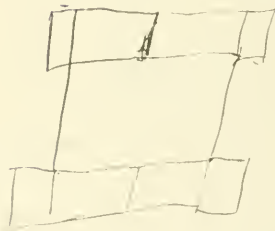
B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



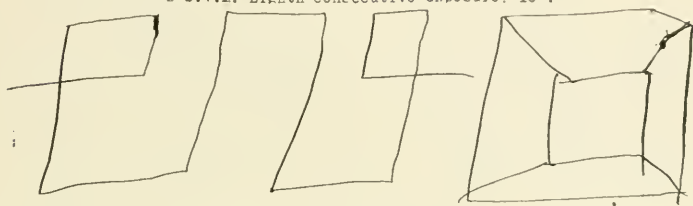
B. S. V. M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



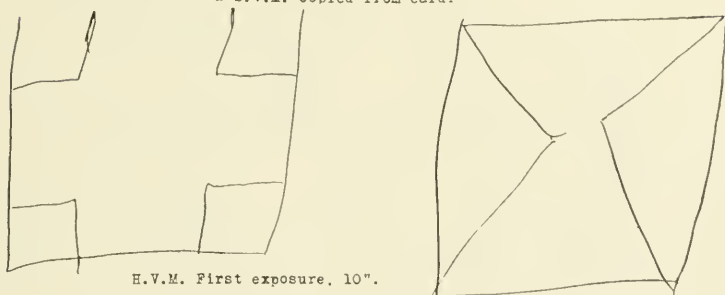
B.S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



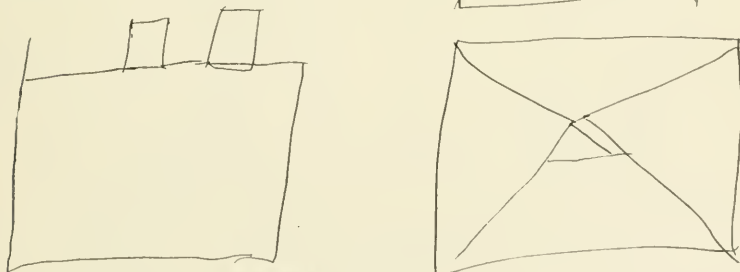
E-S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure. 10".



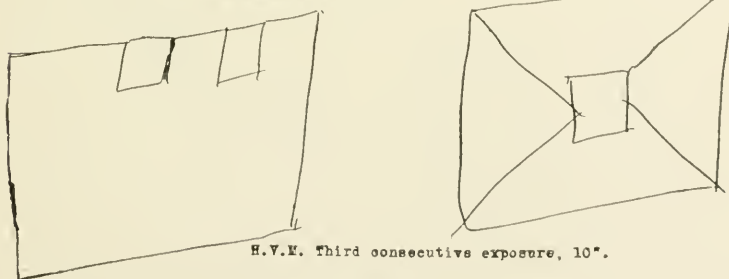
E-S.V.M. Copied from card.



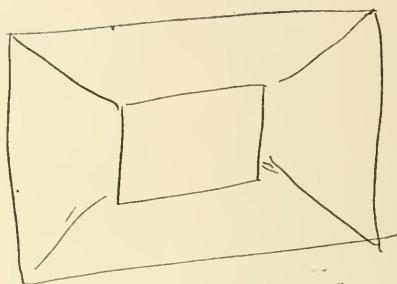
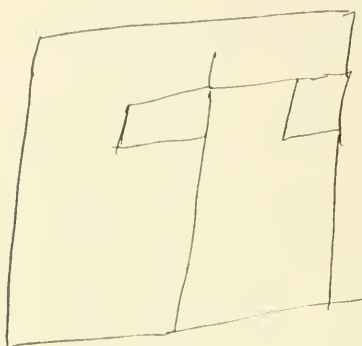
E.V.M. First exposure. 10".



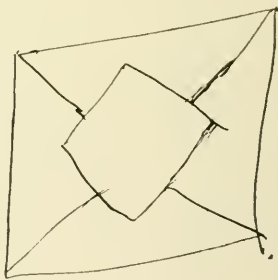
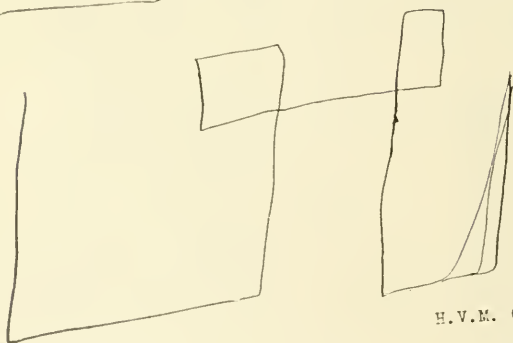
E.V.M. Second consecutive exposure. 10".



E.V.M. Third consecutive exposure. 10".

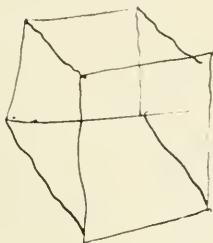
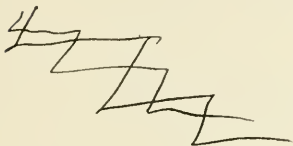


H.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure. 10".

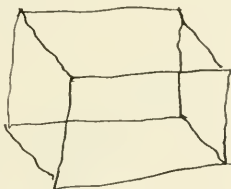
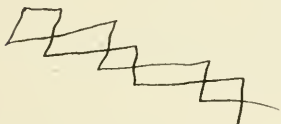


H.V.M. Copied from card,

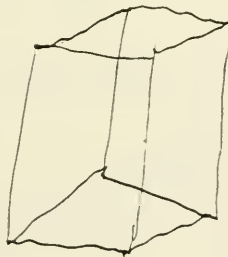
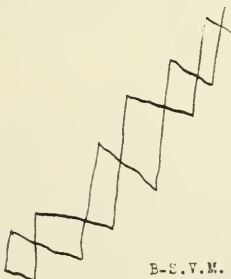
Case, S.Ew., female, age 30, single, laundry worker; fair average intelligence plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus preveralytic dementia plus chronic alcoholism. Father died age 50, studied medicine after marriage, had drug store. Mother, age 57, married twice, 7 children by first husband, none by second; she lived with second husband about a year when he died; cannot remember his first name. S's brother B. shot a neighbor's cow; as a sequence the mother was put in insane asylum for a short time. S. has had 3 other arrests; she and her mother are now arrested for having men in their rooms; S. is filthy and in rags. The mother's psychopathic tests follow these.



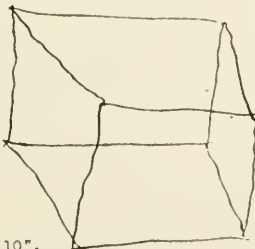
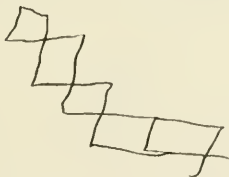
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



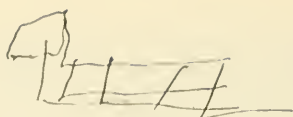
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



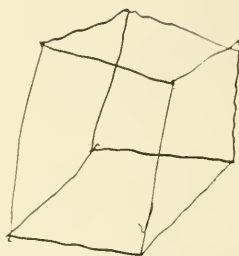
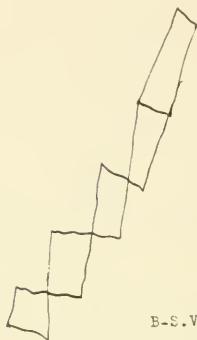
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



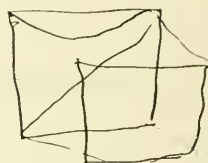
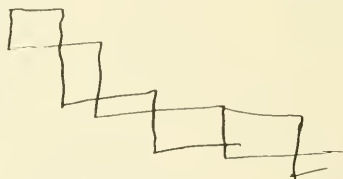
B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



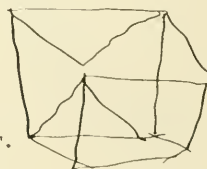
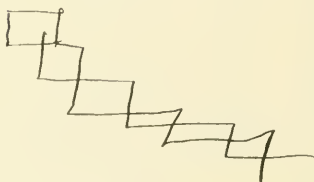
B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



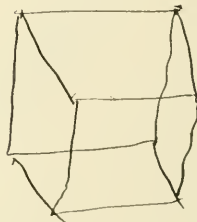
B-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



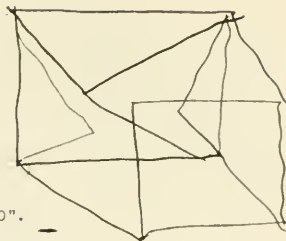
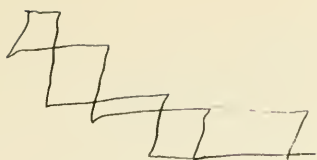
B-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



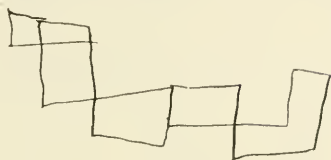
B-S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



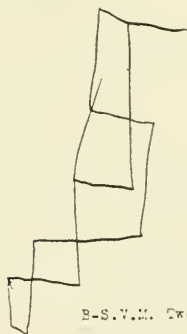
B-S.V.M. Ninth consecutive exposure, 10".



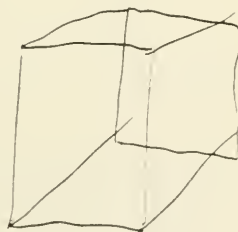
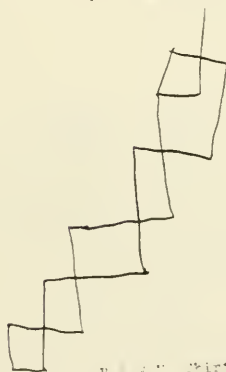
B-S.V.M. Tenth consecutive exposure. 10".



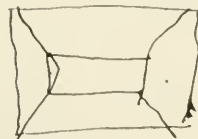
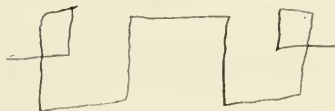
B-S.V.M. Eleventh consecutive exposure. 10".



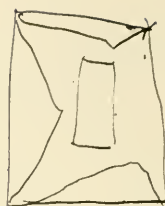
B-S.V.M. Twelfth consecutive exposure. 10".



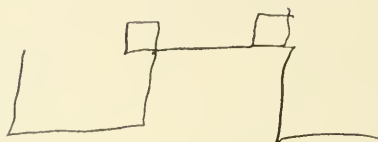
B-S.V.M. Thirteenth consecutive exposure. 10".



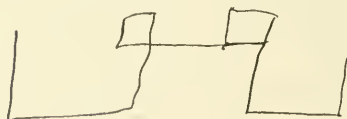
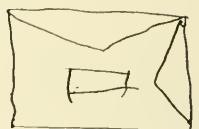
B-S.V.M. Copied from card.



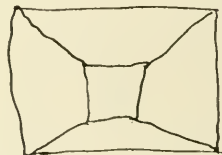
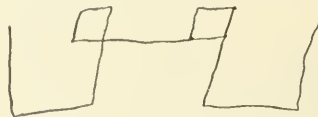
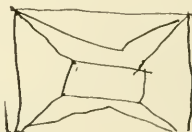
H.V.M. First exposure. 10".



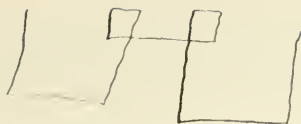
H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



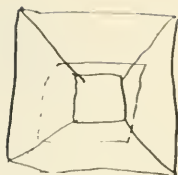
H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10"



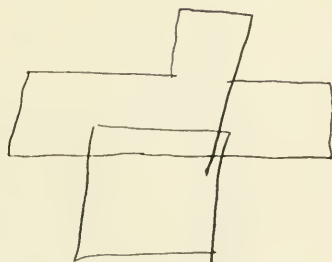
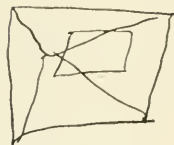
H.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.



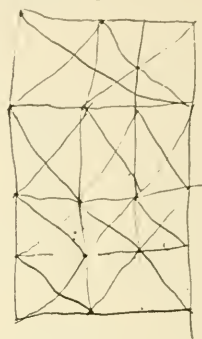
H.V.M. Second Trial. First and second exposures 10" each.



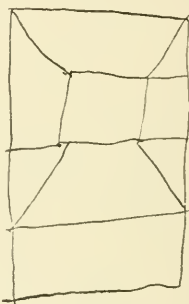
In reply to your advertisement
for a girl to do general work.
I would be glad to hear from
you further and find out
about the place as I need
work at present.

Yours truly,

Cato, H. M., Age 45, female, married and separated; middle grade moron plus dementia praecox hysterical. Father married three times, all three wives deserting him; he subsided on a 12. Mother deserted her husband and ran away with another man. Cato is mother of 6 children, all in home; once in white, arrested in a colored house. She is illiterate, deserts her home and takes smells of wandering.



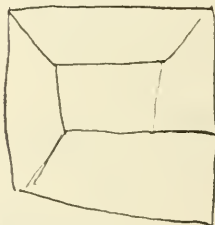
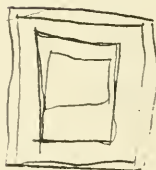
B.S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



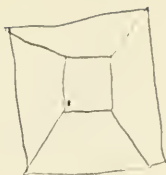
B.S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



F-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure. 10"



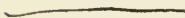
B-S.V.M. Copied from card.



G.V.M. First exposure. 10".



Z.V.M. Second consecutive exposure. 10".



Z.V.M. Copied from card.

John, M.J., age 16, male, single; high grade moron, marked psychopathic constitution, juvenile paresis. Cook; was living with a woman; well-known police character; morphinist and chronic alcoholic.



B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



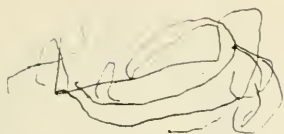
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



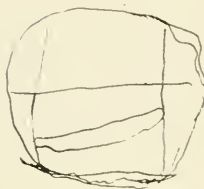
B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



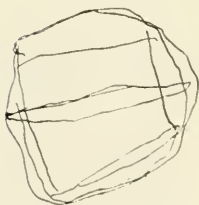
P.S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



P.S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



P.S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



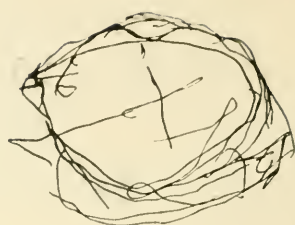
P.S.V.M. Ninth consecutive exposure, 10".



P.S.V.M. Copied from card.



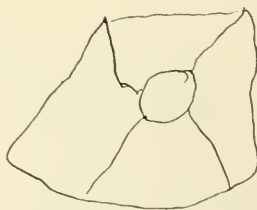
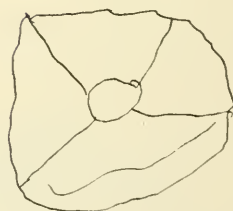
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.



Z.V.M. First exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 15"/15".

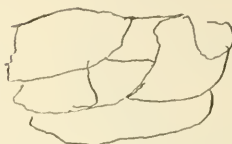


Z.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Copied from card.

Case, B. Jo., age 26, male, single. The following visual memory psychopathic tests were done ten days later than those immediately preceding.



B.S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



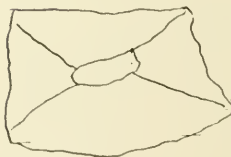
B.S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



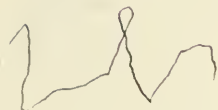
B.S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Copied from card.



H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



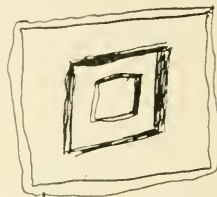
H.V.M. Copied from card.



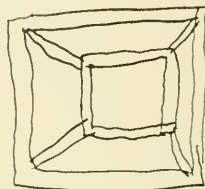
Age 17, female, married and accouchee, fair average intelligence plus psychopathic constitution, morphinist and cocaineist. Father age 37, clerk, very nervous, high-tempered. Mother age 45, divorced first husband, very nervous, underwent treatment for her nerves; mother has brother similarly afflicted, one brother drank himself to death at age 40. Case got to eighth grade in school, has illegitimate child now 4 years old; she has alternated in working and in prostitution; married two years ago and subsequently left her husband; has been using cocaine and morphine for years; arrested for soliciting.



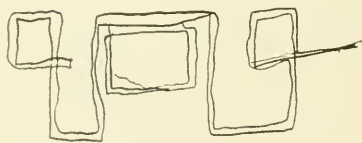
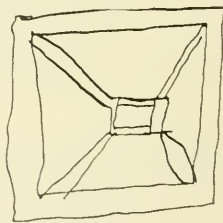
F-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



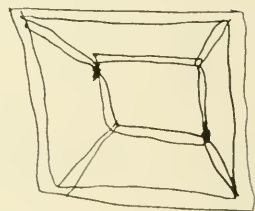
F-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



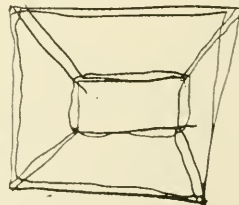
F-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

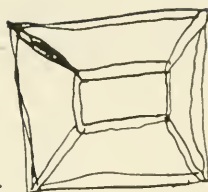
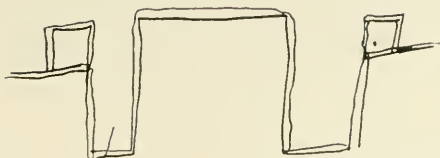


F-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

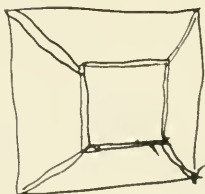
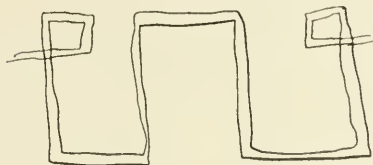


F-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

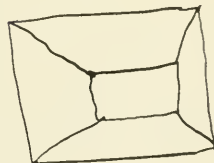




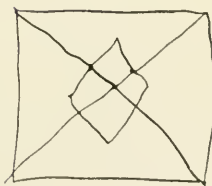
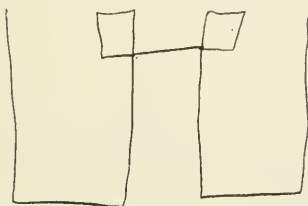
B.S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



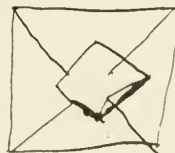
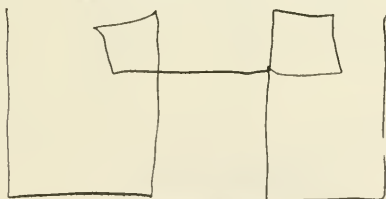
B.S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure.
Copied from card.



H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure.
Copied from card.

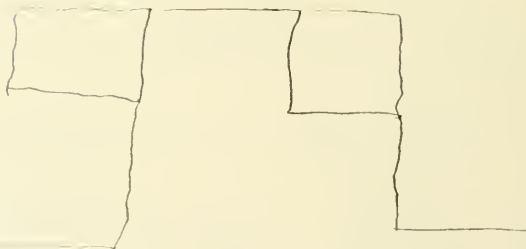
Caso, H.An., age 24, female: high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus light grade chronic alcoholism. Repeatedly arrested since age 11; has been living with a man, never legally married to him; pregnant twice but aborted each time. Arrested 5 times in Moral Court. Has professed religion and joined the church three times, relapsed each time. Has been cocaineist, inmate of disorderly house; present arrest for soliciting. School age 7 to 14, reached 4th grade.



B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



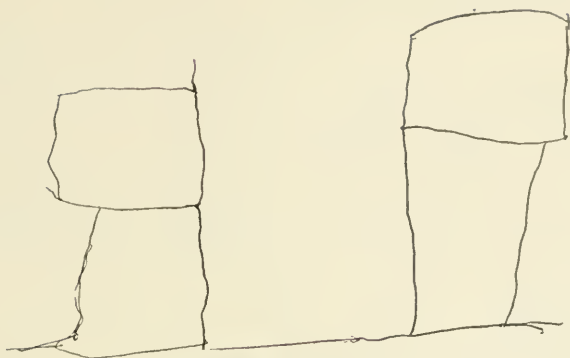
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



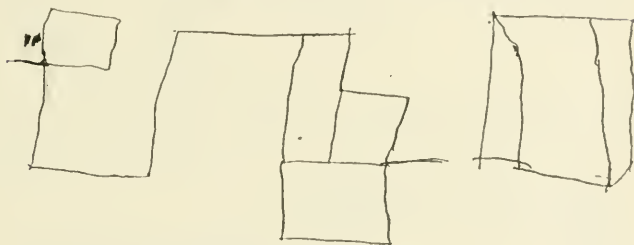
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

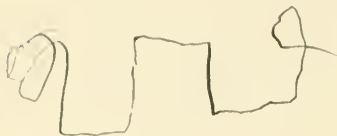


B-S.V.M. Copied from card.

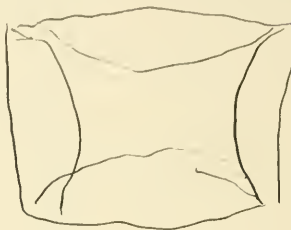
to whom it may concern
 would like a position as house work
 cooking or general work would like about
 \$1.00 a week & can wash & iron
 and cook also chamber work
 wait on table would like to room in
 the house

Respectfully Ref. your

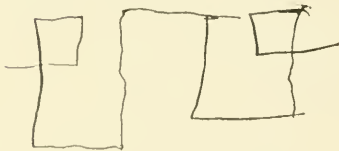
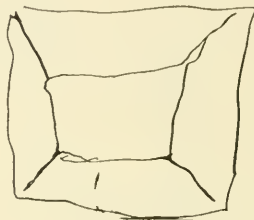
Case, J.E.W., age 57, mother of E.E.W., preceding case: fair average intelligence plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus chronic alcoholism; filthy and in rags, no stockings, feet and legs bound in rags. Arrested with daughter, having men in rooms for immoral purposes.



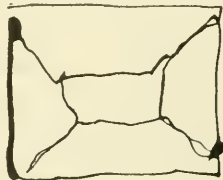
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



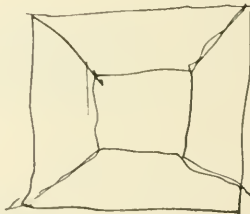
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

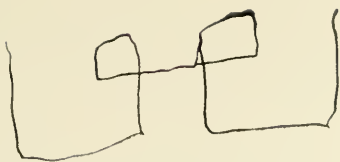


P-S.V.M. Copied from card.

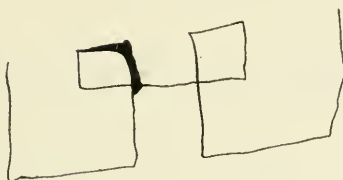
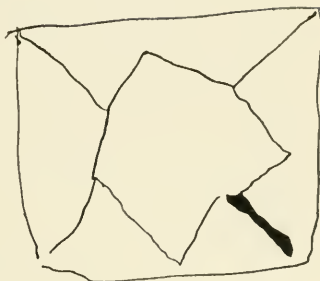


H.V.M. First exposure, 10".

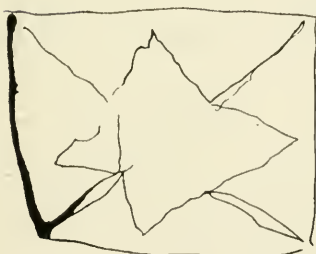




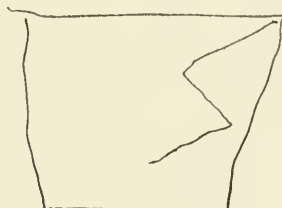
H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



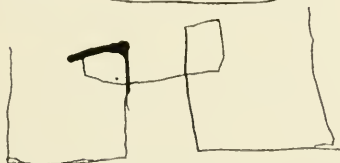
H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



I



II



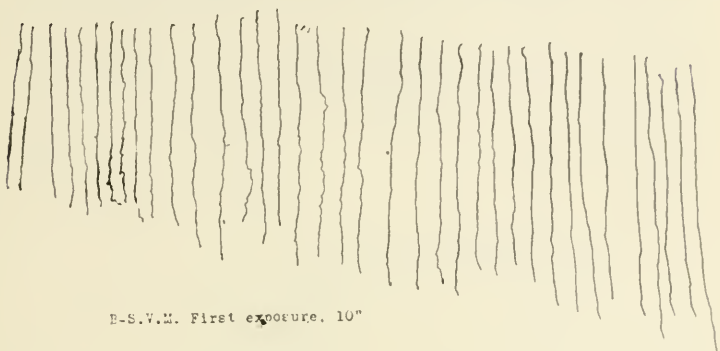
H.V.M. Copied from card.



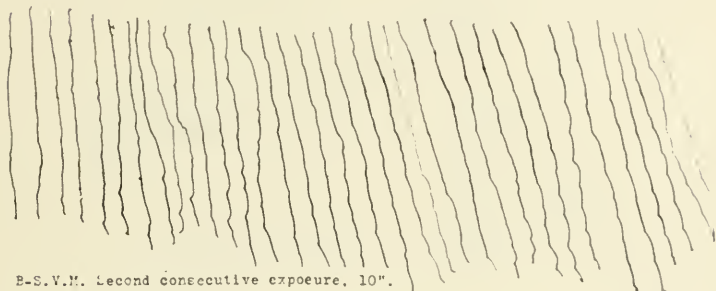
- want a position to work
for a reasonable near enough
to go from home morning
and return evenings ~~days~~
I only want day work

PERFORMANCE TESTS—DOMESTIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Case, W. Jo., age 43, male, married: high grade moron plus dementia praecox katatonia plus chronic alcoholism. This is his fifth arrest in Domestic Relations Court; has served three terms in House of Correction; present arrest drunkenness, abuse and non-support.



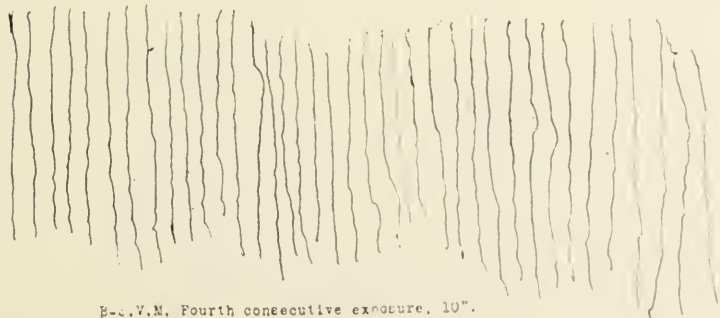
E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10"



E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



P-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



P-S.V.M. Copied from card.



H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



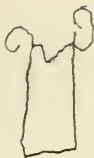
H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



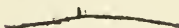
H.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.



Z.V.M. First exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Copied from card.

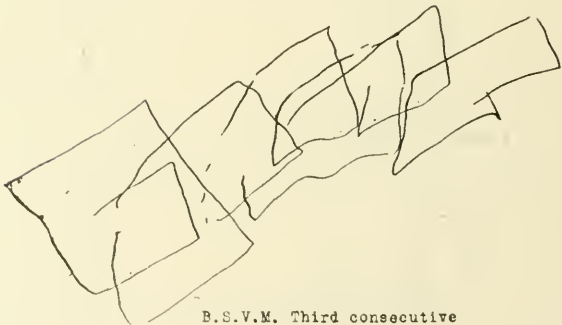
Cauc. N.E., age 24, female, married. Cancer symptoms. Has been married since age 17, has two children. Husband is defective, chronic alcoholic, cruel, and will not work; both children are defective. Husband has brother serving a sentence for murder in Joliet. The case was a forced marriage; husband has been previously arrested; wife came in for a warrant for her husband for cruelty and non-support. She has attempted suicide twice.



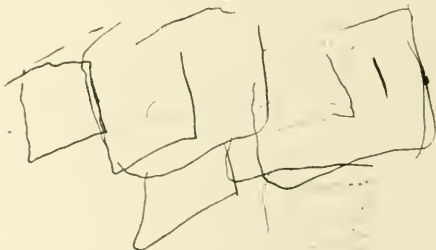
B.S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



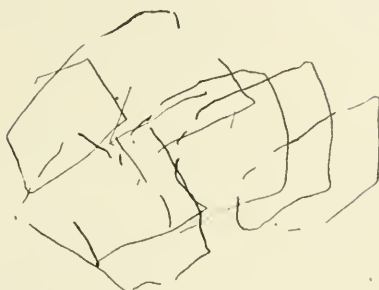
B.S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



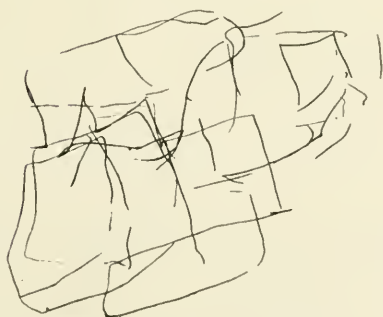
B.S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Copied from card.



E.V.M. First exposure, 10",



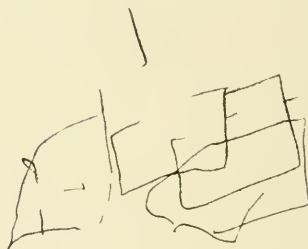
E.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



E.V.M. Copied from card.



Z.V.M. First exposure, 15"/15".

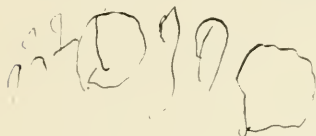


Z.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Copied from card.

Coca, P.Ka., age 40, female, married, 3 children; low grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia. Her husband is also feeble-minded. They have been charity cases for years; house and children are extremely filthy and vermin-infested. She and her husband were brought in for contributing to the dependency of the children; she is a cretinoid type; she is four feet eleven inches tall and weighs 107 pounds; it took three policemen to arrest her.



E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



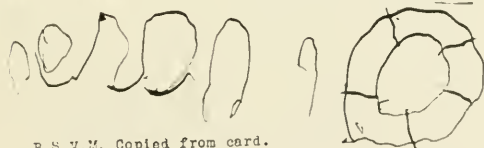
E-S.V.M. second consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



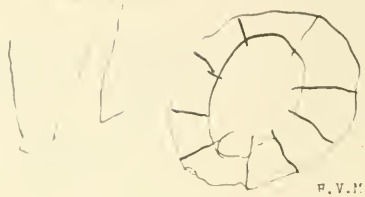
E-S.V.M. Copied from card.



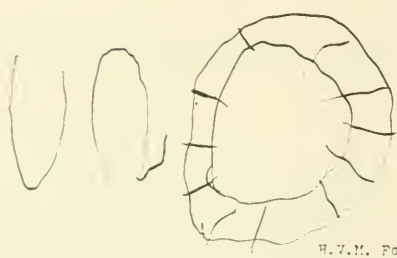
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure. 10"



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure. 10".



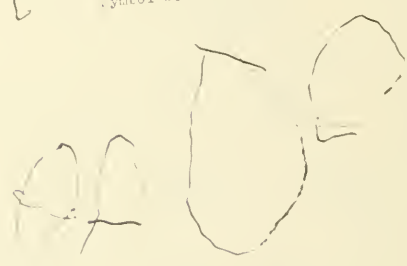
H.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure.



H.V.M. Copied from card.



Symbol with example.

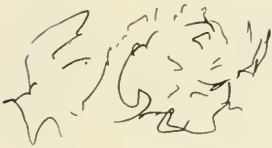


Symbol with example.

Case. T.A.I., age 43, male, married: high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus dementia paralytica plus alcoholism. His wife has been the support of the house for some time. He contracted syphilis age 13. Present affect non-support.



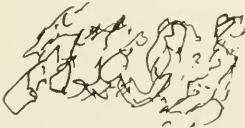
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



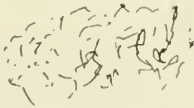
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

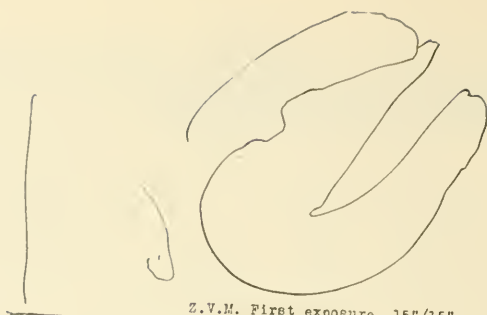


B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

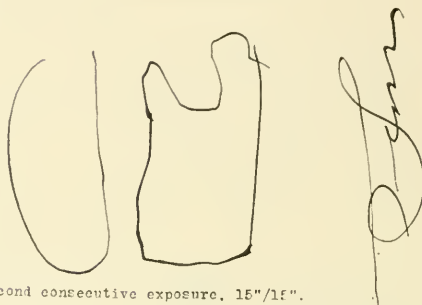


B-S.V.M. Copies from card.





Z.V.M. First exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 15"/15"



... of the ...

dearest all

Love

Chicago Ill April 16th
Dear friend we'll you
give me an answer

Yours S.

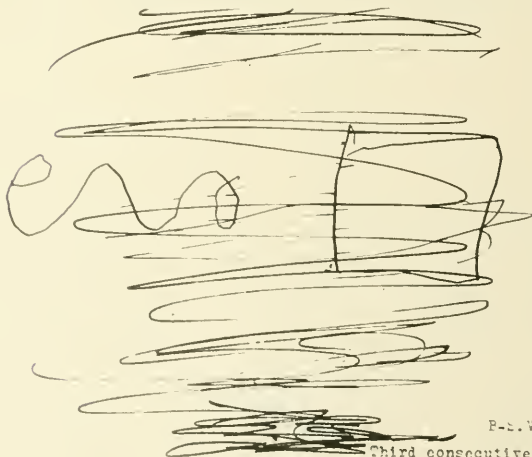
Case, L.I.P., age 32, male, married, high grade moron, psychopathic
personality plus dementia paralytica plus chronic alcoholism. Has
one child living; has deserted family at intervals right along;
wife has had to support house; he is abusive and threatens her life.
Has had delirium tremens; got as far as fifth grade in school; has
served five sentences in House of Correction; present arrest cruelty
and non-support.



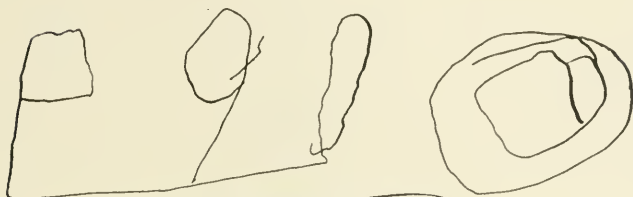
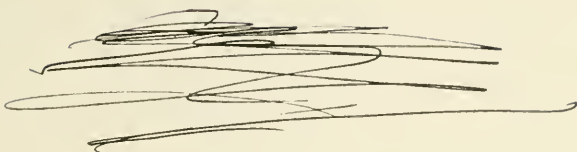
B-S.V.M.
First exposure, 10".



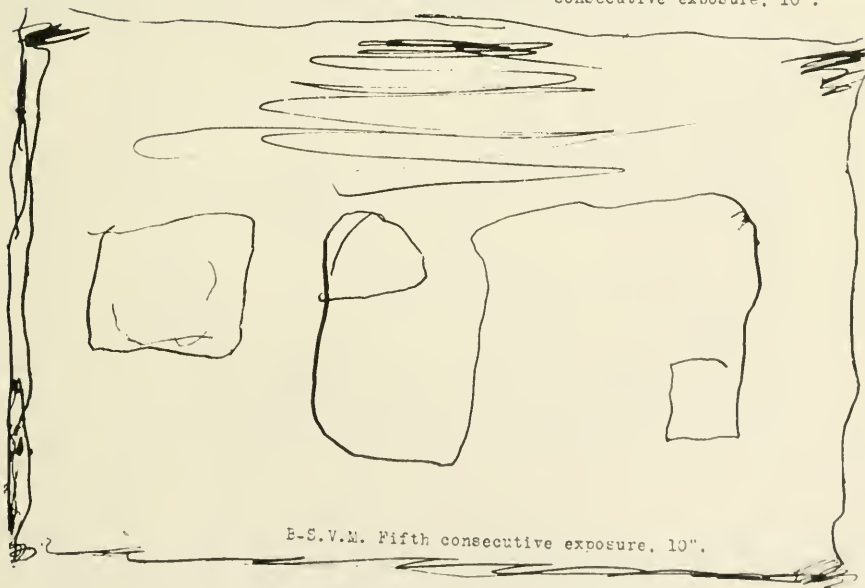
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



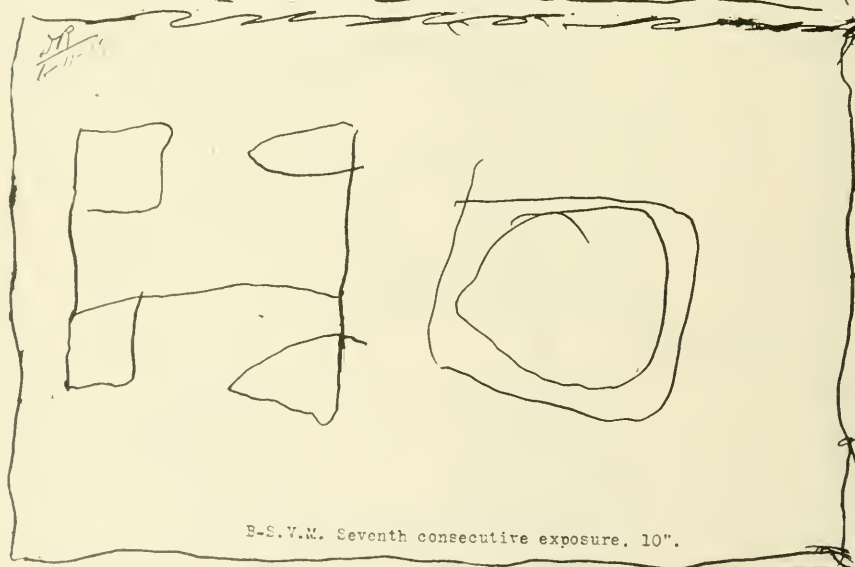
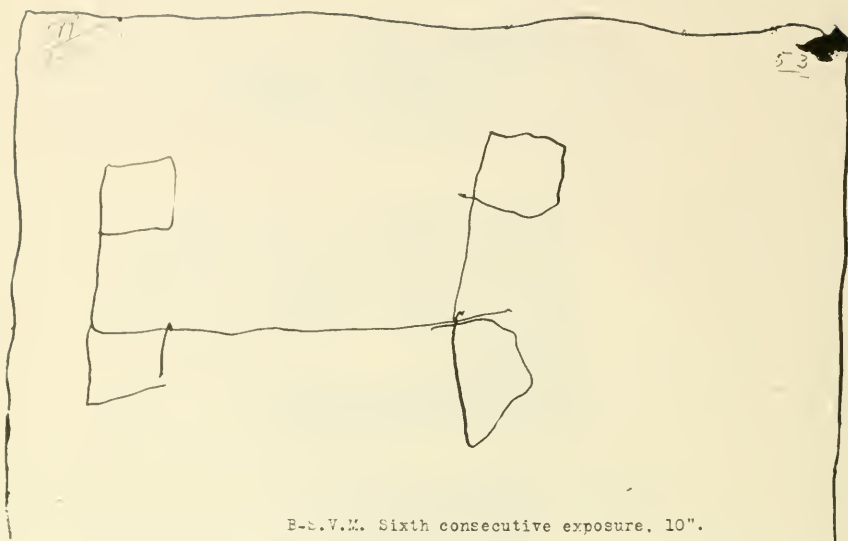
B-S.V.M.
Third consecutive exposure, 10"

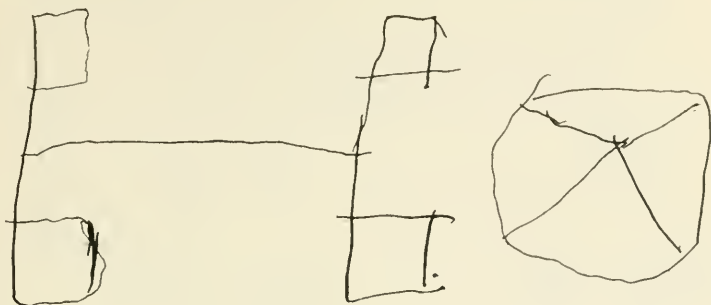


B-S.V.M. Fourth
consecutive exposure, 10".

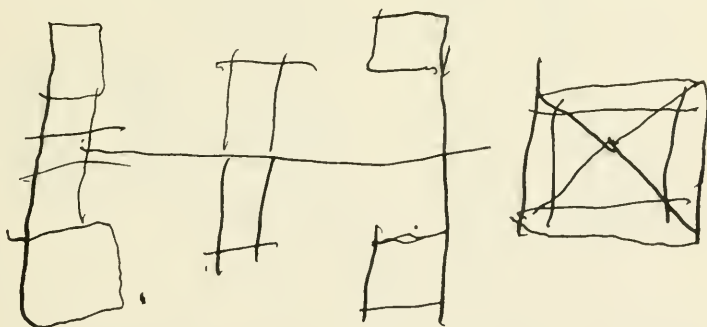


B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

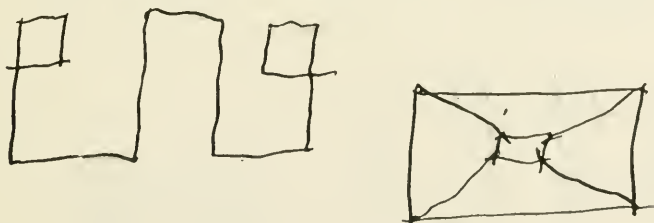




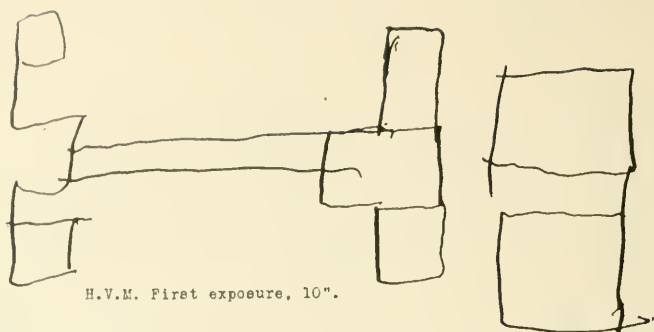
E-S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



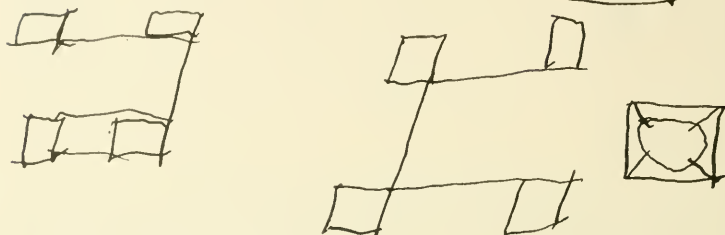
B-S.V.M. Ninth consecutive exposure, 10".



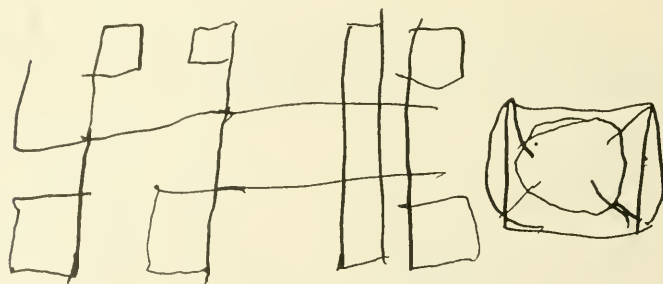
B-S.V.M. Copied from card.



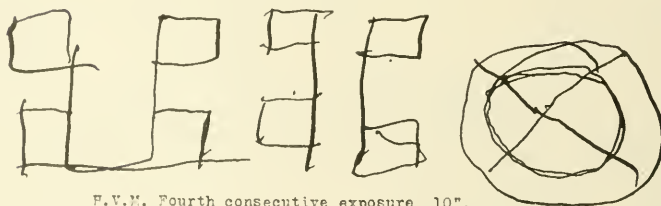
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



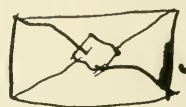
H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.



Case, R.An., female, married, age 43: high grade moron plus dementia praecox katatonia plus light degree chronic alcoholism. This woman has typical fleeting, unsystematized delusions of persecution common to a praecox case, with low grades of mentality. She also has delusions of infidelity.

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B-E.V.M. First exposure, 10".

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B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

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H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

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B-E.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

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B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

o ~~~~~

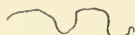
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B-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10"

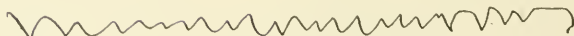




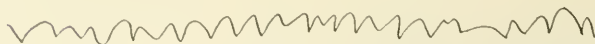
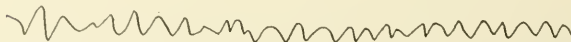
0



B-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Ninth consecutive exposure, 10".

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H-S.V.M. Copied from card.

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H.V.M. First exposure, 10".

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There last three lines she said stand for the  
3 months her husband was away from her

H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

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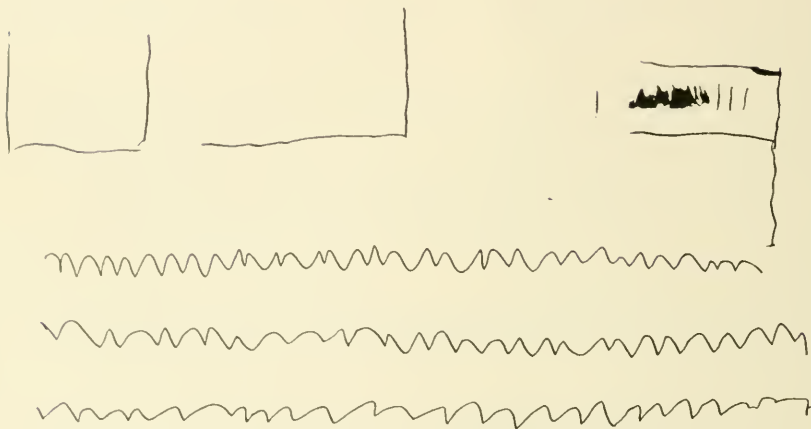
at the bank they told her to make
a cross and she says this cross is what that stands for.

H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

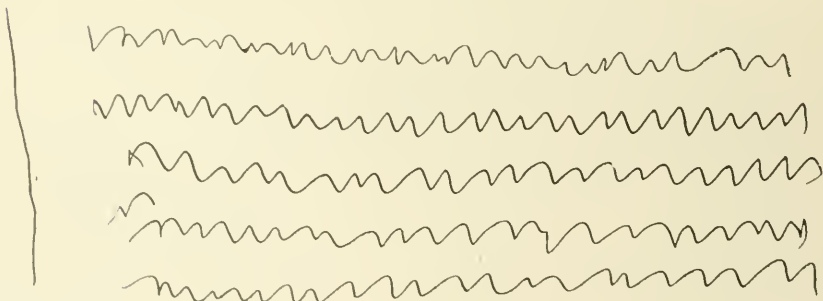


She means she was not 7 years.

H.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

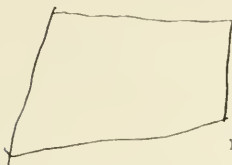


H.V.M. Copied from card.



Symbol. First exposure with card.

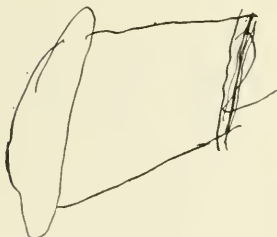
Case, H.O., age 45, female, wife of C.O. High grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus light grade chronic alcoholism plus pre-paralytic dementia (conjugal paresis).



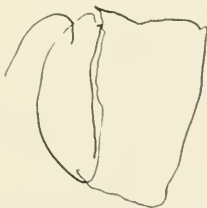
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



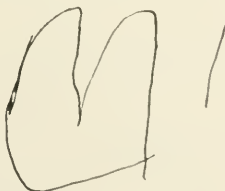
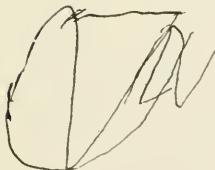
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



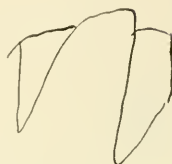
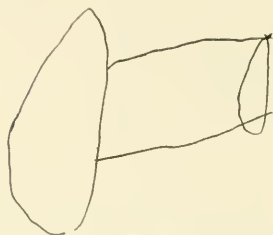
B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



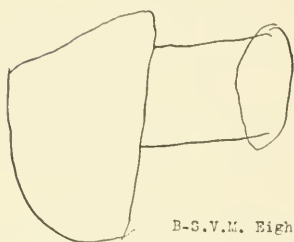
B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



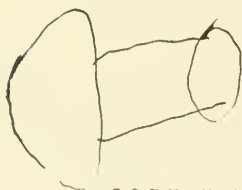
B-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



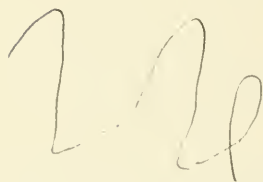
B-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10"



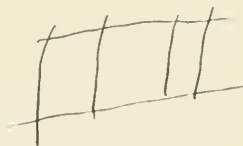
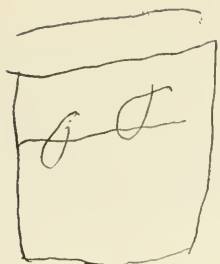
B-S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



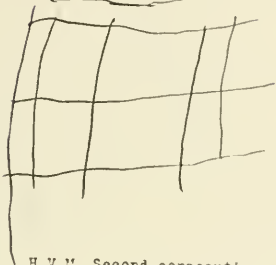
B-S.V.M. Ninth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Tenth consecutive exposure, with example.



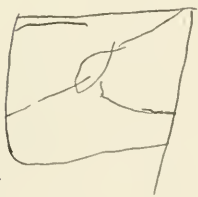
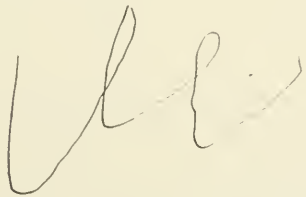
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



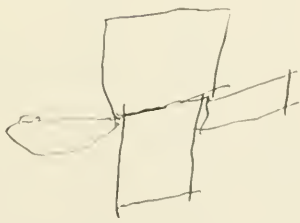
H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

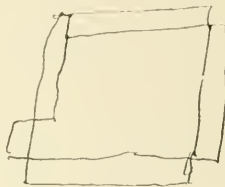
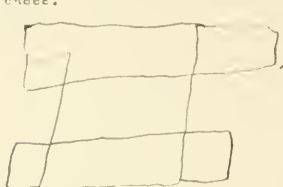


H.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, with example.

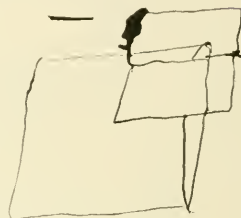
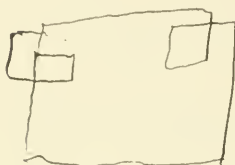


Symbol with example.

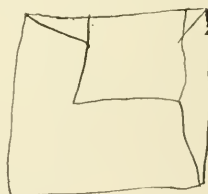
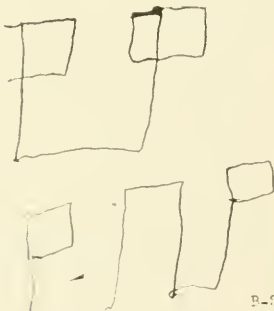
Case, U.S.A., age 39, female, married, American; high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus chronic alcoholism; she has served two terms in the House of Correction. Her mother was married twice, separated from second husband, who was a chronic alcoholic; mother had a brother in the bastardy court, entered in forced marriage. Age has had her husband in Domestic Relations Court eleven times; he tried to poison her three times; she tried to commit suicide once; she has delusions of infidelity; now has her husband in Domestic Relations Court for non-support and does not want to live with him. He is age 45, Polish, in U.S. since eighteenth year; he is a chronic alcoholic and has served a term in the House of Correction. His father is also a chronic alcoholic and cruel to his wife. They have 2 sons living, both have been arrested. The visual memory psychopathic test of one of the sons, J. Fr., age 18, is given with the Boys Court cases.



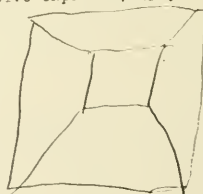
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



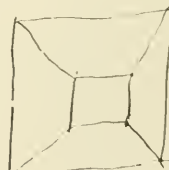
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



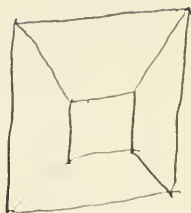
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



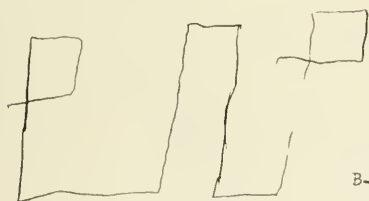
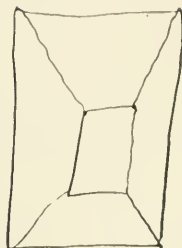
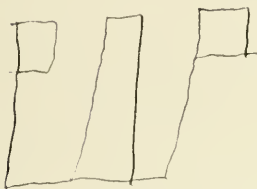
B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



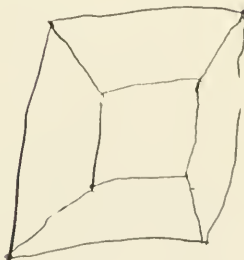
B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



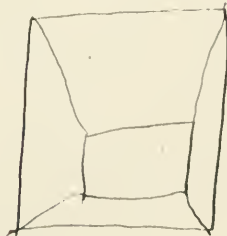
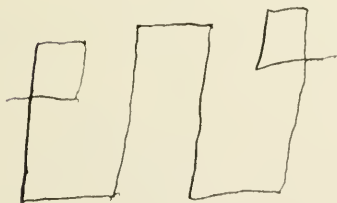
B.S.V.V. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



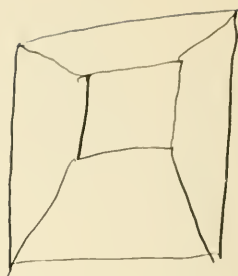
B-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



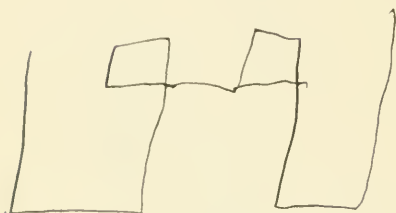
B.S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



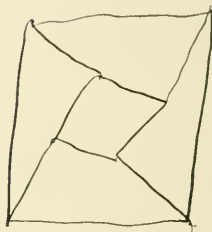
B-S.V.M. Copied from card,



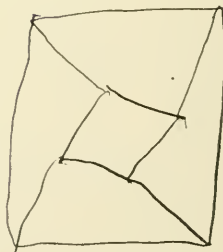
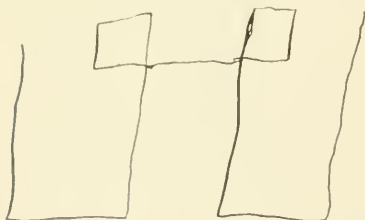
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



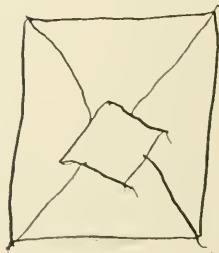
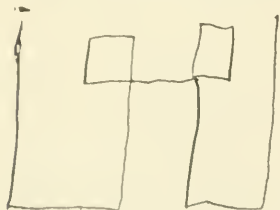
29 yuo



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10"



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

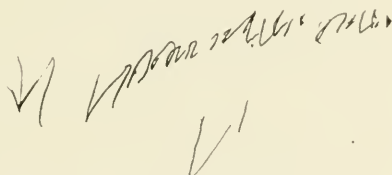


H.V.M. Copied from card.

Case, K. Be., age 34, male, married; dypnohelephrenia plus preparalytic dementia plus chronic alcoholism. Married 14 years, one child living age 6, is feeble-minded. Has deserted his wife and child a couple of times; has delusions of infidelity; threatens wife's life. She is a high grade moron. Case has always been a ne'er-do-well and she has always had to look out for her own support. He is out of House of Correction two days, where he has just served a term. Wife had to have him arrested again as he threatens her life.



B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



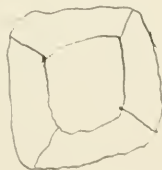
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



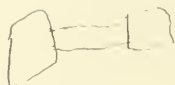
B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

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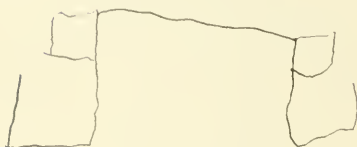
P-1.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



P-3.V.M. Copied from card.



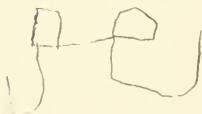
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



P.V.M. Copied from card,



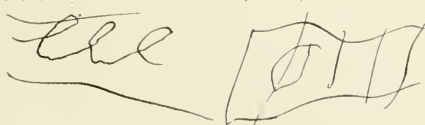
Waco, L. F. R., age 37, female, married, high grade moron plus dementia praecox katatonis (paranoid) plus chronic alcoholism, committed to the Psychopathic Hospital; she was discharged from one of the State Hospitals for the Insane 7 months ago; she has delusions of infidelity and also sex delusions concerning her boy, age 12; neighbors have had to call on police at frequent intervals to quell her. She was previously arrested and is now arrested for creating a disturbance in the neighborhood, on the complaint of the neighbors. Her husband is a chronic alcoholic and deserted her three or four times.



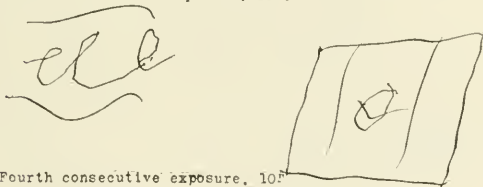
B.S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



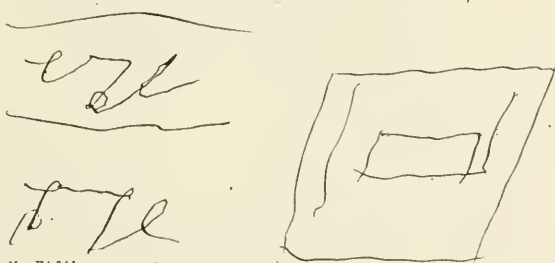
B.S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



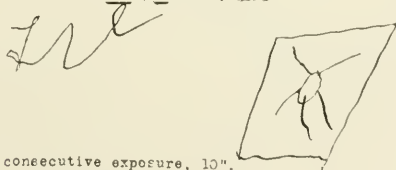
B.S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



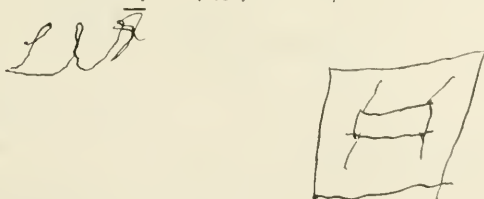
B.S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

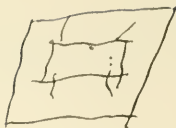


B.S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



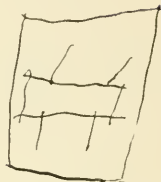
B.S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".

EV



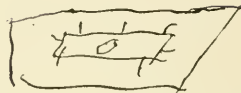
E.V.V. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".

EV



P.S.V.I. Ninth consecutive exposure, 10".

EV



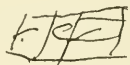
P.S.V.M. Tenth consecutive exposure, 10".

EV



B-2.V.M. Copied from card.

EV



H.V.M. First exposure, 10".

EV



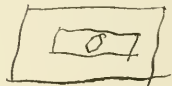
E.V.V. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

EV



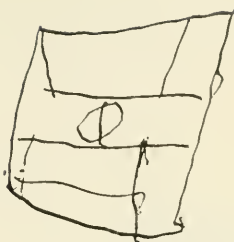
E.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

EV



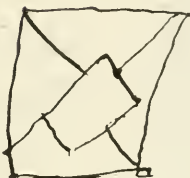
H.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

at H



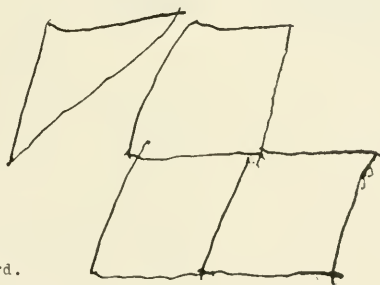
E.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

L H



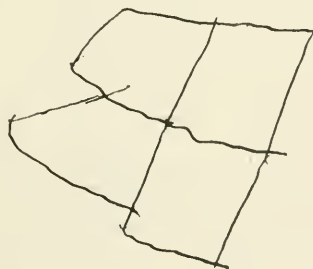
E.V.M. Copied from card.

X



Symbols. Copied from card.

X



Symbols. Copied from card.

invited life to D. Bone
house work

mus. L. and

**PRAIRIE DIVISION
TO BE INSPECTED
IN TWO WEEKS**

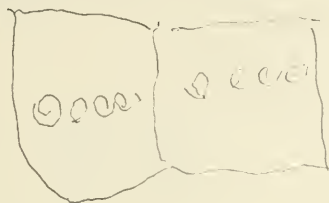
Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., March 24.—[Special.]—Another inspection of the Prairie division is to be held in two weeks. This announcement was made today at division headquarters. The inspection just finished was only the first of a series.

The men of the division are expected to show a great deal of improvement within the next two weeks. Defects have been pointed out to the organization commanders and these defects are expected to be remedied at once.

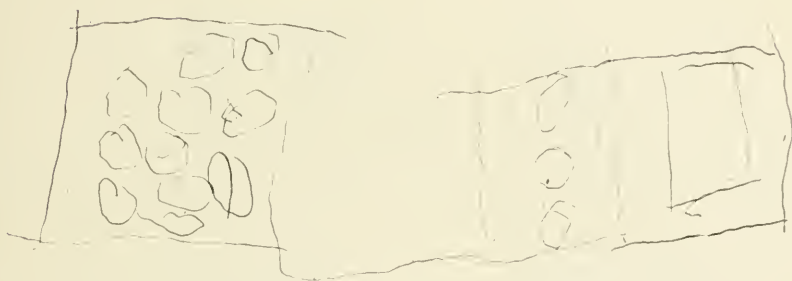
Sergeant Claude E. Mason and Private Roland Pyle of Company M of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry were tried by a court martial this morning on a charge that they had conspired to shoot each other in order to escape military service.

Prairie
Division
in two weeks
Camp Logan Houston
The march
this announcement
was made to day at
Division headquarters
the inspection just
finished was only the
first of a series the men
of the Division are
expected to show a
great deal of improvement

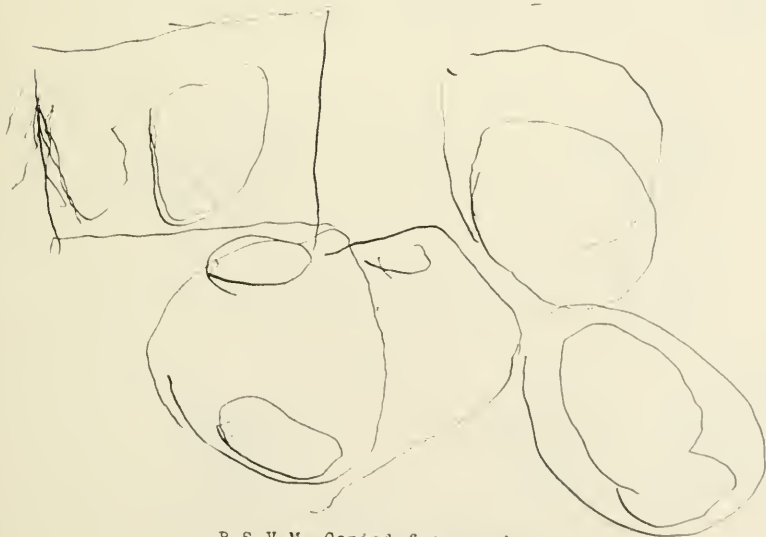
Case, C. Jo., age 27, female, married: imbecile, dementia praecox
hebephrenia plus chronic alcoholism. Married 10 years. 4 children
living, all are defective. She has served two terms in House of
Correction; wanders off, leaves children, gets drunk and consorts
with other men; husband has deserted her.



B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

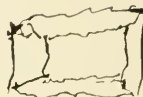


B-S.V.M. Copied from card.

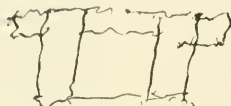
Case, L.Ir., age 39, female, married: psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism. Husband had her brought in.



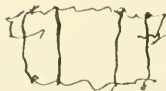
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



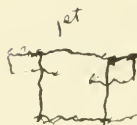
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



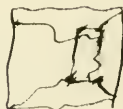
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

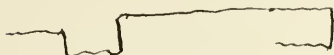


B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

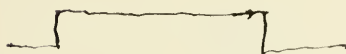


B-S.V.M. Copied from card.

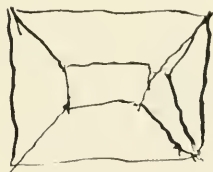
Case, S.Ed., age 39, male, married; high grade borderland sociopath plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus chronic alcoholism. Married 14 years, wife divorced him once for chronic alcoholism, cruelty and non-support; she remarried him; his wife is psychopathic; they have one child who inherits the parents' psychopathy. Case has delusions of infidelity; has had two arrests in Domestic Relations Court; wife supports the family. Present arrest cruelty and non-support.



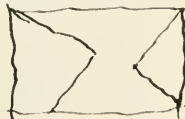
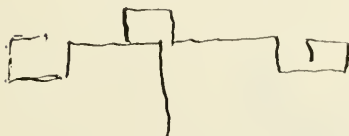
E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



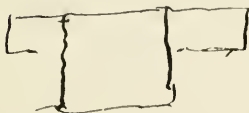
E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



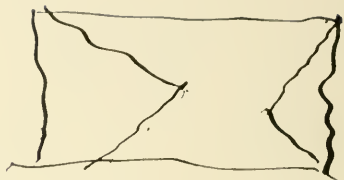
E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



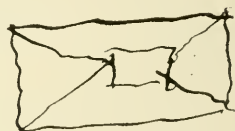
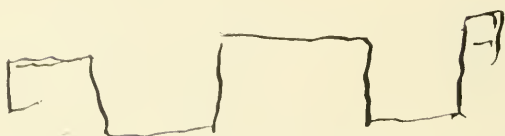
E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



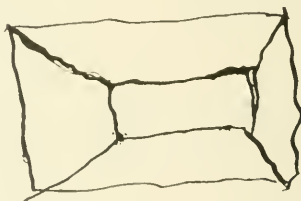
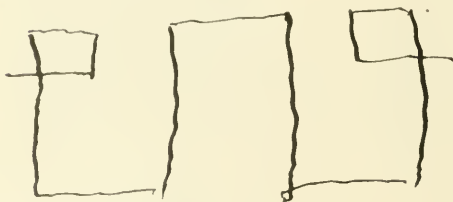
E-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



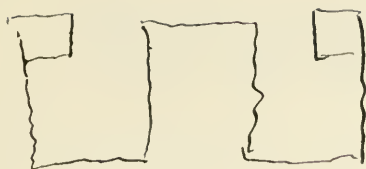
B-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure. 10".



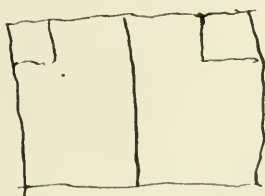
B-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure. 10".



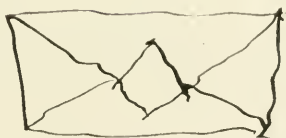
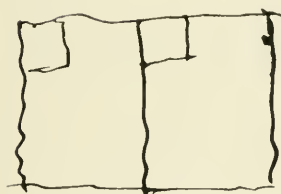
B-S.V.M. Copied from card.



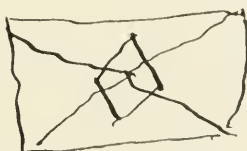
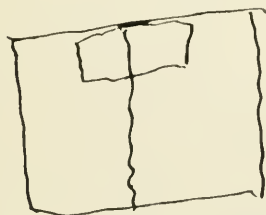
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



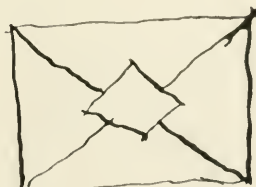
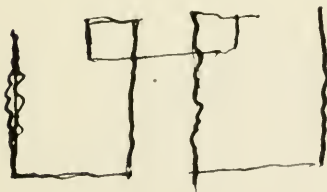
H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

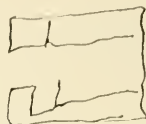


H.V.V. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

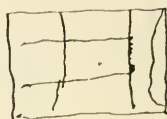
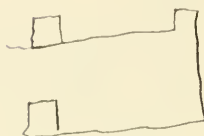


H.V.M. Copied from card.

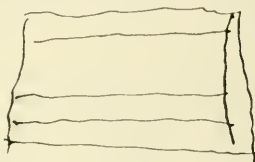
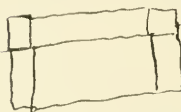
Case, W.M., age 54, female, married: fair average intelligence, dementia praecox plus presenile dementia plus chronic alcoholism. She had taken 15 cures for alcoholism without result. Husband psychopathic plus chronic alcoholic. Four children living. She is quarrelsome, abusive, uses vile language. Brought into court on account of abuse and alcoholism.



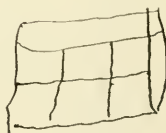
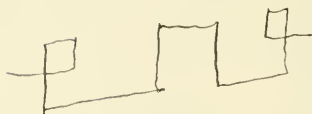
E-S.V.M. First exposure 10".



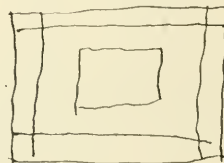
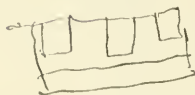
E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



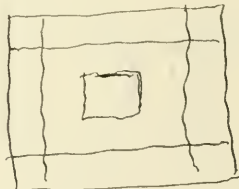
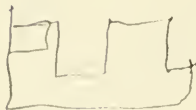
E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



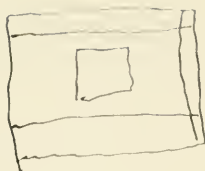
E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



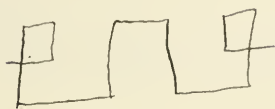
E-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



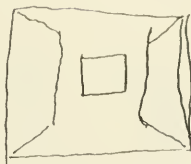
E-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



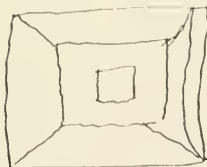
E-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



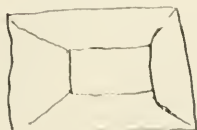
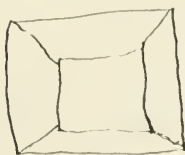
E-S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Ninth consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Tenth consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Copied from card.

Chas. C.O., age 42, male, married; low grade sociopath plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus chronic alcoholism plus dementia paralytica. He is the husband of H.O. whose tests follow. Prevent arrest non-support and abuse.

ll



B.S.V.M. First exposure, 10".

ll



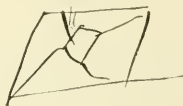
B.S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure 10".

ll



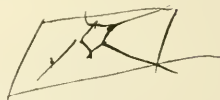
B.S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, with example.

ll



H.V.M. First exposure, 10".

ll



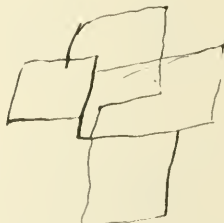
H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

ll



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, with example

X



Symbol with example.

Super

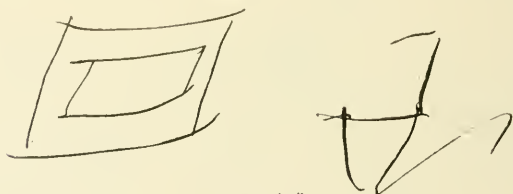
Sir Kindly refer to me
regards all which I would be
able to fulfil hoping very
at your earliest consideration
thanking you in advance
for your country

Case, F.M., age 39, male, married; high grade moron plus dementia
 praecox hebephrenic plus chronic alcoholism. Wife high grade moron;
 they have 7 children living; he has had delirium tremens, is very
 abusive, breaks up furniture and dishes. Wife has been the princi-
 pal support of the family for years; he has had three arrests in the
 past year. Present arrest drunkenness, abuse and non-support.

47 S

ex 11

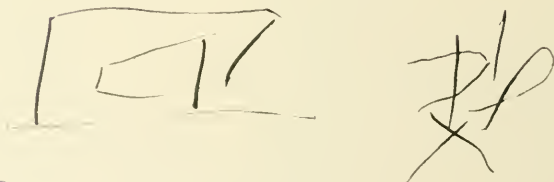
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



B-S. V. M Second consecutive exposure. 10".



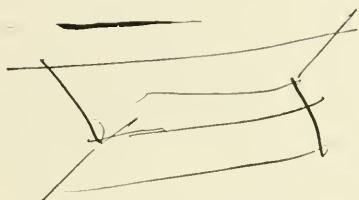
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



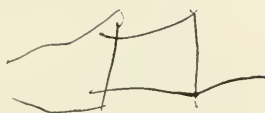
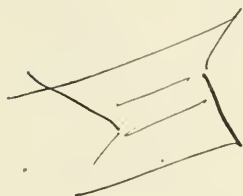
B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



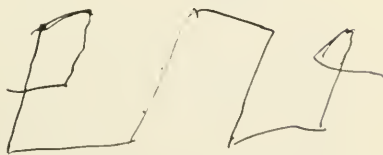
B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



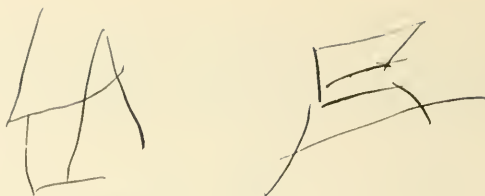
B-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



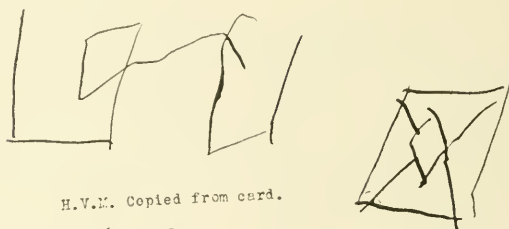
B-S. V. M. Eighth consecutive exposure. Copied from card.



H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.

if L. K. R. R. .
 of L. K. R. R.
 G. R. R.

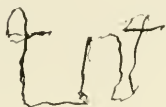
(¹
 Ich habe K. R. R. als bekanntes artist.)

Chap. K. R. R.

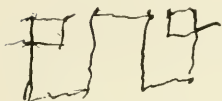
Case, H.Ot., age 44, male, married; high grade moron, psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism. Reached fifth grade in school. Wife psychopathic, has been arrested for disorderly conduct, sentenced to House of Correction for a year. He has had four arrests in the Domestic Relations Court; they have 5 children living. He has deserted his family.



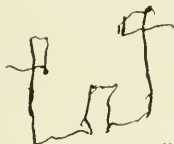
P-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



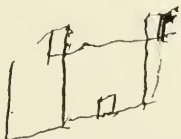
P-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



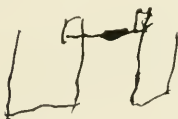
P-S.V.M. Copied from card.



H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



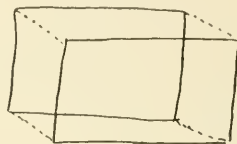
H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



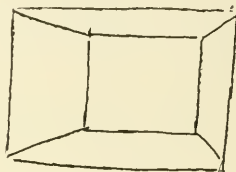
H.V.M. Copied from card.

Dear Eugene
Please send me the photo
for I am. at off work
at present

Case, A.Ed., age 72, female, married; average intelligence plus dementia praecox paranoides. Husband had her brought into Court; has been married 12 years, has 3 children. She left her husband twice once for 17 months, another time for 7 months. She had him arrested a couple of years ago; their entire married life has been one of intense friction; has delusions concerning her husband.



E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".

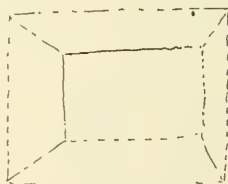


E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

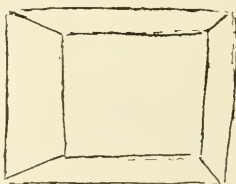


E-S.V.M.

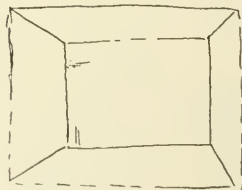
Third consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

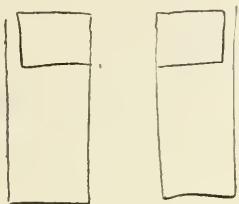
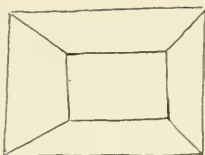


E-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

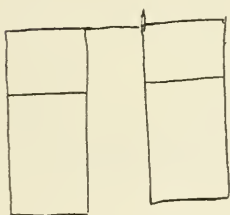
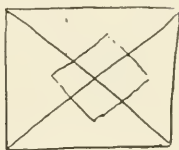




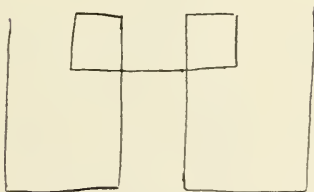
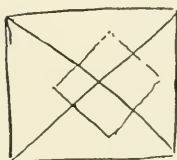
B-S.V.M. Copied from card.



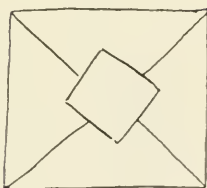
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.

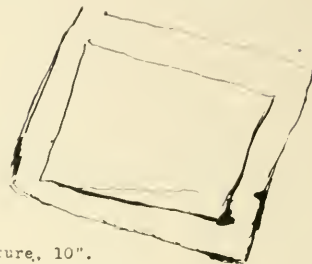


Add want dept

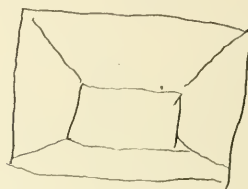
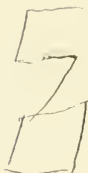
Superintendent: Dear sir, noticed your advertisement in the daily News for a kindergarten teacher. I would like the situation if reference could be gotten, suitable to you, from the last school that I taught in. Awaiting your earliest reply. I am

Respectfully yours

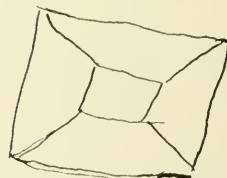
Case, .Pa., age 44, female, married: high grade paron. dementia
 praecox hebephrenia, plus light grade chronic alcoholism.



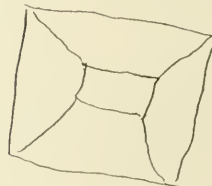
P-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



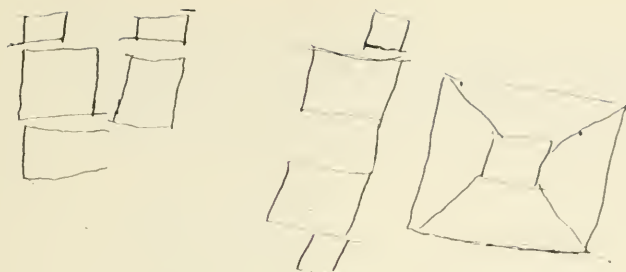
P-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



P-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



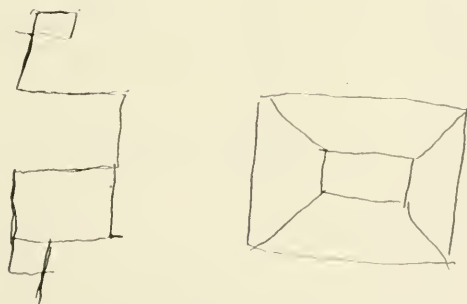
P-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



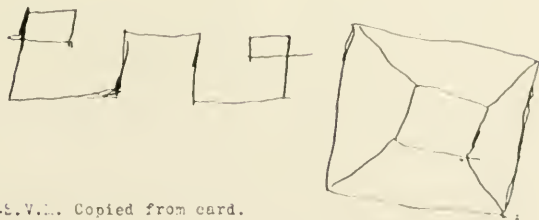
E-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



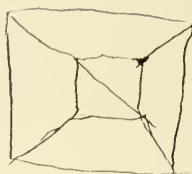
E-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



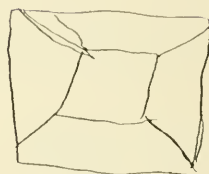
E-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Copied from card.



H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



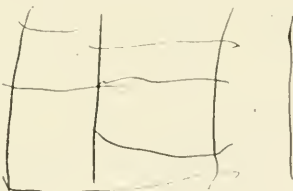
P.V.M. Copied from card.

Caso, P.Ad., age 52, female; high grade moron plus dementia praecox paranoides. Father separated from wife, was drowned. Mother married three times, first husband drowned, second divorced, third husband deserted her. Case married age 22, husband is living with another woman, runs illicit bar. One son age 24, single, ne'er-do-well; another son now under arrest in Boys Court, ne'er-do-well like father; another son age 10 in Juvenile Court; son age 18 was sentenced to House of Correction.

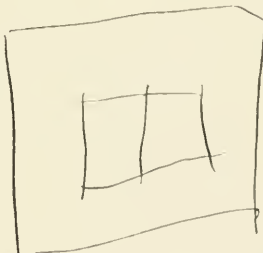
E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



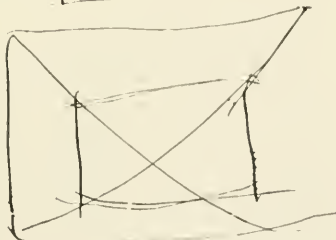
E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



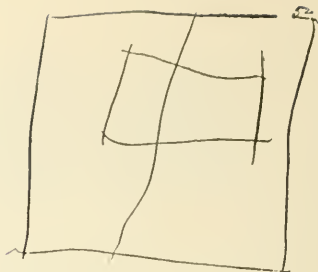
E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

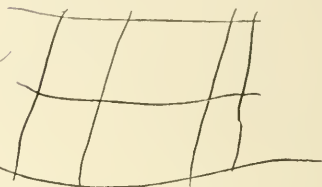
0222

E-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure. 10".



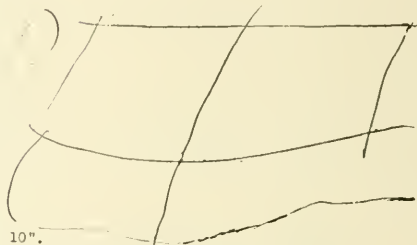
0222

E-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure. 10".



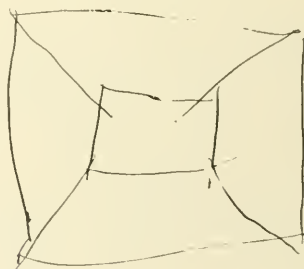
0222

E-S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure. 10".

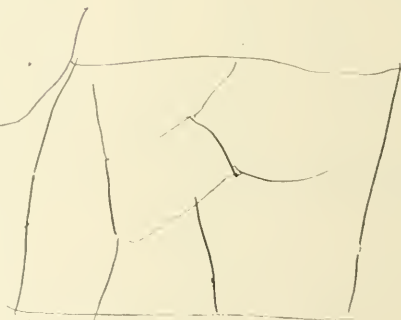


0222

E-S.V.M. Copied from card.



0222

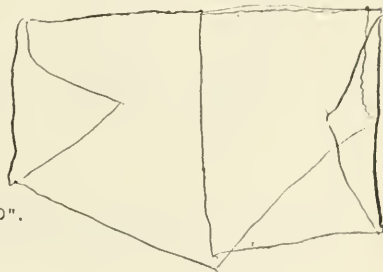
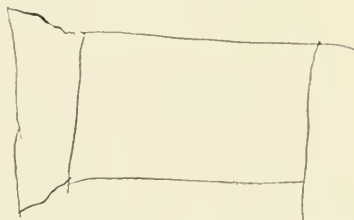


0222

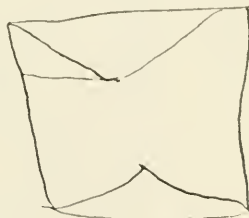
Case, P.Ma., age 33, female, single: high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus preparalytic dementia plus chronic alcoholism. Was adopted from a home, ran away from foster parents age 13; five arrests in Morals Court, present arrest after living with a man for about a year.



E.S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



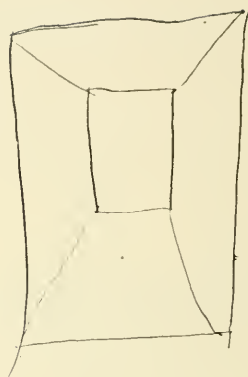
E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



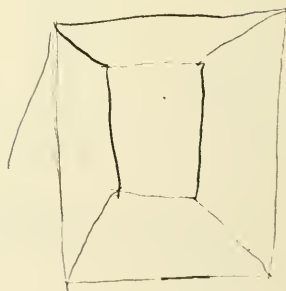
E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



P-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



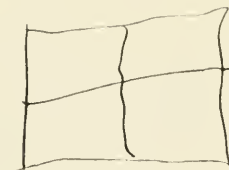
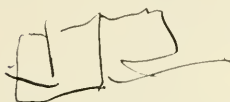
P-S.V.M. Copied from card.

Case, S.H., age 38, male, married: fair average intellect, feeble dementia plus chronic alcoholism plus psychopathic constitution. "Has been arrested nine times, served eight terms in the House of Correction; he has taken five or six of the prominent cures for alcoholism without result. Present arrest non-support and drunkenness."

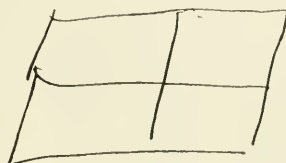
4 4 2 4 4 4 4

2 4

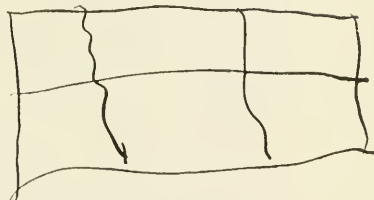
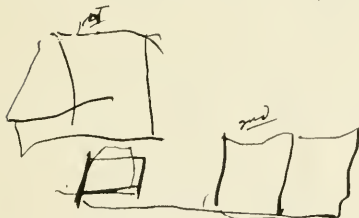
E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



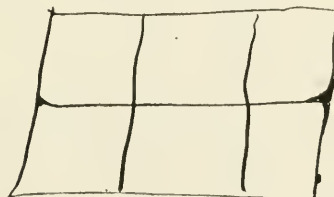
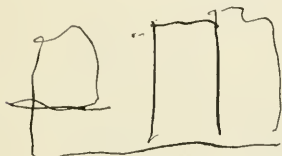
E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



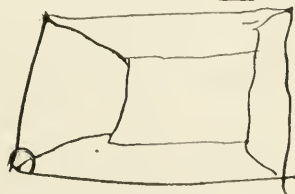
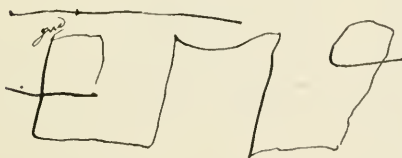
E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Copied from card.

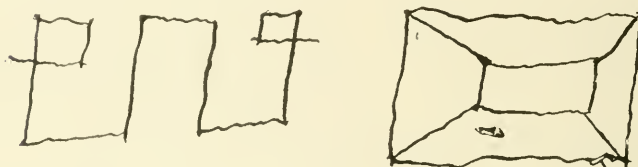
Case, J. Au., age 51, male, married; high grade borderland moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus periodical alcoholism. Has 6 children living, 3 dead; has had 4 arrests in past year; he has delusions of infidelity, accuses wife of all sorts of bestiality, etc. Present arrest, drunkenness, abuse and non-support.



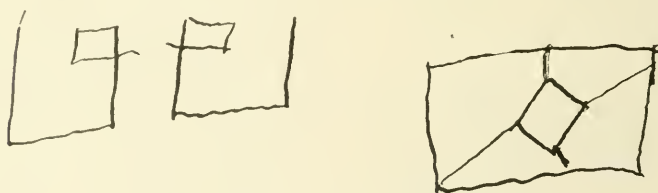
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



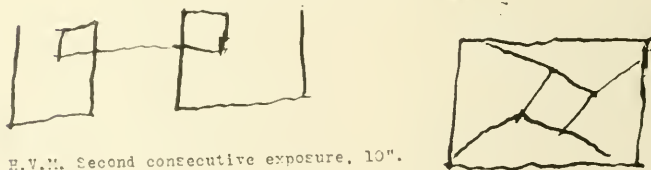
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



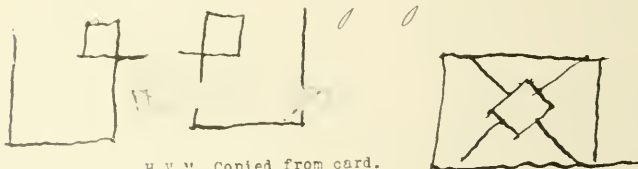
B-S.V.M. Copied from card.



H.V.M. First exposure, 10".

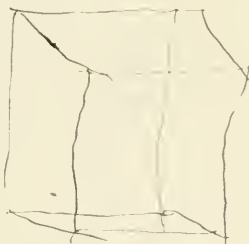


H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

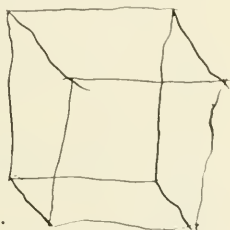


H.V.M. Copied from card.

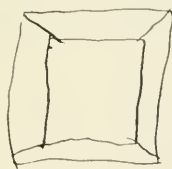
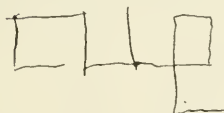
Case, S. Ca., age 50, female: high grade moron plus dementia praecox
 hebephrenia plus chronic alcoholism; reached sixth grade in school.
 Married age 21 to first husband, remarried one year after first hus-
 band's death; her husband is a chronic alcoholic, has deserted her
 a couple of times, and she has deserted him twice. She has been in
 the State Insane Asylum at Kankakee, has taken and broken the pledge
 several times. In court contributing to the delinquency of her chil-
 dren.



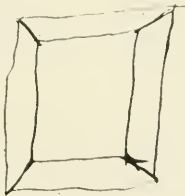
B.S.V.M. First exposure 10".



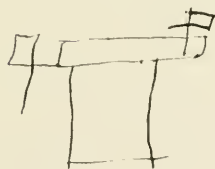
B.S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



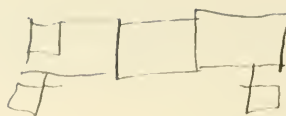
B.S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



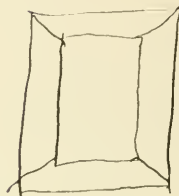
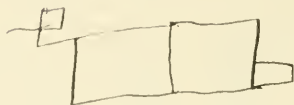
B.S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



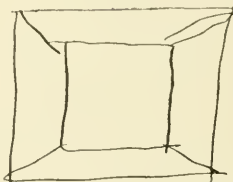
B.S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



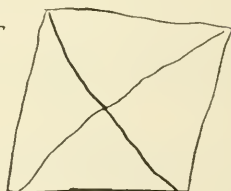
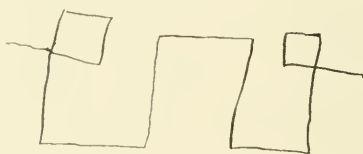
B.I.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



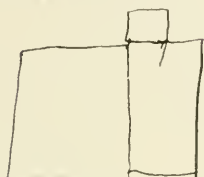
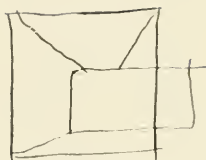
B.S.V.M. Copied from card.

Chicago July 6.

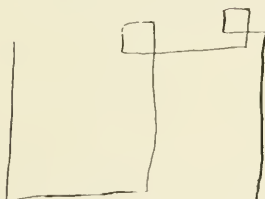
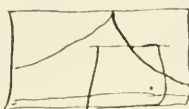
Dear Madam, looking
for work, I noticed your add,
in Paper, would like a few days,
work, with best of, References;
please answer, and oblige



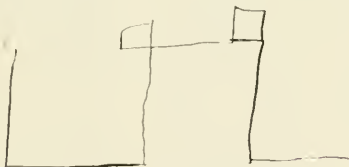
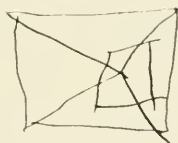
H.V.M. First exposure. 10".



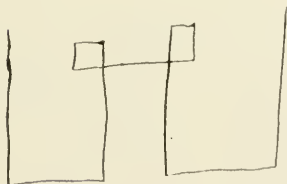
H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure. 10".



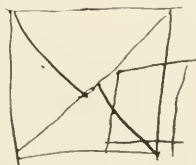
H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure. 10".



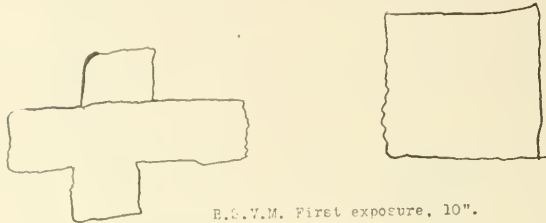
H.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure. 10".



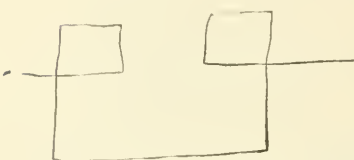
H.V.M. Copied from card.



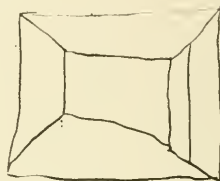
Curé, M.Ed., age 28, male, single, fair average intelligence plus dementia praecox paranoides. He is also cocaineist and morphinist. A short resume of his history is given in the appendix. We committed him to the Psychopathic Hospital. These visual memories are given to illustrate the point that while to the casual observer they do not show any marked peculiarities, nevertheless to the psychopathologist familiar with the psychology of dementia praecox and superimposed narcotism, they speak volumes, it being largely a matter of technical knowledge.



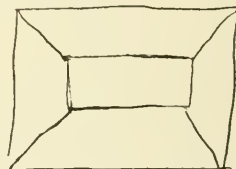
E.S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



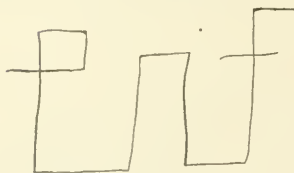
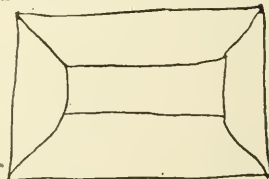
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



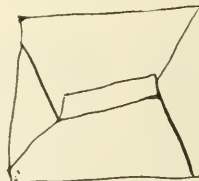
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10"



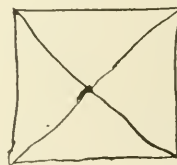
B-S.V.M. Copied from card.

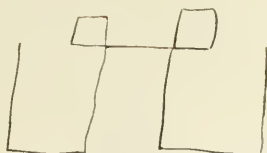


E.V.M. First exposure, 10".

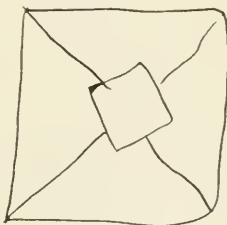
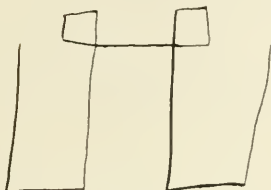


E.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".





H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.

Dear Friend

I am endured - to be crushed - 
my manhood - character -

I am ill-starved

Point your fingers at me - - - 

a death register I seek

I am crushed.

Be still.  death register
Knowing I am in trouble -

I will write again.

 just one word answers - prison -

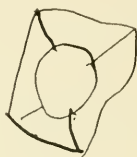
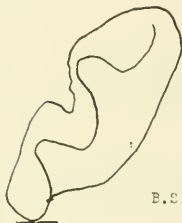
 Very truly,
..

Now point your fingers at me.

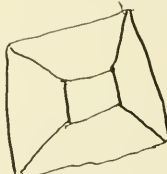
Mrs. M.M. age 37, female, married, 102 grade woman, dementia praecox hebephrenia plus chronic alcoholism. Married 14 years. 5 living children; her husband is defective, alcoholic; beats and abuses her and has contributed little or nothing to the support of the family. She is complaining witness against a man whom she accuses of rape; she has tried to blackmail several other men along this line but cases were either thrown out of court or dismissed.



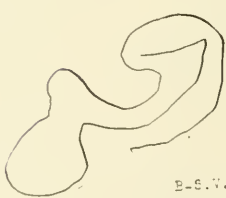
E.S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



E.S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



E.S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



E.S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



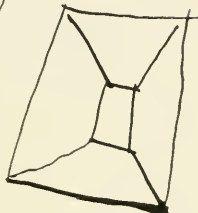
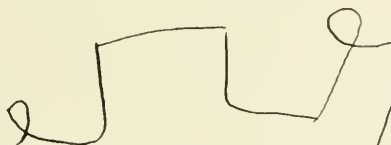
E.S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



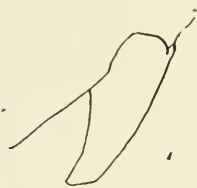
P.S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Copied from card.



Z.V.M. First exposure, 16"/16".



Z.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 15"/15".



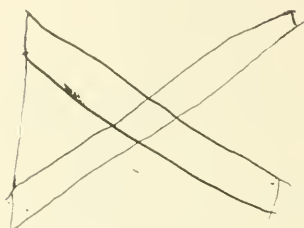
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



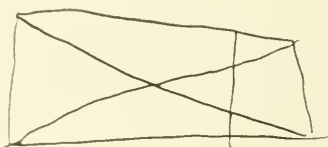
Z.V.M. Copied from card.



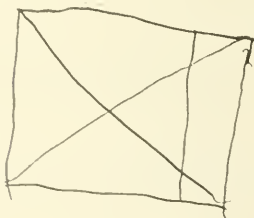
Case, P.Fr., age 31, male, simple, middle grade moron, dementia praecox heterotopia plus light grade chronic alcoholism. He is a "Jack the Peeper," this is cause of present arrest. School age 6 to 14, reached fourth grade.



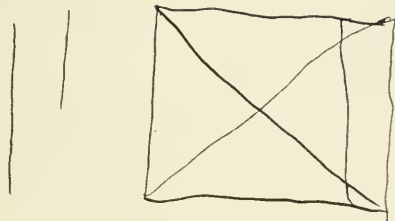
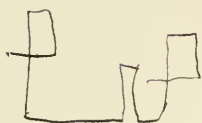
E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



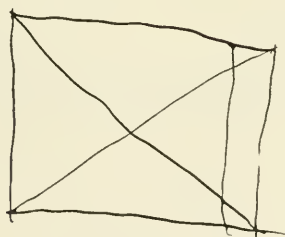
E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



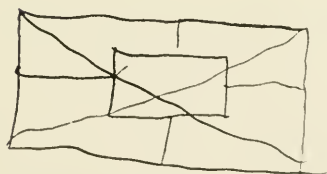
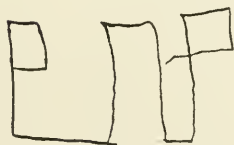
E-S.V.M: Third consecutive exposure, 10".



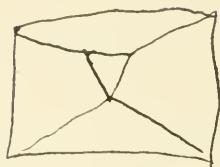
E.S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



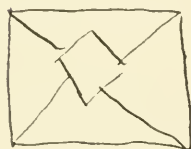
E.S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



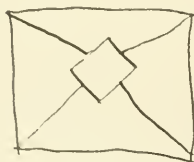
E.S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10"



H.V.M. First exposure, 10".

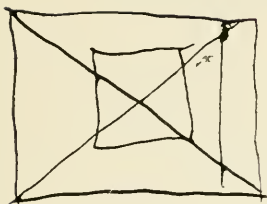


H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

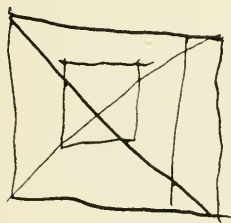
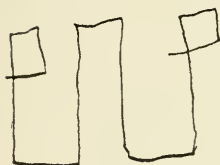


H.V.M. Copied from card.

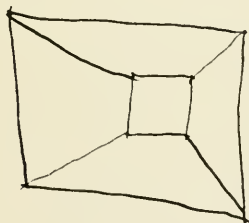
*Born in Chicago
5 of March 1896*



B.S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".

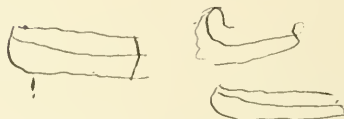
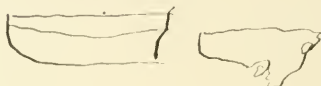


B-S.V.M. Copied from card.

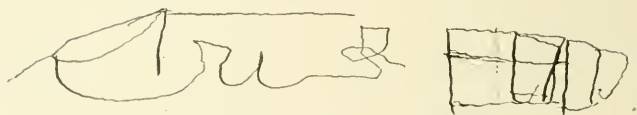
Case, P.No., age 27, female, single: high grade imbecile plus dementia praecox hebephrenia. School 7 to 12, second grade: present arrest, disorderly conduct.



E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure 10" .



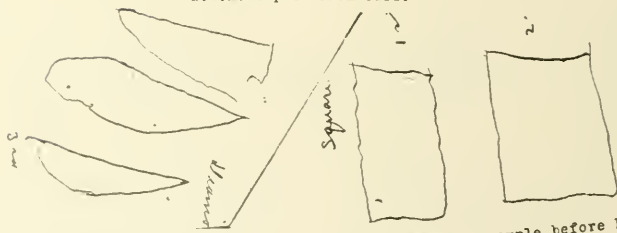
E-S.V.M. Copied from card.



Z.V.M. First exposure, 15"/15". |



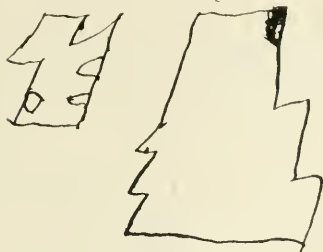
Z.V.M. Copied from card.



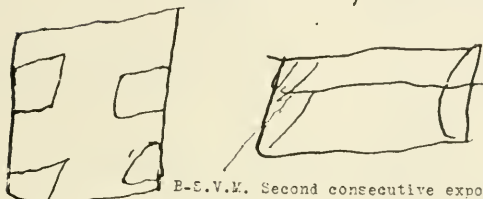
Diamond with example before her.

Square with example before her.

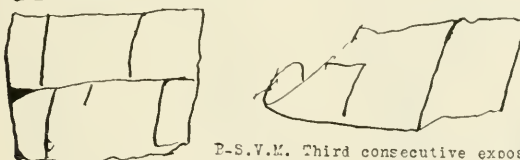
Case, A. Jo., age 24, male, married: high grade moron plus epilepsy plus chronic alcoholism. Previous arrest about a year ago, sent to the House of Correction; present arrest non-support. Married 9 years, 3 children living.



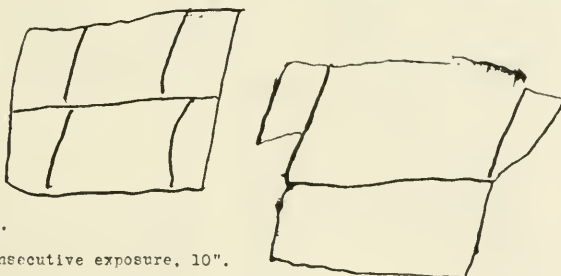
E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

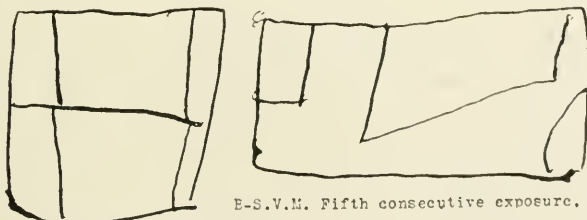


E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

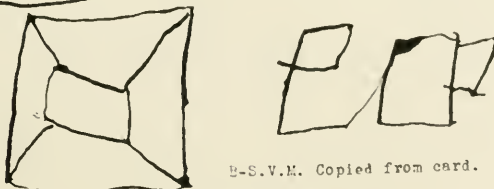


E-S.V.M.

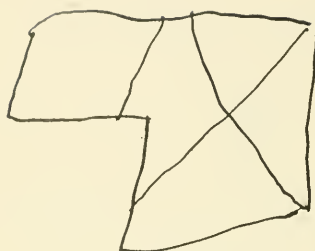
Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



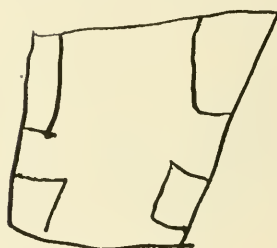
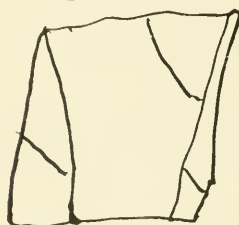
E-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



E-S.V.M. Copied from card.



H.V.M. First exposure, 10".

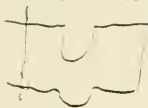


H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

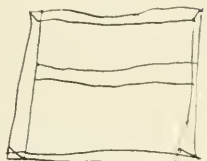
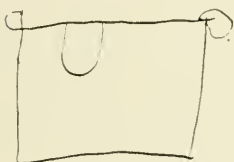
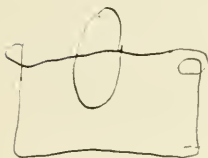


H.V.M. Copied from card.

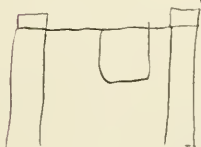
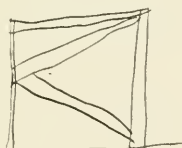
Case, F.L., age 28, male, single; middle grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus light degree chronic alcoholism. School 6 to 14, fourth grade; has been in Juvenile Court, Reform School and House of Correction; present arrest larceny.



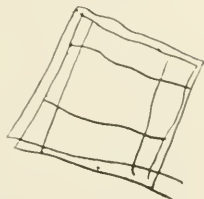
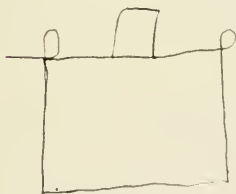
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



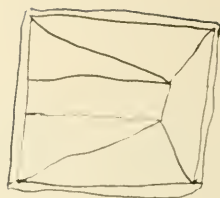
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



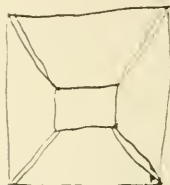
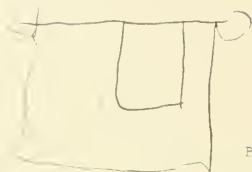
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure 10".



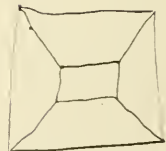
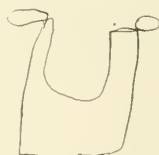
B.S.V.V. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".

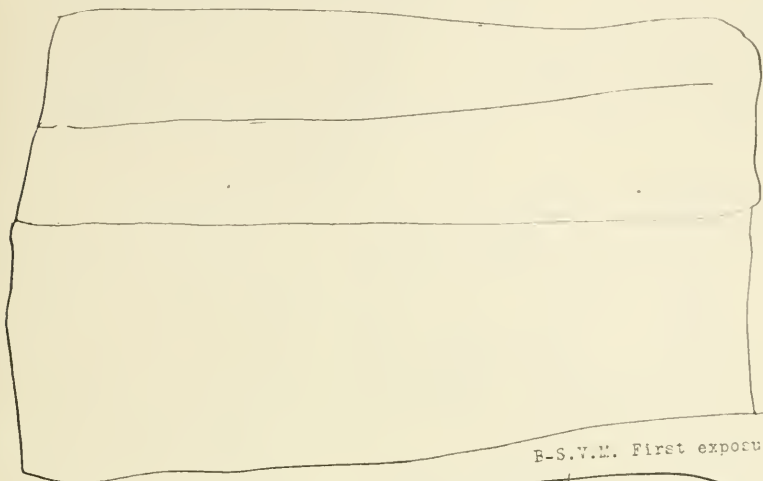


B.S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".

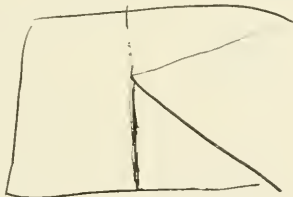
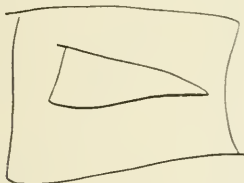


B.S.V.M. Copied from card.

Case, P.Re., age 25, male, single, low grade sociopath plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus preparalytic dementia (euphoric state). He has 6 brothers living, all chronic alcoholics; he has been arrested on 4 previous occasions, serving short sentences each time. Present arrest smashing jewelry-store window with a brick and stealing jewelry; had his initial luetic lesion at age 15.



B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



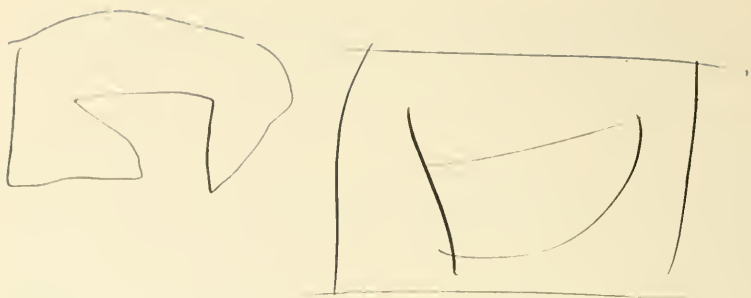
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



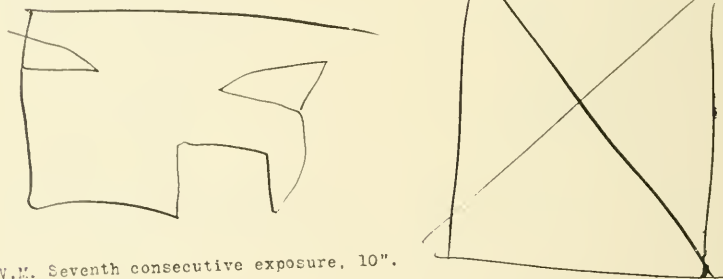
B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



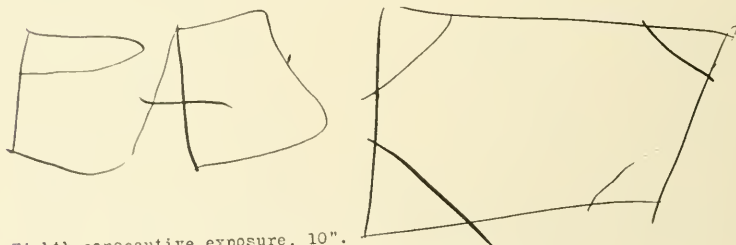
P-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



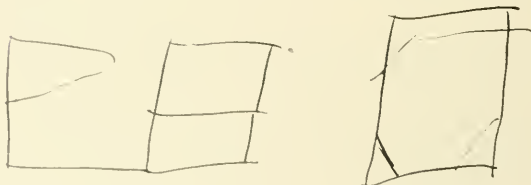
P-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



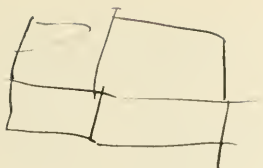
P-S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



P-S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



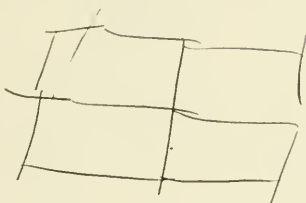
P-S.V.M. Ninth consecutive exposure, 10".



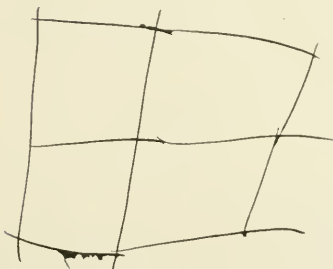
P-S.V.M. Tenth consecutive exposure, 10".



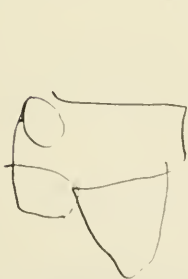
P-S.V.M. Eleventh consecutive exposure, 10".



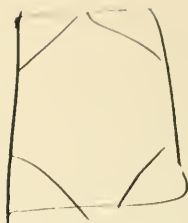
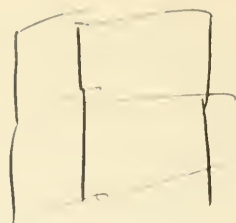
P-S.V.M. Twelfth consecutive exposure, 10".



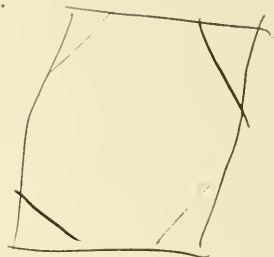
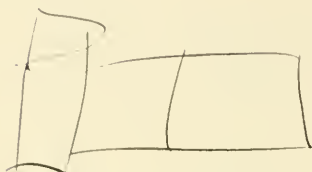
P-S.V.M. Thirteenth consecutive exposure, 10".



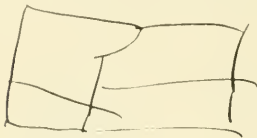
P-S.V.M. Fourteenth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fifteenth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Sixteenth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Seventeenth consecutive exposure, 10".



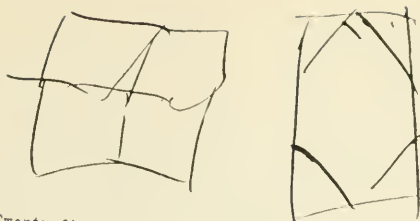
B-S.V.M. Eighteenth consecutive exposure, 10".



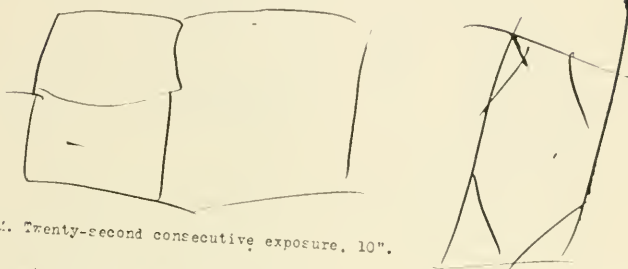
B-S.V.M. Nineteenth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Twentieth consecutive exposure, 10".



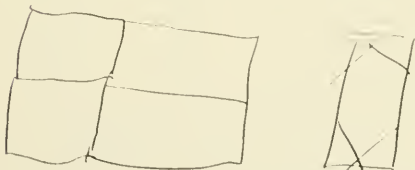
P-S.V.M. Twenty-first consecutive exposure, 10"



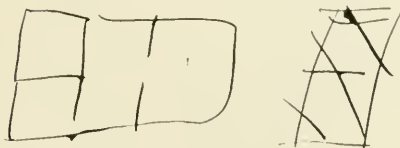
P-S.V.M. Twenty-second consecutive exposure, 10".



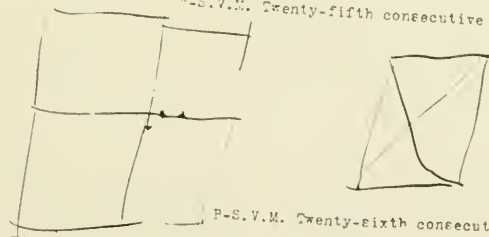
P-S.V.M. Twenty-third consecutive exposure, 10".



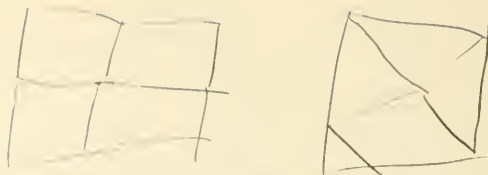
P-S.V.M. Twenty-fourth consecutive exposure, 10"



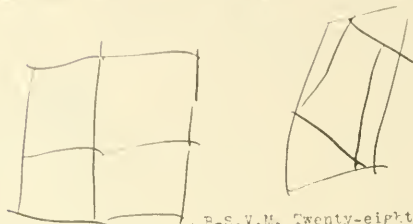
P-S.V.M. Twenty-fifth consecutive exposure 10".



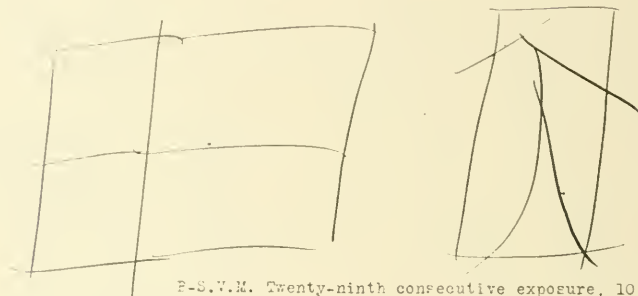
P-S.V.M. Twenty-sixth consecutive exposure 10"



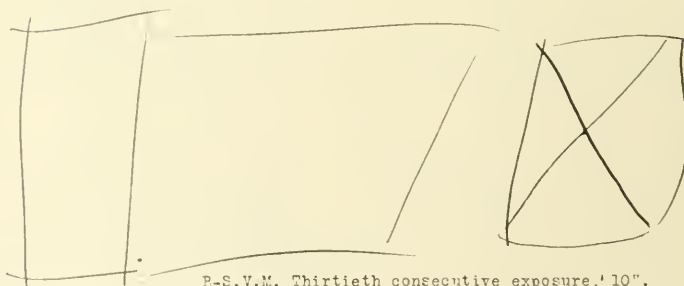
P-S.V.M. Twenty-seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



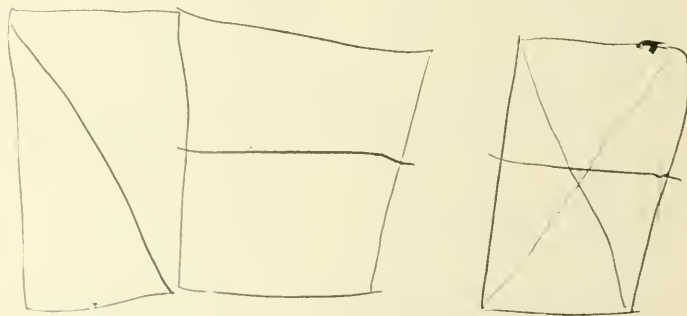
P-S.V.M. Twenty-eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



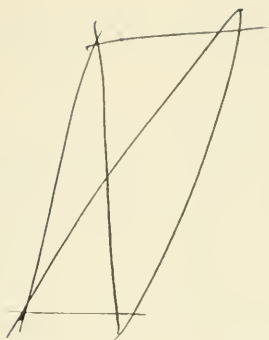
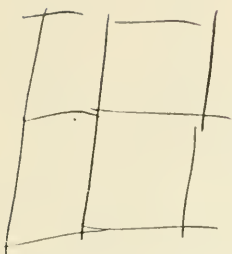
P-S.V.M. Twenty-ninth consecutive exposure, 10".



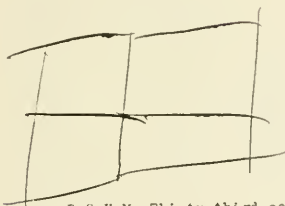
P-S.V.M. Thirtieth consecutive exposure, 10".



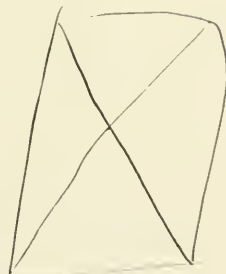
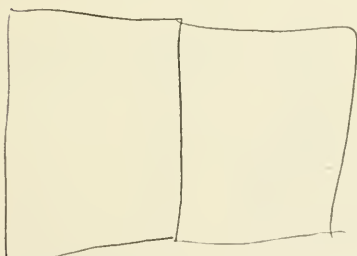
P-S.V.M. Thirty-first consecutive exposure, 10".



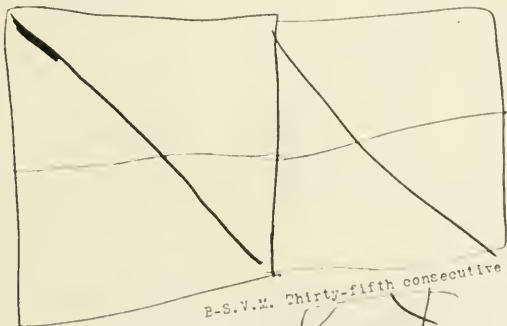
B-S.V.M. Thirty-second consecutive exposure 10".



B-S.V.M. Thirty-third consecutive exposure. 10"



B-S.V.M. Thirty-fourth consecutive exposure. 10"

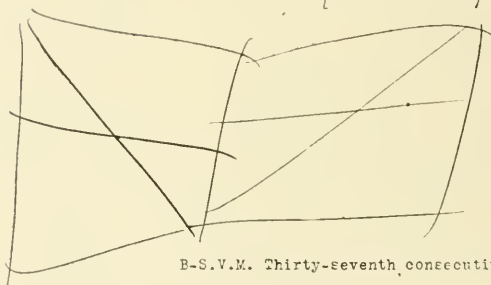


B-S.V.M. Thirty-fifth consecutive exposure. 10".

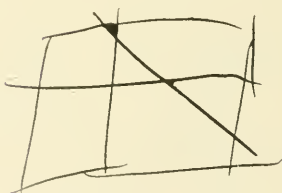
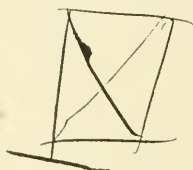




B-S.V.M. Thirty-sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



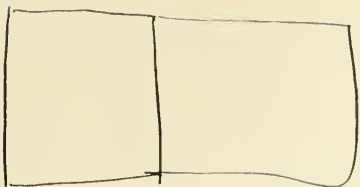
B-S.V.M. Thirty-seventh consecutive exposure, 10"



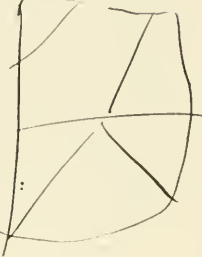
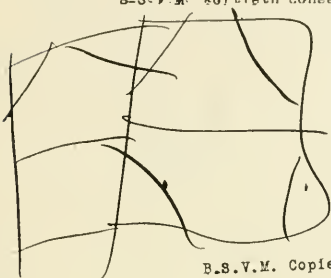
B-S.V.M. Thirty-eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Thirty-ninth consecutive exposure, 10".



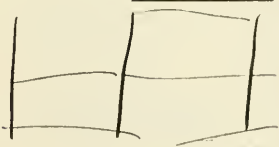
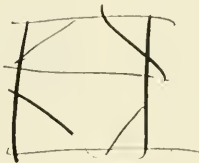
B.S.V.M. Fortieth consecutive exposure, 10".



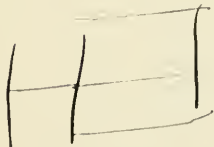
B.S.V.M. Copied from card.



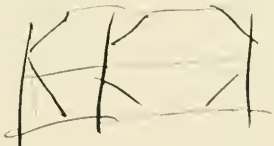
B.S.V.M. Copied from card.



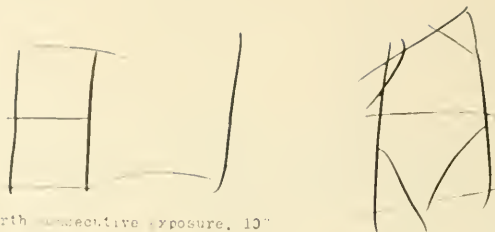
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



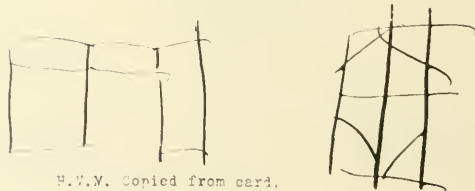
H.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10"



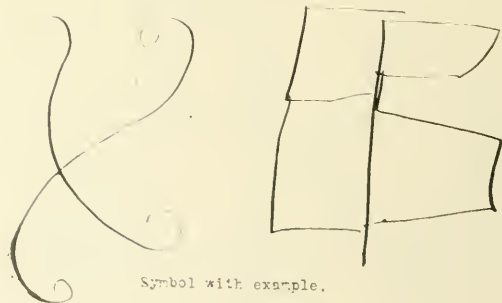
H.V.V. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.V. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.V. Copied from card.

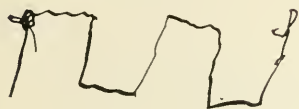


Symbol with example.

Case, L.Wa., age 50, male, married: low grade sociopath plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus chronic alcoholism; present arrest attacking a woman.



B.S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



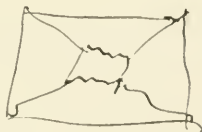
B.S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



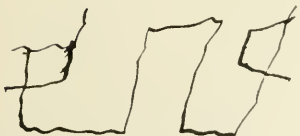
B.S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



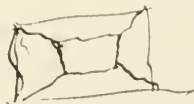
B.S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

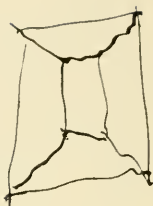


B.S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



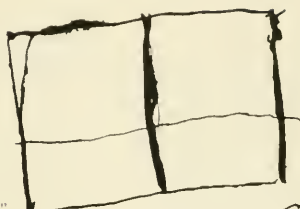
B.S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



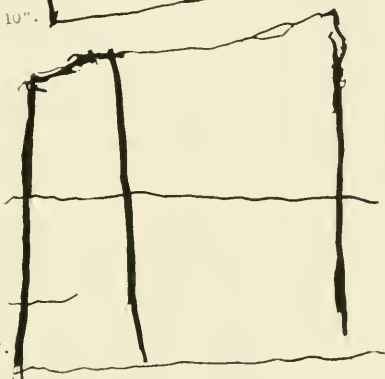


E-S.V.M. Copied from cara.

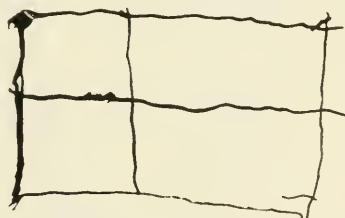
Case. P.S.I., age 31, male, single: high grade imbecile plus dementia praecox hebephrenia. Attended school age 6 to 14. remained in first grade: present arrest attacking little girl



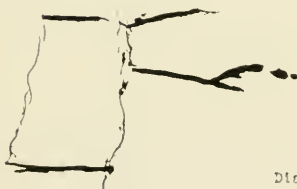
B.S.V.M. First exposure. 10".



B.S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure. 10".

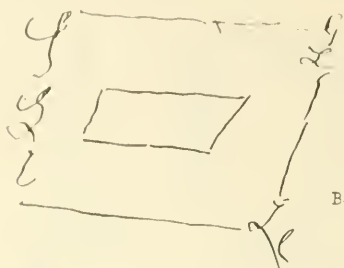


B.S.V.M. Copied from card.

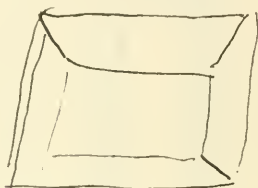


Diamond drawn with example before him,
Square drawn with example before him.

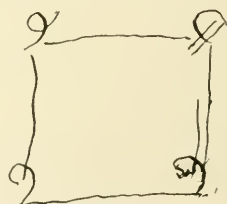
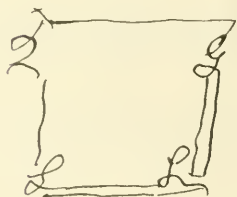
Case, A.M., age 67, male, married, university graduate born in Sweden, in U.S. over 50 years; average intelligence plus dementia praecox katatonia plus presenile dementia. He was a literary man and newspaper writer; was previously arrested; now arrested on complaint of people whom he was annoying.



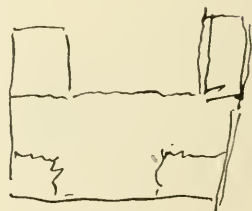
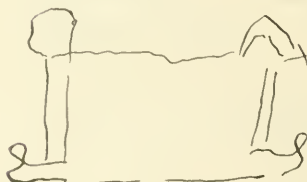
E-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



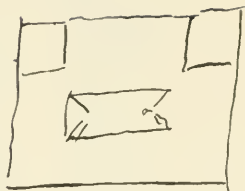
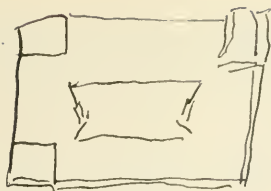
E-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10"



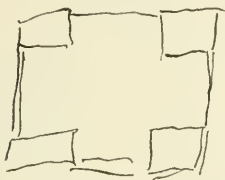
E-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



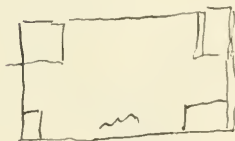
E-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



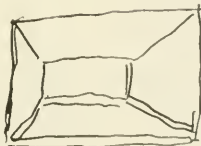
B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



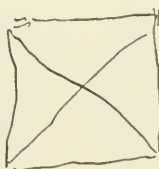
B-S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M.
Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Copied from card.



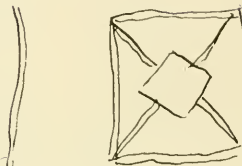
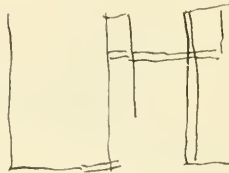
E.V.M. First exposure, 10".



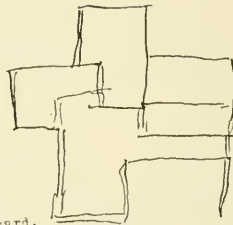
H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.



Symbols. Copied from card.

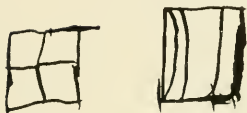
Dear Sir, - Business having thrown me out of position I am now looking for another job. I know of a job in your business which I would be perfectly able to give an account of my large experience in your line. Kindly see what you could do in my favor giving me a prompt reply as I do wish to go to work right away.

Yours, Sincerely,

Case, S. Jo., age 38, male, widower: middle grade moron plus psychopathic constitution plus chronic alcoholism plus pre-paralytic dementia. Six of his children died at birth; one is living, age 15, has been in Juvenile Court several times. Present arrest attacking a woman.



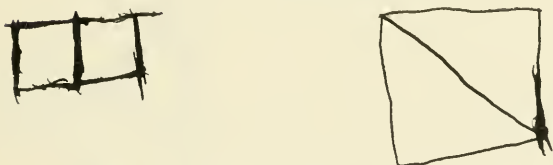
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



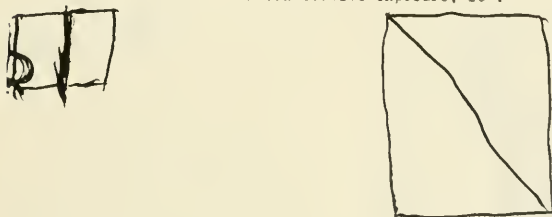
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



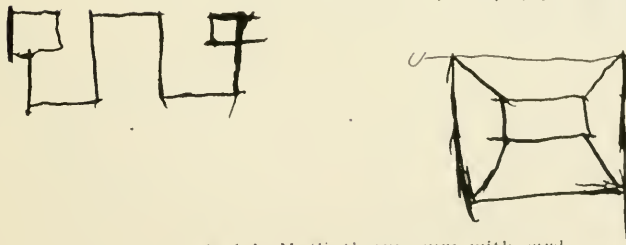
B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



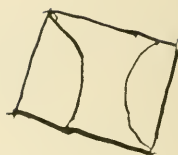
B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



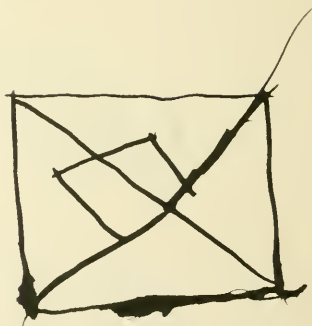
B-S. V. M. Sixth exposure with card



n.v.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".

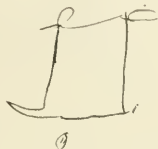


H.V.M. Copied from card.

Case, V.P., age 22, female, single; low grade moron plus dementia praecox heterophrenia. Had an illegitimate child and was in Bastardy Court; school age 6 to 15, second grade; complaining witness against 12 men who took her into a barn and took advantage of her; has been living immoral life.



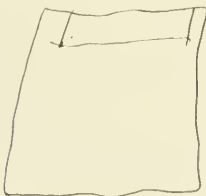
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



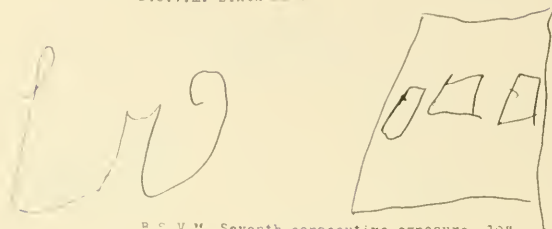
B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure 10"



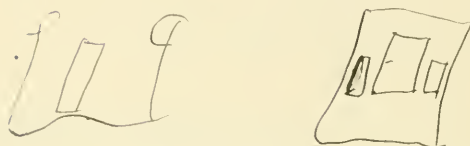
B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



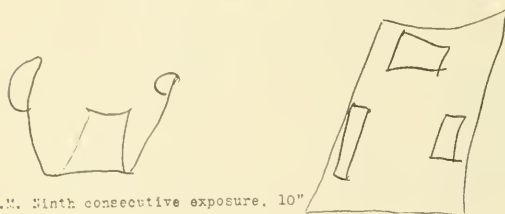
B-I.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



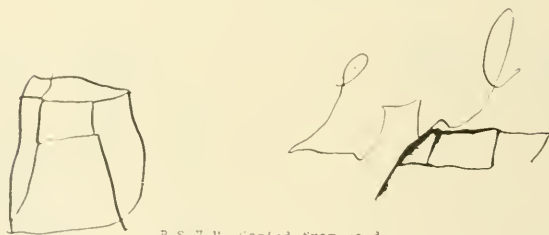
B-F.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



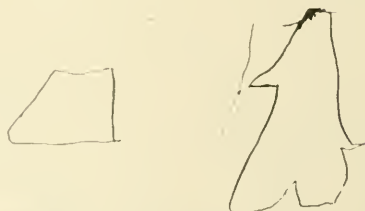
B-S.V.M. Eighth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-E.V.M. Ninth consecutive exposure, 10"

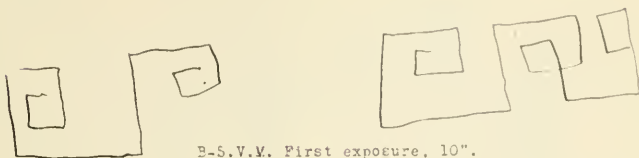


B-E.V.M. Copied from ca d.

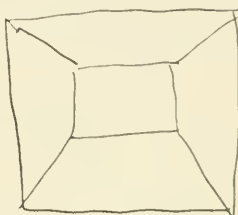


Sketch with example before Ver. Diamond with example before Ver

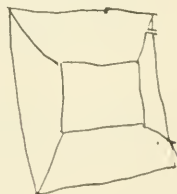
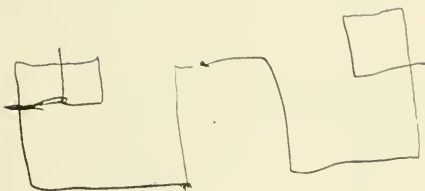
Case, C. Pe., age 27, male, single, low grade epileptic, no criminal constitution plus epilepsy. Attended school age 5 to 14, finished seventh grade; under arrest accused of raping two-and-a-half-year-old child.



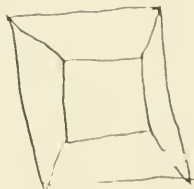
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



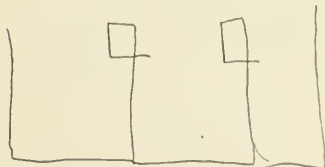
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



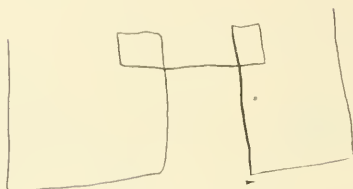
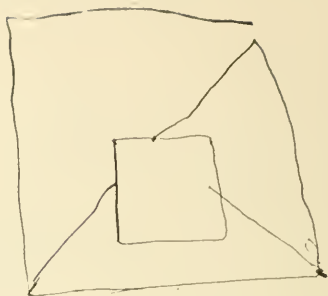
B-S. V. M. Copied from card.



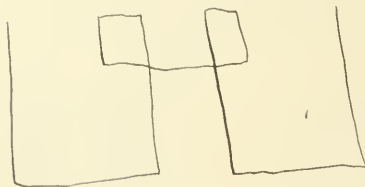
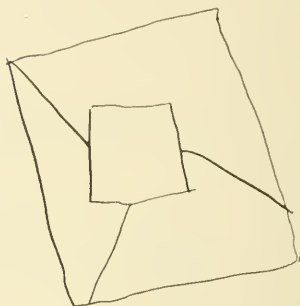
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



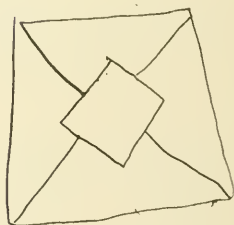
F.V.B. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



F.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

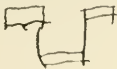


F.V.M. Copied from card.



I am answering your adlet in ~~the~~ regards
to the position you ^{have} ~~applied~~ ^{applied} as Office man.
I am well recommended ~~you~~ from my last Pos.
Please answer me in return soon.

Case, S.H., age 34, male, single; high grade morose plus dementia praecox katatonia plus light degree chronic alcoholism. Attempted suicide.



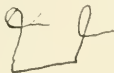
B.S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



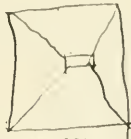
B.S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



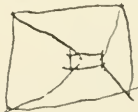
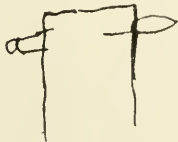
B.S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



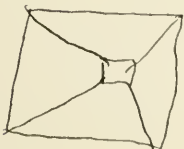
B.S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Sixth consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Seventh consecutive exposure, 10".



B.S.V.M. Copied from card.

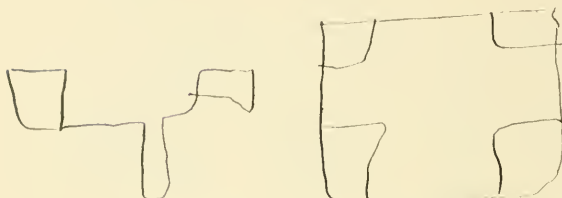
Case, D.M., age 36, female, married three times, high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus light degree chronic alcoholism. Has notorious police record, old-time prostitute; was adopted out of an orphanage; present arrest charged with murder.



B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



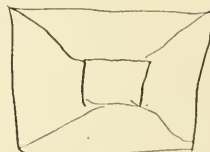
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure 10"



B-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



B-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".

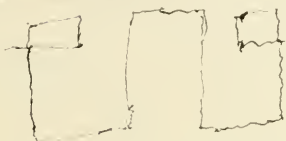


B-S.V.M. Copied from card.

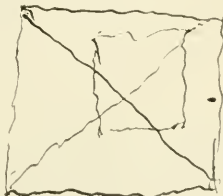
Case No. 111. Age 46. Male. Married twice. First wife divorced him 9 years ago; high grade moron plus dementia praecox heterophrenia plus pre-paralytic dementia. School age 6 to 17. Second grade; has been in reformatories and House of Correction; present arrest disorderly.



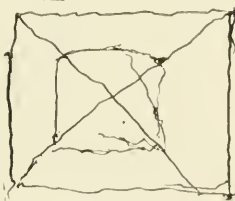
B-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



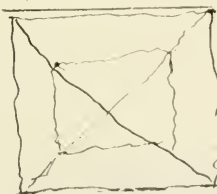
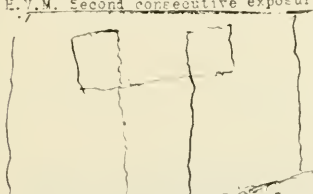
B-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



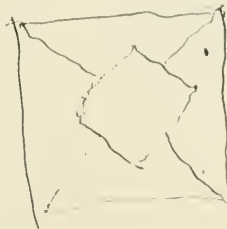
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



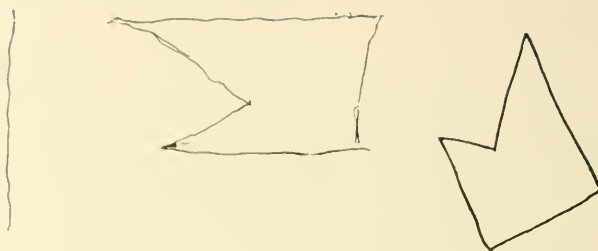
H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



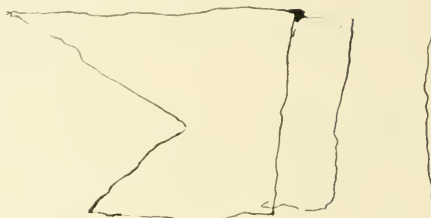
H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.



Z.V.M. First exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 15"/15".



Z.V.M. Copied from card.

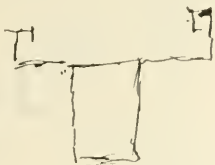
**"Billy" Skidmore's Wife
Sues Him for Divorce**

William Robert Skidmore, west side
the king politician, and former subse-
quent, now under indictment on con-
spiracy charges, was made the defend-
ant in a divorce suit filed yesterday by
Mrs. Ethel T. Skidmore.

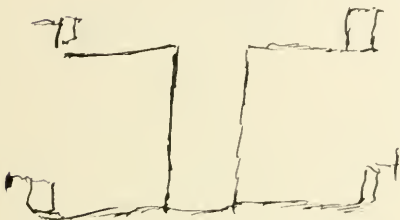
Time 20 minutes

Billy & Skidmore's Wife
Sue for Divorce
William Robert Skidmore
at widow VIGER 108
Portland and me

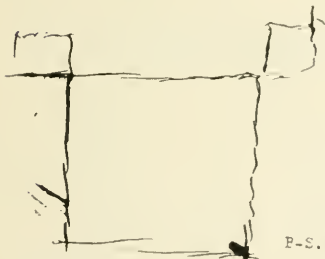
Case, H.21.. age 37, male, forced marriage, wife eight months pregnant at the time: high grade moron, dementia praecox & schizophrenia. Wife was a prostitute and still follows prostitution; he deserted wife when baby was 4 years old, now living with a woman old enough to be his mother, who has 10 children. P.S. had four arrests; present for non-support.



P-S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



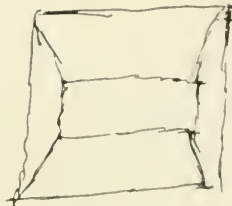
P-S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



P-S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".

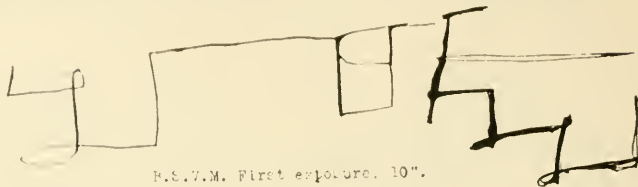


P-S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".

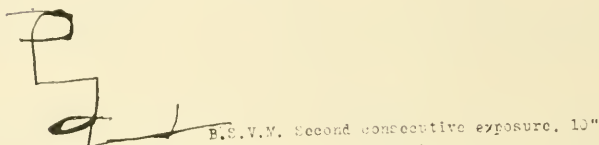


P-S.V.M. Copied from card.

Case, R.M., Age 27, female, married and divorced; fair average intelligence plus psychopathic plus pre-paralytic dementia. Present arrest for disorderly conduct. The psychopathic test here illustrates its advantage over the letter test in certain cases of pre-paralytic dementia.



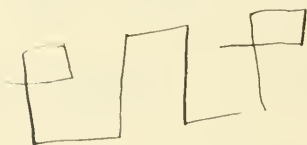
E.S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



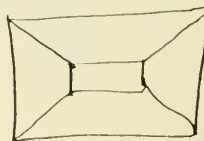
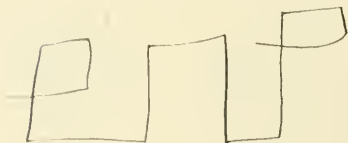
E.S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10"



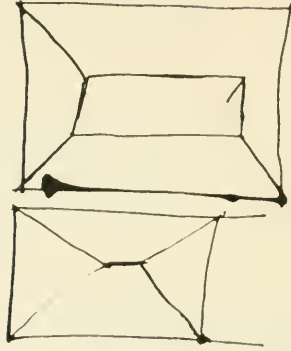
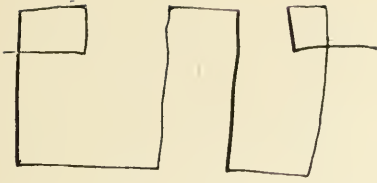
E.S.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



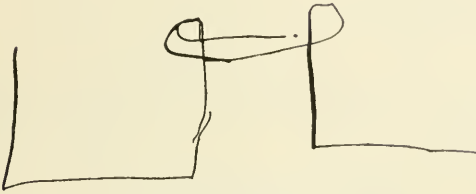
E.S.V.M. Fourth consecutive exposure, 10".



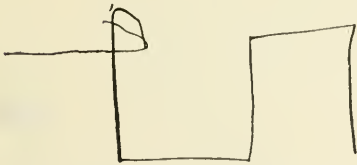
E-S.V.M. Fifth consecutive exposure, 10".



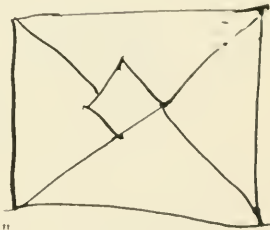
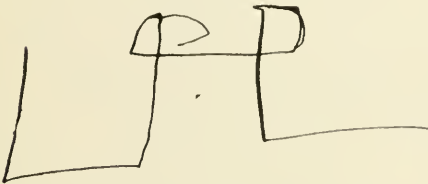
P.S.V.M. Copied from card.



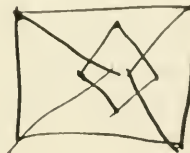
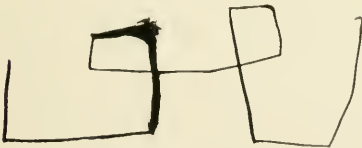
H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Third consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.

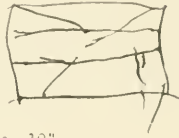
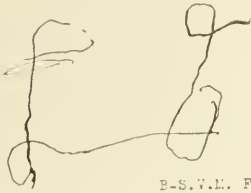
Mr Blank

Dear Sir:-

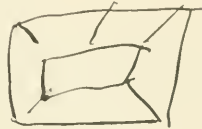
In answer to your
adv. for office girl, I am
an anxious applicant for
position having had previous
experience, and can furnish
good reference. Hoping to hear
from you at your earliest
convenience.

Yours Truly

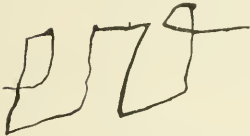
Case, W.P., age 32, male, married. Mentally ill. High grade moron plus schizothymic constitution plus chronic alcoholism. School 6 to 14, reached third grade; present arrest contributing to delinquency of children.



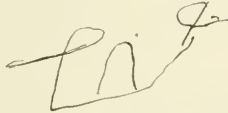
E.S.V.M. First exposure, 10".



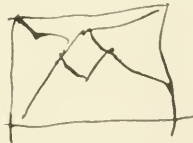
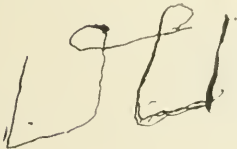
E.S.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



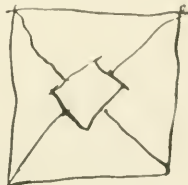
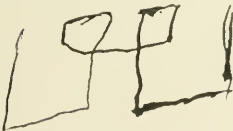
E.S.V.M. Copied from card.



H.V.M. First exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Second consecutive exposure, 10".



H.V.M. Copied from card.

Wm Finley
912 W 50 St
May 15 1911
columnist
boys corner in
loop district
H. E. Bell

**BUYS CORNER IN
LOOP DISTRICT**

H. E. Bell Gets Realty a

CASE AND FAMILY HISTORIES

We append a few typical histories of cases from the Boys, Morals, Domestic Relations, and outside courts. On account of the size of the report we have not included many cases, which after all is to a certain extent superfluous as there is a deadly monotony in the sameness throughout all these cases. The reports, however, are worthy of careful study since they convey numerous important implications that lack of space prevents us from specifically writing up.

BOYS COURT CASES

The following histories are from Boys Court cases.

CASE, B. MA., age 17, male, middle grade moron, plus dementia præcox hebephrenia. Present arrest, was caught with another boy in empty building, from which a lot of lead pipe had been stolen and the water was running all over the place. He has also been in Juvenile Court.

Family History: Father died age 55, had suffered with asthma, was a chronic alcoholic, quick-tempered. Mother age 40, works in a factory. She was an illegitimate child, uncertain who her father was, but her mother lived intimately for several years with one man, who was legally married to another woman, still living. He was a policeman.

The boy's real father was his mother's sister's husband; his mother was intimate with this man while living with her own husband. The boy's real father is a high grade moron and is illiterate. He has had three children to his wife, all defective; they also have another boy at home, the illegitimate child of the wife before she was married. She is alcoholic.

Personal History: Reached second grade in school, has worked irregularly ever since, never more than three or four weeks in a position; has not worked for the past two years.

CASE, J. PA., age 19, male, single, high grade sociopath plus dementia præcox hebephrenia plus trace chronic alcoholism; present arrest assault and battery, pleaded guilty.

Family History: Father, age 54, Polish, in United States 27 years, married 24 years; he speaks several different languages and can read three. He was formerly a gambler, saloon-keeper and chronic alcoholic. He had an ungovernable temper, abusive to his wife, would beat her and call her the vilest of names; he had delusions of infidelity. He deserted her and the family; he and his wife were of different nationalities and when married they could not understand each other, as neither understood the language of the other; they were also of different religions. She was working in a laundry at the time he deserted her and the children and he was working as bartender and waiter. His wife was a missionary. He finally returned home; became converted to another missionary church, gave up all his bad habits and went to work as a missionary and was finally ordained as a minister at age 51. His father was married twice; he has a brother who was insane. The boy's mother is age 53, dementia præcox case, has been in United States 24 years, is quite nervous. Her parents died when she was young and she was raised by foster parents who mistreated her. She has one brother, age 55, who is a chronic alcoholic.

The case has one brother who was burned to death at the age of three years from a fire started by our case when he was age 4, while playing with fire.

Personal History: Case is age 19, attended school age 6 to 16 and reached seventh grade, played truant a great deal. Father could then neither get him to school nor work. He attacked father on the street while the latter was trying to get him a position. He then worked off and on for a few months and finally enlisted in the United States Service, from which he deserted and was dishonorably discharged. He later served a year and a half in prison for highway robbery; another time was sentenced to the penitentiary for six

months, and let out on probation for a year, which he broke. He joined a missionary church six months ago and has been living with a widow and two daughters; the mother and oldest daughter being also active members of this church, both extremely psychopathic. He is engaged to marry the oldest girl, who is 22. He has been in the habit of beating her, but she has always refused to sign a complaint against him until he went to the department store where she was employed and asked her for some money, and when she refused knocked her down. He bit the fingers of the officer who arrested him. The social service report says the boy had a nice home with his people and there was nothing in the environment to explain the son's criminal tendencies. The boy has been writing his fiancée letters full of lies about having a good job, and she writes letters trying to blackmail him. The social service report further says in regard to the defendant and complainant that "while I know nothing of the relations between these two people, I saw sufficient demonstration in and around our court room yesterday to make me apprehensive for Mrs. A's other daughter, a ten-year-old girl. The mother's indifference, in fact acquiescence to their continuous and violent love-making in the court room and our detention room would indicate the home may not be the proper place for the ten-year-old girl. I should be glad to talk with the investigator regarding the case, as there is much I find myself unable to write about. The mental condition of the entire family, as well as that of the boy, seems to be subnormal."

The following letter from the boy's father in answer to one from us is quite elucidating.

"Hon. X., Judge, The Municipal Court of Chicago.

"My dear Sir:—I have received yours of the 12th, inst, thanking you for your sympathy with J. I am very sorry to hear this terrible act. We know Mrs. H., and the two girls, and I am very sorry that he could do such thing, but it is as it has been my opinion of J., that he needs to be put under observation, I asked the Chaplain in the X. Penitentiary, last winter, where I had him arrested for intoxication, but he is too wise when he is confined, but soon he comes out, then is running away from home, I had paroled him before last Christmas, and he promised to do right, but it lasted only to Jan. 30, and then he left for Chicago, but he has written letters, to I never believed, that all was true, because I know that there is something wrong with his mind.

"I leave him to your judgment, he may improve, but I think, he should be put in some institution, till he be 21, years of age, if he is in right mind, I would not have him home, as he is a dangerous boy, and has fits, that he would kill. We could do nothing with him, I say this to you, your Honor, to Mrs. H. has send message, we should say nothing, but I believe that should be kept in under institutional care, and so thinks Mrs. E. my wife, that he should not be given liberty.

"I close this whit harty thanks for your kind favour, writing me, so that we know for what he is arrested.

"He is only over 18, years old, and he has written letters for my consent that he marry, but I think, that would have been the bigest crime, for he would send that poor girl to whiteslavery, for he dont want work. I hope your Honor, that this will be sufficient for you, to know what the Boy is at present, but I trust My Lord whom we serve, that the Law will take its cours, in this matter.

"But He should have mental examination, as to his condition, if he is to be set at liberty.

Very sincerely yours."

One of the newspaper headings on the case ran as follows:

DEVILS GOT INTO HIM

Hits His Fiancee in Store

Pastor's Son Menaced By Crowd
After Attack When Refused
More Money

CASE, L. FR., age 18, single, fair average intelligence plus dementia praecox katatonica. Attended school age 6 to 14, graduated eighth grade.

Family History: Father age 35, American, quit school in 8th grade, married boy's mother when she was age 14; he was a chronic alcoholic, insane when drunk, abusive, has been known to pick up a weapon and knock a horse down with it, and high-tempered. His wife had to leave him, returned to him, and then finally divorced him. He was a very poor provider, some sort of machinist, but never earned much. He was always getting into fights and would often come home covered with blood. He lived in a dry state and if he could not buy liquor he would steal it; he carried on "bootlegging" as a side line; he was arrested once for the latter and seven times on disorderly conduct charges. His father died at the age of 70, was a peculiar and eccentric man. His mother is also nervous; her father was a chronic alcoholic and she has a brother age 50, single, chronic alcoholic, insane, was always getting in trouble fighting and disorderly conduct.

The boy had three uncles on his father's side, one age 35, married, farmer, chronic alcoholic, very high-tempered; another age 40, married, farmer, chronic alcoholic, very high-tempered, wife separated from him several times, they have three children; he has another uncle age 50, married, farmer, chronic alcoholic, very high-tempered. He had two aunts on his father's side, one age 45, married, had been a school teacher, very nervous, vicious temper; another aunt, age 38, married to a chronic alcoholic, they have three children.

The boy's mother, age 33, American, attended school age 6 to 14, reached first year high school; she then married; left her husband several times and finally divorced him. Two years later she married another man, a chronic alcoholic, good-for-nothing, of very ordinary ability; she finally had to divorce him. She married a third man, fireman on the railroad; he was worthless in every way and she finally separated from him. Her father was a man of much ability, but never applied it; was a failure, had a violent temper. His father was a minister, also had a violent temper. Her mother was married twice, second husband deserted her and she divorced him.

The boy had two uncles on his mother's side, one age 40, a widower, farmer, heavy cigarette smoker, he is a mute and was married to a mute; another uncle, age 38, married, peddler. He has three aunts on his mother's side, one age 43, married to a minister, always unusually nervous, was a missionary before marriage; another aunt, age 35, married twice, divorced first husband who was a chronic alcoholic, beat and abused her, had two children to him, one is now in the Navy; another aunt married, died at age of 28 of abdominal growth.

Case has two brothers living, one age 24, served a term in reformatory when he was 18 years old, since then no one knows what became of him; he reached eighth grade in school. He has another brother, age 22, single, alcoholic, has been arrested and served time for disorderly conduct and petit larceny. Another brother died as an infant of convulsions.

Personal History: Case has traveled a great deal and changed positions very often. His longest job was delivery boy on a grocery wagon for six months. He admits having been previously arrested; he is now arrested charged with 19 robberies. His only weapon was a glass pistol and red pepper; he would press the pistol against the side of his victim, go through his pockets, and then throw red pepper in his eyes; suspected of killing a policeman. He confessed to the police that he held up and robbed or tried to rob the following persons with his innocuous "firearm" and the "cayenne:"

June 20, R. S., laundry wagon driver, \$20.

" 20, L. N., grocery driver, \$3.

" 20, C. L., grocery driver, \$6.

" 23, C. Y., grocery driver, \$7.

" 24, C. K., in grocery store, \$8.

" 26, Unknown man, \$10.

" 27, S. R., grocery driver, \$18.

" 29, P. R., laundry driver, \$7 and check for \$25.

July 1, D. M., laundry driver, attempted robbery, victim ran away

- " 1, N. S., laundry driver, \$7.
- " 2, H. D., attempted robbery, victim recognized him and said "Hello, Skinny."
- " 2, A. D., grocery driver, \$8.90.
- " 4, N., delivery man for tea company, \$20.
- " 6, N. R., grocery driver, \$60.
- " 11, G. S., grocery driver, \$35.
- " 14, L. M., grocery driver, \$12.
- " 15, A. D., driver for dyer and cleaner, \$25.
- " 16, Unknown old man delivering groceries, attempted robbery.

CASE, L. JO., male, age 15, high grade borderland sociopath plus dementia praecox hebephrenia, known as "The Baby Bandit."

Family History: Father, American, died age 39, cirrhosis of the liver; graduated eighth grade, held a city job for ten years; chronic alcoholic, extremely phlegmatic, was very wild as a young boy and would run away from home; all the boys are like their father. Case's grandfather, father's side, died age 59 of carcinoma of the stomach; he was a chronic alcoholic, was a policeman. The grandmother had been a school teacher, died age 69 of gallstones. He had the following uncles on his father's side: one age 40, married ten years, no children; another age 38, married, no children, chronic alcoholic; another age 34, attained fifth grade in school, chronic alcoholic, arrested seven times for larceny, associated with bad women in his stealing, police authorities drove him out of Chicago ten years ago. He has the following aunts on his father's side: one age 42, single, employed; another age 36, single, employed; another age 30, single, employed; another age 28, has been blind since age 6, had spinal trouble and lost her sight.

Mother of case American, age 47, attended school age 7 to 14, reached sixth grade; married when age 19 and has had nine children; has no appreciation of the value of money; in spite of having received a fair amount of insurance on the death of her husband, the whole family were presently on County support; she is very nervous, is very abusive to the children, beats them and swears at them, put one of them out of the house and tore up her clothes; she threw three policemen downstairs once when they came to arrest our case; she is regarded as being unbalanced; she now goes out washing and scrubbing. Her father was American, teamster, died at the age of 57. Her mother was Canadian, died of Bright's disease, age 70. Case had the following uncles on his mother's side: one age 49, married, has eight children, has not worked past three years on account of heart and kidney trouble; another uncle chronic alcoholic, teamster, died at age 27 of tuberculosis; another uncle was a drifter and wanderer, worthless, worked at intervals. He has the following aunts on his mother's side: one age 44, married, cripple, is a widow with five children; another age 42, married, has five children.

Case has the following brothers: one age 22, attended school age 6 to 14, reached fourth grade, desultory worker, chronic alcoholic and cocaineist, was sent from Juvenile Court to John Worthy School for six months when age 16, had several sentences to House of Correction for stealing; was a wanderer and is now in the penitentiary at Joliet on indeterminate sentence for burglary. Another brother age 18, attended school age 6 to 14 and reached sixth grade, he has been in the Juvenile Court, and in Boys Court twice, in the first instance for larceny, placed on probation one year; two weeks later arrested on two charges of robbery and committed to Pontiac. He was diagnosed high-grade moron plus dementia praecox. Another brother age 13, began school age 6, persisted as truant from school, was committed from Juvenile Court to Parental School for stealing. Another brother died age 16, result of accident in the factory where he was working; attended school age 6 to 13, reached eighth grade. Another brother age 12, in school six and a half years, in third grade, backward and indifferent in school, other boys called him "thief." Two others died as infants. He has one sister age 20, attended school age 7 to age 15, quit in the eighth grade, very nervous, she is employed.

Personal History: Attended school age 6 to 13, reached seventh grade; has been in Juvenile Court three times, last time was sent to St. Charles from

where he escaped after seven months, made several other attempts but was always apprehended and brought back. Has been in the Boys Court numerous times. The following is an approximation of his record there: Dec. 30, 2 charges of larceny and 2 of robbery, one year House of Correction; May 24, larceny, he was out on bail and case was continued; June 6, arrested for violation of probation and another charge of larceny, committed to House of Correction; a year from the following October arrested for larceny and after several continuances was discharged; three days later he was shot through the thigh by railroad detective while trying to enter a car. A few days later under arrest, a long series of larcenies, robberies and burglaries was checked up against him and he was sent to Pontiac.

CASE, M. JO., age 19, low grade moron.

Family History: Father Italian, age 38, chronic alcoholic, laborer. The boy's mother is Italian, age 48. Case has six brothers living: one age 21, married, deserted wife, was arrested for robbery, fined \$120; another brother, age 19, married, has one child; another brother age 16, single; another brother age 13, is in sixth grade; another brother age 11, is in fifth grade; another brother age 8, doesn't go to school. Two sisters, aged respectively 5 and 2.

Personal History: Case was born in the United States, attended school age 6 to 12, reached second grade; has been in the Juvenile Court and was in the Juvenile Home; first arrest in Boys Court stealing wagon; second arrest stole 2 sets of harness; third arrest stole \$47 out of employer's pocket when latter was asleep.

CASE, G. PE., age 19, high grade borderland sociopath plus dementia præcox hebephrenia, known as the "cave man."

Personal History: Attended school age 6 to 14, reached eighth grade; first arrest in Boys Court for rape, living in a cave with a fourteen-year-old girl; sent to the House of Correction. Second arrest disorderly conduct; third arrest caught sleeping in basement; fourth arrest rape; has since been arrested in Morals Court, living in a cave in the woods with a young girl.

CASE, C. GE., age 20, colored, low grade sociopath plus dementia præcox hebephrenia, sadist, known as "Jack the Strangler."

Family History: Father age 45, porter, married twice, first wife died, had seven children; second wife living, is nervous and quick-tempered. He has three uncles on his father's side, the oldest is married and is a preacher; the other, age 35, has been married twice, first wife died and he deserted the second wife. Another uncle age 40, single, is a chronic alcoholic. He had one aunt on his father's side who died at the age of 40, she was married twice; first husband died and she deserted her second husband. The boy's mother is age 34, has tuberculosis and is extremely nervous. He has two uncles on his mother's side, both preachers.

Personal History: Attended school age 7 to 15 and reached eighth grade; does not live with father; is nervous, and stammers. Present arrest for strangling women; would not steal anything from them nor do anything else than just choke them into insensibility.

CASE, M. FL., age 19, single, high grade borderland sociopath plus dementia præcox, simulator.

Family History: Father American, died age 40 of pneumonia, had deserted wife and family; the boy's mother age 38, married twice, she had seven children to her first husband before he deserted her; she has two children to her second husband. He has an aunt on his mother's side who is separated from her husband. The case has one brother age 15, attended school from age 6 to 15 and reached fifth grade; another brother age 17 attended school age 6 to 16 and reached sixth grade.

Personal History: Attended school age 5 to 15 and reached eighth grade; is a desultory worker and was arrested while seeking alms on the streets, on account of being deaf and dumb, which simulation was exposed by the laboratory.

CASE, C. BU., age 19, colored, single, low grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia plus light degree chronic alcoholism.

Family History: Father died old man of dropsy, married twice.

Personal History: Never attended school; had two arrests in Boys Court, July, had a fight with another boy when our case cut him up with a knife, was given probation for a year; December same year shot a man and killed him.

CASE, B. RA., age 18, single, male, American, middle grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father died age 58, Bright's disease; janitor, inveterate chewer, did not work for seven years before he died, desultory worker, worked at times as waiter in hotels and restaurants; he was a wanderer; had a college education, also studied law, but he married when age 42 and his wife was 25. His father died of pneumonia during the war, was married twice. Grandmother on the father's side died when boy's father was an infant and he was raised by his grandmother. Case has an uncle on his father's side, age 75, married, farmer, illiterate; has five children, three boys just like himself.

Mother of case is age 54, attended high school two years; has congenital dislocation of the hip and is light paranoides case of dementia præcox. Her father was a chronic alcoholic, not only worthless, but deserted his wife and family. Her mother died at 45, had nervous trouble. She has a sister, age 52, single, nervous, a waitress. She has another sister, age 51, married, separated from her husband; has tuberculosis, is taking a faith cure.

Personal History: Case attended school from age 6 to 11, reached low third grade, is a desultory worker; present arrest Boys Court, broke into a house, bound and gagged a woman and stole her money.

CASE, H. ED., age 18, single, high grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia. Attended school age 6 to 14, reached seventh grade.

Family History: Father died age 43 of inflammatory rheumatism, he was a chronic alcoholic and beat and abused his wife; was very nervous, had been arrested. He was well educated but worked as a waiter. His father was married twice and is a chronic alcoholic.

The mother of the case is age 46, has had six children; she has been in a state insane asylum twice. An aunt of the mother was also insane. The boy's grandmother on his mother's side is alcoholic. The boy had a uncle on his mother's side who died of tuberculosis; he has an aunt on his mother's side, age 42, now in an insane asylum. The boy has a sister, age 20, who is now in a state insane asylum; she is a high school graduate and also a graduate from business college.

Personal History: Played truant a great deal from school; slow and troublesome there; couldn't possibly get him to work. He has an ungovernable temper and smashes furniture around the house. Present arrest in Boys Court on complaint of family.

CASE, C. TI., age 17, male, high grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father age 47, French, in United States 30 years, worthless fellow, deserted wife and family.

The boy's mother is age 49, American, was in state insane asylum for five years and is so bad she will have to be recommitted. Case has two brothers, one age 11, in custodial school; another brother age 20, attended school age 6 to 14, reached seventh grade, now in House of Correction, has had three arrests in Boys Court and was also in Juvenile Court, committed to St. Charles Reform School for 18 months.

Personal History: Attended school age 6 to 14 and reached fifth grade; he has worked very irregularly; he was in Juvenile Court 4 times, and was sent to St. Charles Reform School for 18 months for stealing lead pipe, also in Parental School for 6 months, also was in another juvenile custodial home. He had the following arrests in the Boys Court: December 2, disorderly conduct; December 14, disorderly conduct, sent to House of Correction; March

20, both he and his brother were arrested, disorderly conduct, placed on 6 months probation; April 10, two charges of burglary; April 17, stole brass, committed to House of Correction for 3 months, \$1.00 and costs; July 21, disorderly conduct; July 31, arrested in vacant flat; August 13, stole auto; March 11, burglary, committed to Pontiac Reformatory; May 22, the following year, was found with pistol, flashlight and burglar's jimmy and some jewelry, got continuance of case; June 7, arrested for burglary, caught in the store he had broken into, held to Criminal Court. He has a fresh bullet wound in the middle of the thigh, says he accidentally shot himself.

CASE, L. CL., age 17, male, high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father English, in United States since age 6, died 8 years ago age 50; was chronic alcoholic, was immoral and dissolute, deserted wife and family; later had locomotor ataxia.

Boy's mother was American, age 38; her husband was age 45 and she was age 15 when they were married; she remarried after her first husband died, second husband alcoholic; she has a nervous temperament; her father was divorced from his wife.

Personal History: Attended school age 6 to 14, reached sixth grade; works irregularly, never holds a position very long; was arrested on March 10 for burglary; arrested on April 14 for larceny; present arrest stealing auto, sent to House of Correction and later put on probation.

CASE, G. AL., age 20, male.

Family History: Father age 46, married twice, five children by first wife, 3 by second; he is high-tempered and quarrelsome; extremely nervous; he has one sister separated from her husband, another sister married, has nine children and is suffering from St. Vitus dance.

The boy's mother died in childbirth.

Personal History: Attended school age 7 to 15, reached eighth grade; worked irregularly, has not worked any for the past year; he is a wanderer, once in making a trip from another city he got into a box car with four others and was locked in there for three days without anything to drink, they all committed pederasty while in the car; he is a chronic masturbator; he has been in the Juvenile Court and has the following arrests in the Boys Court to date: October 17, disorderly conduct; February 16, disorderly conduct; February 27, disorderly conduct; March 8, disorderly conduct; March 27, vagrancy, fined \$100 and costs, probation 6 months; May 1, vagrancy, violation of probation; June 10, disorderly conduct; November 10, disorderly conduct.

CASE, S. CH., age 18, male, high grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father age 60, Polish, in United States 30 years; chronic alcoholic, quick-tempered and excitable.

Boy's mother age 39, Polish, in United States 23 years; she is a chronic alcoholic and has had delirium tremens three times; case has one brother, age 21, who was in Juvenile Court and committed to a custodial home. He has a sister age 23, single, in one of the state asylums for the insane.

Personal History: Attended school age 6 to 14, reached sixth grade; has slight speech defect; works irregularly, does not hold a position any length of time; he had four arrests in Juvenile Court and was committed from there to St. Charles for nine months, also to the John Worthy School, sent 6 months to Feehanville and 3 months to the Parental School. He was on probation to the Juvenile Court when first arrested in the Boys Court. His arrests in the Boys Court are as follows: August 22, disorderly conduct, fined \$10 and costs, left town, came back to Chicago almost two years later, arrested on July 10 for disorderly conduct, sent to the House of Correction; December 28, arrested on burglary charge, as he left the House of Correction after finishing a 6 months' sentence; January 6, out of the House of Correction 9 days, arrested for disorderly conduct; February 7, disorderly conduct; February 10, disorderly conduct; April 9, disorderly conduct, fined \$10 and costs; April 23, disorderly conduct, fined \$50 and costs; June 23, disorderly conduct.

CASE, M. MI., male, age 20, high grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father age 60, Italian, laborer, illiterate, chronic alcoholic, quick-tempered and quarrelsome; has not worked for many years. The boy's mother is age 56, Italian, illiterate, she has had 17 children; she has frequent attacks of epilepsy (grand mal); she is very nervous, erratic and defective. Whole family are excitable and hysterical; all the children except four lack the sense of smell. The mother has one brother age 40, married, has four children, also epileptic. Case has one brother age 33, alcoholic; he has another brother age 22, has epilepsy; he has a sister age 32, married, has five children, also epileptic; another sister, now age 30, married at age 15, epileptic.

Personal History: Attended school age 6 to 14, reached fifth grade, desultory worker. Boys Court arrests, March 4, larceny, \$100 and costs, probation 6 months; July 27, disorderly conduct; September 24, disorderly conduct; June 1, larceny; May 4, following year, disorderly conduct; June 9, stole automobile.

CASE, B. WI., age 18, male, high grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father American, chronic alcoholic, practically never worked, chronic thief, abused and mistreated wife, finally deserted her; he has a long list of arrests; he has been in Joliet Penitentiary and was sent to a penitentiary in a neighboring state for killing an officer.

Boy's mother American, died five years ago, age 33, of dropsy and tuberculosis; she lived intimately with several other men after her husband left her, but could not get along with any of them; she had four children to these other men; she was a chronic alcoholic, has had several arrests, one for adultery. Her father was a chronic alcoholic and has also been arrested. She has one brother, single, in the army past eight years. She has one adult sister living, feeble-minded and peculiar, weighs nearly three hundred pounds.

Personal History: Had little or no schooling; he has worked very irregularly and cannot hold a position; was committed to a state school for the feeble-minded, ran away several times; has been in Juvenile Court; present arrest in Boys Court, broke into a flat and was caught hiding in a closet by the woman of the flat.

CASE, C. JU., age 17, male, high grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father age 43, Russian Hebrew, in United States 25 years, father of 9 children. He is high-tempered, quarrelsome and abusive to wife. The boy's mother, age 39, Russian Hebrew, in the United States 22 years, speaks and understands little or no English. She is irritable and quarrelsome. Her father, age 65, in United States 22 years, has been married three times, and divorced twice.

Case has one brother, age 11, in the fifth grade, is dwarfed; he has another brother age 9 in the second grade, still talks "baby talk."

Personal History: Born in the United States, attended school age 7 to 15, reached fifth grade; has worked very irregularly, cannot hold a job. He has had five arrests in the Juvenile Court, was sent to the John Worthy School from there for stealing a horse and wagon; was also sent from there to St. Charles School for 18 months. He has the following arrests thus far in the Boys Court: January 24, disorderly conduct; February 15, disorderly conduct; June 8, disorderly conduct, sent to House of Correction.

CASE, M. TO., age 17, male, high grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father Italian, laborer, in United States 14 years, alcoholic. Mother of case age 40, Italian, in United States 14 years, alcoholic. The boy has one brother, age 22, chronic alcoholic; another brother age 15, alcoholic and has had two arrests.

Personal History: Always in ungraded room in school. Has been in Juvenile Court three times, once for stealing, another time for breaking into

a church and stealing, for which he was sent to the Parental Home for one year. He has three other arrests in addition to the present one, which was for drawing a knife on a man.

CASE, C. WN., age 20, high grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father age 51, Scotch, in United States 22 years, alcoholic; extremely nervous and irritable. His father died age 52, had been married three times.

The boy's mother is Scotch, age 49, reached sixth grade in school; came to the United States age 20, had 15 children. She has one brother age 57, who is a chronic alcoholic, deserted his wife and children; she has another brother married three times, second wife chronic alcoholic; she had a sister age 59, mother of 6 boys and 3 girls, one of her sons married a woman who was a notorious character, while the latter was in jail; she had another son who was separated from his wife, suicided.

The boy has one brother age 25, married, has one child, is a piano mover; he is irritable and quick-tempered and won't support his wife; he was arrested in the Domestic Relations Court for non-support; judge gave him choice of going to the House of Correction for a year or of contributing \$8 a week to the support of his wife and child, he said he would not do the latter, and it was all the same to him what the court did with him. He has a brother age 9, in third grade, was left back a year in second grade, has baby speech, has nocturnal enuresis.

Personal History: Works irregularly, has attacks resembling epilepsy. He has the following arrests in the Boys Court: January 2, disorderly conduct; March 26, disorderly conduct; May 19, disorderly conduct; June 23, disorderly conduct; July 16, disorderly conduct; September 8, disorderly conduct, sent to House of Correction; May 19, larceny; September 1 the following year, disorderly conduct; December 2, present arrest, hold-up.

CASE, K. WA., age 20, male, high grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father age 45, he is a printer, fine musician, plays several instruments, he is very erratic and peculiar, deserted wife and family while she was pregnant; his father committed suicide; he was a chronic alcoholic, could not support family and his wife had to go out washing and scrubbing.

The boy's mother is age 44, quit school eighth grade; she had a bad temper and is excitable, has been very nervous all her life; has had three attacks of "nervous prostration." Her father died at age 59 of Bright's disease; he was a quick-tempered, very nervous man, and erratic.

Her mother died age 68 following second stroke of apoplexy. The boy's mother had one brother age 50, married, had six children and deserted the family. She had another brother, died age 38 of tuberculosis; he is a chronic alcoholic. She has one sister living, age 31, has two children, deserted by her husband.

Case has one brother, age 16, who is backward in school.

Personal History: Attended school age 6 to 15, reached sixth grade, was in a backward class; he was a chronic truant from school; he is a wanderer, sleeps in woodsheds, etc., he cannot be made to work, they have tried him at everything possible without success; he is a chronic masturbator. He has been stealing from parents for years. He has been in the Juvenile Court twice, both times committed to institutions. Present arrest in Boys Court stealing ring and lavalliere.

CASE, D ED., age 18, male, middle grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father age 55, married twice, chronic alcoholic; his grandmother had epilepsy. He has one brother age 50, married, chronic alcoholic. Mother died age 40; she was a chronic alcoholic; she had delirium tremens twice; her father was a chronic alcoholic. She had two sisters who died of tuberculosis; one sister living, separated from her husband.

Case had one brother, died age 10, was in third grade; has a step-brother

14 months old, mentally and physically defective. Case has one sister age 27, married, has four children.

Personal History: Case attended school from age 6 to 16 and reached second grade; he has been in trouble ever since; practically never works, is alcoholic and a wanderer; he has been in the Juvenile Court and sent to St. Charles School once for 10 months. He has had several arrests in the Boys Court; his hobby is breaking into barns, stealing what he can get; broke into a store and stole two typewriters, was arrested while working the typewriter on the street under an electric light. On another occasion he got up on a telegraph pole, cut all the wires; he has a form of baby speech.

CASE, B. TH., age 19, male, middle grade moron plus dementia præcox katatonia.

Family History: Father age 45, chronic alcoholic, is a case of dementia præcox paranoides. The boy's mother is age 40, has had eight children, does washing and ironing to support the family. Case has one brother age 13, began school age 7, now in fifth grade. He has another brother age 11, is backward in school.

Personal History: Case attended school from age 6 to 14, reached sixth grade; works very irregularly. He had the following arrests in the Boys Court: April 22, burglary, 3 months House of Correction; August 3, burglary; September 23 the following year, burglary; October 11, disorderly conduct, forfeited his bond; June 16 the following year, larceny; September 5, vagrancy; January 8, disorderly conduct; February 5, receiving stolen property.

CASE, B. CH., age 18, male, middle grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father age 45, chronic alcoholic, quick-tempered, quarrelsome, abusive to wife and family. The boy's mother is quick-tempered and very nervous. Her father is a chronic alcoholic and her mother had to go out washing to help support the family. The case has one brother, age 22, single, chronic alcoholic. He has another brother age 21, single, reached fifth grade in school. He has another brother, age 16, reached fourth grade, has been arrested. He has another brother age 10 in the third grade. He has one sister age 22, single, reached fourth grade in school, had an illegitimate child. He has another sister age 15, single, reached fourth grade; another sister age 8, in the first grade; another age 6 who has convulsions and is very small for her age.

Personal History: Attended school age 6 to 15, reached sixth grade; worked irregularly, has speech defect. Was in Juvenile Court, 6 months probation; has had four arrests in the Boys Court for larceny.

CASE, R. TH., age 18, single, male, middle grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father age 48, chronic alcoholic, married three times, had seven children to his first wife, separated from her; he was divorced by his second wife; his third marriage was common-law marriage and they finally separated. Mother of the case, the first wife of his father, died four years ago; she was quarrelsome. Case has one brother age 26, single, has been arrested for carrying a gun; another brother age 35, has been married three times; his first wife divorced him, the second was a common-law marriage and they finally separated; he is alcoholic. Another brother age 21, single, is alcoholic. Another brother, age 15, is in St. Charles Reform School, sent from Juvenile Court for stealing.

Personal History: He reached third grade in school; has been in Juvenile Court four times and was sent to John Worthy School once for 3 months. He has two arrests in the Boys Court and was sent to the State School and Colony for the Feeble-Minded at Lincoln.

CASE, A. SH., age 22, middle grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia, male.

Family History: Father age 52, he is an erratic, peculiar man, intensely emotional; wife had him arrested once in Domestic Relations Court for non-

support; he deserted wife and children. His father was also a very peculiar man and his mother much more so, as well as the whole family. Father has one brother, age 65, single, eccentric. He has one sister who is married, eccentric. He has another sister married, eccentric, has deserted her husband and family several times. He has another sister age 55, married, three children who are all very much like our case. She was divorced from her first husband and married again. He has another sister married, three children; she is very peculiar and was separated from her husband and later divorced. He had one sister died age 45, single, was outspokenly insane. Our case has two second cousins who are both very peculiar.

The boy's mother is age 45, nervous and excitable; her father died of cancer of the stomach; he was a chronic alcoholic; he had a sister who had been in an insane asylum twice; his mother died at 53 of apoplexy. Mother has one brother age 33, single, chronic alcoholic, has had stroke of apoplexy. She has another brother age 30, single, epileptic; another brother age 26, chronic alcoholic, very peculiar; she has a sister age 24, married, deserted her husband. Another sister age 22, single, is blind. Another sister age 42, married twice, divorced from first husband. Another sister, widow, has four children; she remarried a widower, she had two children, both idiots, one is in feeble-minded institution and the other age 22 is at home.

Case has one brother age 17, school 6 to 14, reached fifth grade, he is peculiar, has an ungovernable temper, and has been arrested.

Personal History: Attended school age 6 to 14, reached third grade, worked very irregularly; has been in state insane asylum twice; he is married but wife separated from him when he was arrested for burglary; he has epilepsy (petit mal), is also alcoholic; has contracted gonorrhea and syphilis. He was in the cavalry in the United States Army, was put in the psychopathic hospital, discharged from the service, sent back from the Philippines in charge of two soldiers. He has been in the Juvenile Court, has had three subsequent arrests, once for burglary, once passing a bad check, and present arrest carrying a gun.

CASE, M. JO., age 19, male, middle grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia plus light degree chronic alcoholism.

Family History: Father died age 55, of cancer, laborer; alcoholic, was arrested and served a term in the Bridewell. Mother of the case is age 55, illiterate, had 9 children; did washing and scrubbing to help support the family. Case has one brother age 27, reached fifth grade in school; another age 16, reached fifth grade; another age 15, reached seventh grade; another age 11, is now in sixth grade. Case has a sister age 25, married, reached fifth grade; another age 24, married, reached fifth grade; another age 22, single, works in factory, reached sixth grade. Case attended school age 6 to 16 and reached third grade; never worked much, has been idle a year at a time. The mother and four boys and one of the latter's wives, with four children, all live together in five rooms. When the father was living they had to have county aid for five years; house disorderly and dirty; mother careless looking. Son's wife has a baby one week old.

Personal History: Has been in the Juvenile Court, was sent once to St. Charles School and another time to the John Worthy School; has the following arrests in the Boys Court: June 11, larceny, sent to the House of Correction; November 11, larceny, sent to the House of Correction; March 3, burglary and larceny, sent to the House of Correction; September 8, robbery, held to the Criminal Court; July 14, disorderly conduct; January 3, robbery; February 28, on suspicion.

CASE, P. IS., age 17, male, single, colored, low grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father age 46, colored, expressman, married twice, has five children with the first wife. After the first wife died he practically deserted the family, about four years ago, he was forced to take them back. The father has one brother, age 75, widower, stationary engineer, deacon in the church. He has another brother, age 68, married, farmer, extremely emotional. He has another brother, age 50, married, farmer, extremely emotional. The

boy's mother died at the age of 23 of tuberculosis, she was very feeble minded. Her father died at the age of 35, he was retarded on the intelligence side, and in addition, was peculiar and eccentric, and had an ungovernable temper. The grandmother of the boy on the mother's side died at the age of 33 of tuberculosis, she was feeble minded and very nervous, she had one brother married, a farmer who died age 45, he had two children, one was not only feeble minded but also peculiar and eccentric. She had another brother, married, farmer, died age 40, had five children, all were feeble minded.

The boy's mother has one brother, age 40, married, farmer, has two children, both very feeble-minded. She has another brother, age 38, married, farmer, who is very feeble-minded, and has one child who is also feeble-minded. She had another brother who ran away from home at age 15, and was never heard of again but once after that. She had one sister, died age 19, of tuberculosis. She was feeble-minded. She had another sister, age 45, married. She is feeble-minded and has three children.

Case has one brother, age 20, attended school age 6 to 17, and reached third grade. He has another brother, age 16, attended school age 6 to 14, reached third grade, has been in Juvenile Court for stealing motor cycle, placed on six months' probation, ran away three weeks later, never heard from since. The case has a sister age 19, single, attended school age 6 to 18, reached fourth grade. Case has another sister age 14, began school age 6 and is now in fifth grade.

Personal History: School age 6 to 15, reached second grade. Worked irregularly, now accused of raping a 15-year-old colored girl. He has been intimate with her for the past three months. Three weeks ago the girl ran away with another boy and was gone for several days. Both the girl and mother are defective. The girl's mother is now living in adultery.

Case, L. SA., age 17, male, single, low grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father age 64, laborer, alcoholic, has not worked for several years, lives with his eldest married son. Boy's mother died age 48 of tuberculosis. Case has one brother age 26, married, has three children, is feeble-minded, has great difficulty getting along. Case has another brother age 24, single, feeble-minded. Case has one sister age 32, married, has five children, two of the children in school are backward. Her husband is a peddler. Case has another sister age 30, married, feeble-minded, has three children, now pregnant, her husband is a peddler.

Personal History: School age 5 to 13, reached second grade, has done little or no work, has been in Juvenile Court three times, first for trying to wreck an express passenger train, put a lot of railroad ties across the track, served ninety days for this. Another arrest was for stealing brass. He was committed to the feeble-minded institution at Lincoln. Case ran away from Lincoln a week ago, now arrested with some other boys for cutting lead pipes out of houses. In one place they did \$2,500 worth of damage and sold the pipe for \$40.00. In another place they took \$250 worth of pipe and got \$8.00 for it.

CASE, M. CH., age 19, male, colored, single, low grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father age 55, carpenter, active in church, deserted wife and family and went to live with another woman. Mother of case died age 27 of tuberculosis. She had five children. Her father was colored, and her mother an Indian. The case has one brother age 25, single, feeble-minded, never attended school. Two other brothers, both single, have tuberculosis, are defective. Case has one sister age 20, married.

Personal History: Never attended school. Was committed from Juvenile Court to an institution. Present arrest in Boys Court for receiving stolen property. He has gonorrhœa and lues.

CASE, R. JO., age 21, single, male, low grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia plus light degree chronic alcoholism.

Family History: Father, Italian, age 53, in United States 25 years, railroad laborer and peddler, has been arrested several times, alcoholic. Father had

three uncles all chronic alcoholics, one was deaf. He had three uncles on his mother's side also, all chronic alcoholics. Mother, American, died age 47, in an insane asylum, was in one state insane asylum for four years, and another state insane asylum for five years. Case has one brother age 18, married, attended school to age 16, and reached fourth grade.

Personal History: Born in United States, attended school age 6 to 14, reached fourth grade. He has been arrested over a dozen times. Once he tried to wreck a train. Was in one of the state hospitals for the insane for six months.

CASE, C. MI., age 21, single, low grade moron light degree chronic alcoholism.

Family History: Father age 63, in a home for the aged. Boy's mother died 8 years ago, age 34. Has two brothers in a custodial institution.

Personal History: Case attended school age 6 to 12, reached third grade. Committed from Juvenile Court to custodial institution, has had two arrests in Boys Court.

CASE, B. FR., age 18, single, low grade moron, plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father Russian, age 61, came to the United States as a young man. Works at odd jobs, is quick tempered. Married twice; his first wife died, age 27. She was the mother of case. The boy's grandfather on his father's side was a chronic alcoholic. The boy had two uncles on his father's side, one with seven children, the other with nine, both were chronic alcoholics. Another uncle died at age of 19 of tuberculosis. The mother of the case died at age 27. She was insane and feeble-minded. Her father was insane and chronic alcoholic.

Personal History: Had difficulty in getting him to go to school, he would not go to school unless accompanied by somebody, was always silly in school, and made no progress. He was a truant. He was in Juvenile Court, and committed to the Parental School. Present arrest in Boys Court for larceny.

CASE, L. ST., age 20, single, male, low grade moron, plus dementia præcox hebephrenia, light degree chronic alcoholism.

Family History: Father age 48, Polish, laborer, quick tempered, chronic alcoholic. Boy's mother age 55, Polish, high temper. She has a brother age 52, married, laborer, has six children, is chronic alcoholic. Case has one brother age 12, could make no progress in school, his father took him out and put him to work.

Personal History: Attended school age 6 to 16, reached fourth grade. Works irregularly. He was arrested September 25, drunk and had a loaded shot gun, placed on probation for six months. Arrested December 7, same year, was drunk, and had a loaded revolver, with which he threatened to shoot his father, his brother, police officer and himself.

CASE, S. JO., age 18, single, male, middle grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia. Attended school age 7 to 14, reached fourth grade.

Family History: Boy's father, age 42, chronic alcoholic, always peculiar, furnished family a precarious existence, would beat and abuse his wife, wife has had to have him arrested. We examined him when he was in the Domestic Relations Court, and found him to be a high grade borderland moron plus dementia præcox katatonia, plus chronic alcoholism. We committed him to the Psychopathic Hospital, from whence he was committed to one of the state hospitals for the insane. Father has one brother age 56, a street sweeper, is married, has ten children, and is alcoholic. The mother of the case is age 35, is a high grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia. She has had eight children. Went out scrubbing to help support the family. Case has a twin brother, age 18, who is a high grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia, attended school age 7 to 14, and reached fifth grade. He is now under arrest with his brother for stealing auto. He has been arrested before. Case has another brother age 13, began school age 7, in first grade most of the time. Another brother, age 10, began school age 7, still in first grade.

Personal History: Has been in Juvenile Court, and in Boys Court, previous to present arrest. Present arrest for stealing an auto with his twin brother. Works irregularly, and is a worthless type.

CASE, S. FR., male, age 19, high grade sociopath plus dementia præcox katatonica plus moral defect plus trace of chronic alcoholism, plus pseudologia phantastica.

Family History: Father died age 34, tuberculosis. He was a chronic alcoholic, worthless, the black sheep. He was married but his wife separated from him. He would bring dogs in the house, shoot them dead at his wife's feet, often threaten to shoot her, and once shot her through the shoulder. He was finally committed to an insane asylum. He had one brother, age 41, chronic alcoholic, married. He had another, age 45, married, chronic alcoholic. Had another, age 37, married, chronic alcoholic. One brother died, age 30, single, chronic alcoholic, disolute. Another brother died age 20, single, chronic alcoholic. Has one sister, age 49, single. Another, age 43, married, has nine children. Mother of the case is age 41, married twice. Her mother is age 64, had nervous prostration at the menopause. She has one brother, age 45, divorced from his wife. She has a sister, age 43, married, nervous temperament, has a tic, had St. Vitus dance when a child.

Personal History: Case had great difficulty in school and was a chronic truant. Has been an incorrigible thief and liar since a young child. Has had several arrests for forgeries, thefts and the like. In spite of having a very liberal monthly allowance he persists in stealing and forging. His present arrest is for going into the band room of one of the universities from which he stole a horn, a loving cup, 50 overcoats, and a typewriter; 52 pawn tickets were found in his room for various articles he stole and pawned.

CASE, Z. FR., age 17, male, single: high grade moron plus dementia præcox katatonica; committed to feeble-minded institution at Lincoln.

Family History: Father superintendent of mill until 1914 when he came to Chicago; he was a gambler years ago and lost his business by it. He is a moderate drinker, nervous and cannot stand excitement. He is also hard of hearing. He went to Wisconsin three weeks ago to visit a sick sister, and has not been working since. He was left an orphan when a boy and adopted into a family, but ran away at age 20 and went west to a coal mine. He has one half-brother who is a chronic alcoholic. He has one sister whose son is a chronic alcoholic.

Mother of case was married twice, first time when age 13, to a man much older than herself. Her second husband was the father of case. She lost her mind and committed suicide one month after her oldest daughter suicided. Her mother was a peculiar woman; had no idea of the value of a dollar. Her half brother had one daughter who married a man after knowing him for one day; the husband of another daughter has served a penitentiary sentence.

Case has one half brother who is a chronic alcoholic and does not work regularly; his daughter, age 18, married, separated after one week and talked about marrying another man. He had one sister who was feeble-minded, very low grade, who died a year ago. One sister was married twice, divorced from her first husband. Her second husband was a chronic alcoholic, thief and vicious character; both the sister and her husband committed suicide.

Personal History: Case attended school age 6 to 14 and reached third grade; he has not held a job for any length of time, and has not worked at all for the past three or four months. The father of case was at one time a coal miner and familiar with explosives. He says that case worked much on inventions and has whole reams of paper on which he draws his ideas. The father told him what to get in the way of ingredients for an explosive and case began experimenting on his own responsibility, and would get pieces of pipe, fill them with various combinations, go out on a hill in the public park where people were sitting and experiment. The rocks would fly three hundred feet in the air and people would flee. Case was arrested for tying, gagging and robbing a girl.

CASES FROM MORALS COURT

CASE, B FR., age 23, single, female, low grade sociopath plus dementia præcox katatonia.

Family History: Father age 50, farmer, præcox. He has one brother, age 48, married, farmer, chronic alcoholic. Another brother, age 46, farmer, married, chronic alcoholic. Has another brother, age 44, single, insane, dropped from the army. Another brother, age 30, single, also insane, chronic alcoholic. Father of the case has one sister, age 50 when she married, mentally defective. Had another sister, age 40, married sixteen years and has five children. Mother of the case, age 50, extremely nervous and high tempered. Her father died at 80. He was a peculiar and difficult man. She has an uncle on her mother's side, age 50, widower, chronic alcoholic. He had two sons, both feeble-minded and queer. The case has one brother, age 17, attended school age 7 to 14, and reached fourth grade, was kept at home. She has another brother, age 11, in the third grade. Case has one sister, age 26, married, very psychopathic, was intimate with her husband before she married him. Another sister, age 21, single, reached fourth grade. Another sister died age 22, had eclampsia, she had two children, had forced marriage, was pregnant when she got married.

Personal History: Attended school age 7 to 12, reached fourth grade, cannot get along anywhere or hold position, very nervous, resistant, stubborn, and rough. Has been stubborn since childhood, has already been in a private sanitarium. Carries on unnatural sexual practices. Present arrest caught in public park in broad daylight carrying on perverted practices with a soldier. The latter was age 33, single, low grade sociopath plus psychopathic.

CASE, J. JO., age 27, male, low grade sociopath plus psychopathic plus morphinist and chronic alcoholism, epilepsy.

Family History: Father, age 54, gate tender railroad crossing, married twice, first wife died, second wife living. Mother of the case is age 65, well-known fortune teller, in this business for a great many years, married twice. First husband died by whom she had five children. Second husband living by whom she has had one child, our case. She had one sister scalded to death. Case has two half brothers on the mother's side, one age 32, single, in the army four years, had one arrest previous to going in the army; another half brother age 44, single, chronic alcoholic, has had delirium tremens. He has a half sister, age 39, married, has six children. She had to earn her living washing, as the husband was worthless and they were finally divorced.

Personal History: Attended school age 6 to 14, reached fifth grade, ran a news stand and later on a shoe-shining place. He lost his eyesight through an accident about five years ago, since which time he has made a living peddling lead pencils and begging. He takes about fifteen grains of morphine a day. Was arrested once in a raid on an opium place and sent for a cure, which did no good. He has been living in a filthy, miserable basement with a Mrs. H. AN, age 37, whose history follows. She has had four children by her own husband, a decent, hard-working man, a good provider and a good home maker in every way, whom she has left to go and live in a basement with our case, and eke out a precarious existence. She has had four children by her legitimate husband, aged 18, 16, 11, and 10 respectively. She has an illegitimate child to our case. She has been in the Juvenile Court, but refuses absolutely to go back to her husband and children. She contracted the morphine habit from her paramour. He was arrested once before on complaint of his mother.

CASE, H. AN., age 37, female, married, middle grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia plus morphinism.

Family History: Father, died age 45, cancer of the stomach, was a chronic alcoholic and worthless, and the mother of our case finally divorced him. He married again, was arrested a couple of times. His father was a sickly man for a long time before he died. His mother died of cancer. The mother of the case

died age 50. She made her home with a sister of the case. Case did not know this was the mother until she was age 19. Case was raised by her grandmother to age 14, then her father and stepmother took her. Her father was married twice and her mother was married three times. While the mother was pregnant one time she deserted both her and her father. They were finally divorced and she married a second time, divorced this man, and married a third man from whom she is now separated. She owned her house, insured it, set it on fire and served three years in the penitentiary for doing it. Case has one stepbrother by her own father and his second wife, age 24, single, and a chronic alcoholic. The case has one sister, age 33, married three times, divorced first husband by whom she had two children. Her second husband died, and the third marriage was a forced one, she being illegitimately pregnant.

Personal History: Case attended school from age 9 to 14, reached second grade, married age 17, left husband a year ago to go and live with J. JO., age 27, whose history preceded this one. Her legitimate husband is age 37. She deserted him a year ago. She has four children living, all more or less defective and three dead. Her marriage to him was a forced one, she being illegitimately pregnant at the time. She has been living intimately with J. JO. for over a year and has an illegitimate child, aged 4 months, to him. Both she and her paramour are morphinists and the nursing child also shows the effects of it. She refused absolutely to go back to her legitimate husband, although he maintained a very desirable home and was willing to take her back. We committed her.

CASE, K. AN., age 19, female, low grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father, age 45, chronic alcoholic, abusive to wife and children. Mother of the case, age 42, practically illiterate, has had nine children. Is very filthy about her person and the house and is quite defective mentally. She has a brother, age 40, married, has five children, teamster, chronic alcoholic, has been arrested. She has another brother, age 38, married, chronic alcoholic, has been arrested for non-support of wife and children. She has one sister, age 44, married, has ten boys and two girls.

Case has one sister, age 21, who works very irregularly. She has a brother, age 13, began school age 6, now in the fourth grade, is defective. She has a sister, age 11, began school age 6, now in the third grade.

Personal History: Case attended school from age 5 to 12, reached fourth grade, has worked very irregularly, is not able to hold a position any length of time. Arrested for living with a man named John, who has been arrested numerous times, and has served a term in Pontiac. She broke her probation by going to live in a house of prostitution and was sentenced to House of Correction.

CASE, M. LA., age 22, female, high grade sociopath plus dementia præcox katatonia.

Family History: Father died age 42, had "brain fever" a year before he died, is reported to have died of grief. He and his wife were divorced. She had a child by another man while living with him. Father of the case was dissolute, abusive, extremely quick-tempered and quarrelsome. He had one brother, age 45, married, chronic alcoholic. Had another brother, age 50, single, had to go to a hospital for nervous breakdown. He had five brothers dead, one was drowned. He had four sisters die, one was married, age 32, had always been a cripple. The other three were single. The mother of the case died age 32, married twice. She and her first husband were divorced and she later married the man to whom she was pregnant while still living with her husband. She has always been intimate with men other than her husband during her married life. Her father died of tuberculosis age 32, and her mother is still living, age 78, married twice. She has one brother age 40, married, extremely nervous. Another brother, age 35, married, had "brain fever" four years ago. She has another brother, age 35, twin to the above, married, ten children. He deserted his family. She has another brother, age 42, chronic alcoholic, has had several nervous breakdowns and had to go to hospitals for extensive periods, is the black sheep of the family, married twice,

divorced from the first, and separated from the second. He has been arrested. She has four brothers dead.

Case has one sister, age 32, single; another sister, age 29, single, very nervous. in the hospital for the past two years for "nervous breakdown."

Personal History: Attended school age 8 to 15, graduated eighth grade. Went into the show business as a muscle dancer. She married a soldier two years ago, one child 8 months old. She has been promiscuously intimate with other men right along. As a juvenile was committed to a home for girls for four years. Has been arrested for soliciting. She has had two illegitimate children. Her husband is divorced from her and she is engaged to marry a soldier, age 30, who has two young children age 8 and 6. She is now arrested as an accomplice in a murder. Her accomplice was sent to the penitentiary for life. She has since been arrested and sent to the House of Correction on another charge; served 6 months, released and shortly after again arrested.

CASE, N. BE., age 32, female, high grade moron plus dementia præcox katatonia plus preparalytic dementia.

Family History: Father, age 45, Russian, died of cancer. Left his family twice in Russia and came to the United States. Mother of the case, age 55, Russian, never in the United States. She had ten children, very nervous, had to consult doctor for her nerves. Her mother died age 60, blind for a great many years before her death, was very nervous.

Personal History: Russian Jewess, in United States 16 years, attended school age 9 to 12 years, reached third grade. She became illegitimately pregnant and to avoid the disgrace her folks sent her to America, getting a married man who was also going to America to pose as her husband, so that she could pass by the immigration inspectors. She had her child in a maternity hospital shortly after arriving in New York. Later on she had another illegitimate child. She had a brother in America, but he could not keep her because of her incorrigibility. She has been a prostitute ever since coming to America, much of the time living with panderers in most of the large eastern and middle west cities. One of the men who pandered through her was arrested on her complaint and sentenced to twenty years in prison. She was subsequently found insane and committed to the state hospital for the insane, where she was kept for two or three months. The case was then reopened and the man discharged. She has had numerous arrests, and served numerous sentences. She is insanely jealous and because of this has turned state's evidence against men and women with whom she came in contact. Has had lues.

CASE, M. RU., age 33, fair average intelligence plus dementia præcox hebephrenia plus sex pervert.

Family History: Father nervous and quicktempered. Mother died when case was age 3; she has a brother who is a moral defect and homosexual. He is wealthy and takes boys to Europe with him.

Personal History: Case attended school age 6 to 19 at a military academy. He says that as a small boy in dresses he would climb up on a secretary to peep in over the transom of the bath room when his brother would bathe; he was thrilled when he saw his brother step out of his clothes. He would not expose himself, would never undress before his brother. He says that he did everything possible to control his homosexual impulse, utterly without avail. He was arrested for soliciting, he unconsciously solicited a plain-clothes man, a rather young fellow whom he never suspected of being an officer on account of his youth. He says he never gives nor takes money.

CASES FROM DOMESTIC RELATIONS BRANCH

CASE, G. JO., age 44, male, high grade sociopath plus dementia præcox katatonia. Been in United States 17 years.

Family History: Father was a chronic alcoholic, his wife had finally to divorce him because of non-support and abuse. He also deserted his wife. After she divorced him he lived with another woman as man and wife, though unmarried to her. He then got into some trouble and came to the United States. The mother of the case was married twice, divorced her first husband by whom she had three children. Second husband, died by whom she had two children.

She had one brother separated from his wife because she was of an impossible nature.

The case had one brother who was drowned in a mud puddle at the age of 2. Has another brother age 26, single, alcoholic. He is a wanderer. Ran away from home.

Personal History: Attended school from age six to fifteen and got through the village school. Has been married thirteen years, has six children, and his wife is now eight months pregnant. He was arrested several times in Europe, and was in two insane asylums. Was arrested in this country before his marriage and has been arraigned twenty-seven times in the Court of Domestic Relations for non-support.

CASE, S. LO., age 21, married, high grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia.

Family History: Father, age 45, patent medicine peddler. Mother, age 41.

Case has one brother age 23, attended school from the age of 6 to 16, reached fifth grade. Had another brother age 17, attended school 6 to 14, reached sixth grade. Has sister aged 13, who is in the fourth grade.

Personal History: Attended school age six to age fourteen, reached fifth grade, has been in the Juvenile Court, in the Juvenile Home, for larceny. He has also served two terms in the House of Correction, and is now sent for the third time for a year for wife abandonment. A friend of his, a married man, was under arrest in the bastardy court and gave our case \$25 to assume fatherhood of the child, which the latter did. The girl was age 28, and had three illegitimate children living when he married her, two white and one black. His wife is a high grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia. His wife's parents are both chronic alcoholics and well-known police characters. His wife has the following sisters and brothers: One sister, age 40, was a prostitute, chronic alcoholic, was living with a man she was not married to, has two children living. Another, age 32, prostitute, very tough character, now living with a man to whom she is not married, has an illegitimate child, age 12, in the second grade in school. Another sister, age 22, was a prostitute and tough, had an illegitimate child, is now married to a bartender. Another sister, age 17, has had an illegitimate child and forced marriage, notorious police character. The wife of our case has one brother who died at the age of 30, of chronic alcoholism. The case has always been a burden and worry to his parents, would never work or support himself. A month or so after he married this girl he helped his friend out again in another similar case, he having relations with the girl at the request of his friend. He was brought into the Domestic Relations Court and sentenced to the House of Correction for non-support, contributing to the delinquency of children and wife-abandonment.

CASE, P. AM., age 20, single, female, high grade borderland moron plus dementia præcox katatonia. She attended school age 5 to 14, reached sixth grade.

Family History: Father age 54, high grade borderland moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia plus chronic alcoholism. He beats and abuses his wife and family, works irregularly, and has a long record in the Domestic Relations Court and police stations. He has served five terms in the House of Correction. He has delusions of infidelity. Has deserted family several times. Was forced to marry wife five years ago, after having lived intimately with her for 23 years. He has attempted suicide three times with gas, and another time bought a revolver with which to kill himself. We finally had to commit him to the Psychopathic

Hospital, from whence he was committed to one of the state hospitals for the insane. His father was exactly the same type of man, except that he was not so alcoholic. His mother was a querulous, impossible type of woman whom no one could get along with. He had one brother age 48, married, outspoken præcox case. He had another brother, died age 23 of tuberculosis; he was backward on the intelligence side, præcox and chronic alcoholic. He had another brother who suicided when he was age 28; he was married and a chronic alcoholic. He has another brother age 36, married, defective on the intelligence side, and also præcox. He had one brother die age 15, who was afflicted with epilepsy. The girl's mother is age 49; she is a high grade moron. She lived intimately with her husband as his wife, without being married, for 23 years. He married her five years ago. She has always had to go out scrubbing and washing. Her father died age 48 of tuberculosis. He was a chronic alcoholic. Her mother is age 84, mentally defective. She has one sister age 47, married twice. She has five children by her first husband. The only boy in this group is worthless and chronic alcoholic. She had another sister age 45, married, chronic alcoholic, who fell down stairs while drunk and was killed.

Case has four brothers. The oldest, age 25, married, attended school age 6 to 14, reached fifth grade. He was a chronic truant. He is backward on his intelligence side, and also a præcox. He has been in the Juvenile Court and sent to Parental School, and also arrested since then. She has another brother, age 23, single. Attended school age 6 to 14, reached seventh grade, is of not much account. She has another brother, age 19, single, high grade borderland moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia. He is a chronic truant. Was in Juvenile Court twice, and committed to the Parental School twice. He is chronic alcoholic, idle most of the time, and still has nocturnal enuresis. He is rough and brutal to the whole family. He was arrested in the Boys Court on the occasion of our examining him. She has another brother age 5, defective on the intelligence side, and præcox. Case has one sister age 13, began school age 6, is in sixth grade. She is also præcox, had nocturnal enuresis to age 6. She has another sister age 11, began school age 6, is in the sixth grade. She is also præcox. Nocturnal enuresis up to age 9.

Personal History: Attended school age 5 to 14, reached sixth grade. She was a chronic truant, finally dismissed from school because of incorrigibility. She is also incorrigible at home. She is a pest wherever she goes. Her mother discovered she was having intercourse with a man at age 14. She gave the police a great deal of trouble, finally arrested in Juvenile Court age 14. Probation was of no account, and she finally had to be committed to a custodial institution, where she remained ten months. She was committed on two later occasions from Juvenile Court to the Geneva School for Girls for ten months each time. Later arrested and committed to the House of Correction. Present arrest in the Morals Court. She has had two illegitimate children. Both she and the new born child have active syphilis. She totally neglected both of her illegitimate children. She has run away from home, and can not be made to work. She quarrels with everybody, and was so obstreperous that they could not keep her in the maternity ward at the hospital, where she went to be confined with her last illegitimate child.

CASE, W. WN., age 38, male, low grade sociopath plus dementia præcox hebephrenia plus preparalytic dementia plus chronic alcoholism.

Family History: Father, age 68, painter and paperhanger. He has deserted his family several times, once for three years when he returned and gave his wife a serious venereal disease, and on another occasion for six months when his mother was living with them and he would not return until she got out. He was very abusive to wife and family and a poor supporter. He has been arrested. He had a brother, married twice, deserted his second wife, was finally hung for murder. The mother of our case died age 58 of cancer of the breast. She was a peculiar woman, was a chronic alcoholic, and was arrested once for larceny. Her father was disowned by the family for marrying his mother's washwoman, who was the grandmother of our case. Our case has one brother, age 67, chronic alcoholic, has been married twice, deserted the first wife and her three children. Case has one sister, age 54, who is a chronic alcoholic. She was married to one of the regulars in the United States army, but lived at different times with four other men. Case has

one brother, age 42, a very dissolute character, teamster, married, has seven children, is a chronic alcoholic and has not worked for years, has been arrested as a pick-pocket. Case has another brother, age 34, attended school age 6 to 15, reached third grade, married twice, second marriage being a forced one. His first wife divorced him, his second was a prostitute, he later shot her. He was a chronic alcoholic and cocaineist. At the same time he shot his wife he shot and killed another woman and was sent to the state penitentiary for life for murder. He has another brother, age 23, married, has been arrested three times. Has another brother, age 40, attended school age 6 to 16, reached third grade, chronic alcoholic, married three times. He deserted his first wife and later they were divorced. He deserted his second wife, although he had three children, and she divorced him on the grounds of desertion, non-support, and cruelty. He has just been married to the third wife. Had ten brothers that died in infancy. The case has one sister, age 47, married, has three children. She and her daughter go out consorting with men together and they try to induce the wife of the case to accompany them. He has another sister, age 31, married, has three children. She contracted lues through her husband and the whole family have it. She consorts with other men.

Personal History: Case attended school age $4\frac{1}{2}$ (kindergarten) to age 12 and reached third grade. He was a messenger boy, later on painter and paper hanger. He is a chronic alcoholic, abusive, cruel, and insulting to his wife and family and a very poor provider, not working for long periods and many times not giving her the least support whatsoever. They were separated twice. His wife was a prostitute before he married her. She is also a chronic alcoholic. She has been unfaithful to her husband and has been intimate several times with her sister-in-law's husband. She has had two miscarriages from other men. She has attempted suicide twice. She and her husband quarrel a great deal and often come to blows, throwing things at each other. They have three children living, one girl age 14, who began school age 6 and is now in the seventh grade, is extremely nervous, quick-tempered and has hereditary lues; a boy, age 12, began school age 7, now in fourth grade, has an umbilical hernia, quick-tempered, and was only 2 feet 6 inches tall when aged 7, very nervous, constantly dreaming; girl, age 16, began school age 6, now in eighth grade, very nervous, quick-tempered, selfish, and very mean, goes into rages and breaks dishes by throwing them on the floor. The case was arrested when he was age 17, now arrested on complaint of his wife.

CASE, S. IR., male, age 28, low grade sociopath plus dementia præcox hebephrenia plus chronic alcoholism plus gonorrhœa.

Family History: Father, age 54, janitor, born in the United States illiterate, chronic alcoholic. His wife was married three times; he was her second husband. She was intimate, all the time she was living with him, with other men. These men would beat him up, and he finally deserted her. She divorced him. In addition to being a chronic alcoholic, he was quarrelsome, headstrong, abusive physically as well as in language, had an ungovernable temper; in short, was exactly like our case is now. Our case had one uncle on his father's side, who was a chronic alcoholic. Father had one half brother, also chronic alcoholic, married to a divorcee. Father had four sisters, one age 50, very nervous; another, age 48, married twice; her first husband was a chronic alcoholic and generally worthless. There were two children to this union, one a boy who died young and a girl aged 25, who was mentally deranged, who has been married a short time, but has already had several separations. The case has another aunt on his father's side, age 40, widow, very nervous. Her husband was a chronic alcoholic. They had one son, age 24, also a chronic alcoholic. The mother of the case was born in the United States, age 54, married three times. She divorced her first husband, the second was the father of our case. She has since married her third husband, age 29. The latter is a chronic alcoholic, never works, and they have been separated several times. He is utterly worthless and deserts her two and three months at a time. The mother of our case is an alcoholic and inveterate cigarette smoker. She never turns her hand to the least thing. She runs a couple of rooming houses in a questionable part of the city for questionable purposes. She has one brother living, age 50, married twice. He was divorced from his first wife and his second wife was a widow with three children. He is a heavy chronic alcoholic. She has a sister,

age 50, who has been married and divorced twice. She is very nervous. She runs a rooming house. She has a daughter who has been married twice. The latter divorced her first husband, was a chronic alcoholic, and had delirium tremens. She had two children by the first marriage, one of whom is an epileptic.

Our case has one half brother and two own sisters. The half brother is age 32, single, very defective mentally, chronic alcoholic, gets delirium tremens. Has been arrested innumerable times. His eldest sister is age 26, single, reached sixth grade, and works in a laundry. Her other sister is age 21, both she and her husband work in laundries. She lives with her mother and he with his. She is 5 feet 10 inches tall and her husband is 5 feet 3 inches.

Personal History: Attended school age 6 to 11, reached fifth grade. Age 15, arrested on charge of robbery. He works very irregularly and does not hold job for any length of time. He is idle more than he works. He has not, for instance, worked for the last six months. He is highly sexed, is a chronic alcoholic, beats and abuses his wife and uses the vilest kind of language imaginable to her. He gives her little or no support and one time they had to sleep for three nights in the bushes on the bank of a river. He has deserted her several times, came back three times with gonorrhoea, and now has chronic gonorrhoea. The last time he deserted her he joined the troops. His wife has chronic gonorrhoea. She is a low grade sociopath and *præcox*. She was pregnant by another man when she married our case, who knew about the situation. The child was born seventeen days after they were married.

CASE, D. RU., age 48, male; high grade moron plus dementia *præcox* hebephrenia, at times katatonic, light degree chronic alcoholism.

Family History: Father, age 83, was a chronic alcoholic, high-tempered, irritable, very cruel, quarrelsome and brutal, would beat his wife into unconsciousness; was sentenced to Jeffersonville Penitentiary for four years for stealing; he was married twice, his second wife being an Indian, who was his brother's wife previously; his first wife divorced him on account of drink and cruelty. He had a forefather who was a general in the Revolution. He has a sister who is feeble-minded, has no children of her own, but adopted the youngest child of her brother. His wife is feeble-minded. There is insanity, feeble-mindedness and tuberculosis running all the way through the family. One of D's parents or his wife's parents was one of seven children and the other parent was one of twenty-eight children. D's mother died at the age of 51 of uterine carcinoma. She was married twice. She had to leave her first husband because of cruelty; she had seven children by her first husband, none by her second. She was completely insane for three years. One of her sisters, age 70, was married once and divorced.

D has three brothers, one age 51, chronic alcoholic, was married twice, his first wife divorced him for non-support; they had two children; he remarried and had three children by his second wife. He had another brother, who died at age 18 of empyema, chronic alcoholic. The other brother died age 12. He has one sister, age 45, married, has ten children. He has another sister, age 42, married twice, divorced her first husband. He has another sister, age 43, married twice, divorced from her first husband.

Personal History: D began school age 12 but did not attend very long, he never got out of the first grade. He has a tendency to stutter when excited. He has been a cook in a small way and a dishwasher. He has worked very irregularly, has been married twice; his first wife divorced him on the grounds of desertion. She was pregnant by another man. He remarried after two years. They had six children, kept five and gave one away. His children rate as follows: Daughter, age 17, was backward in school and could not make any headway. Teachers say she needed constant watching because of her attentions to boys. She is now in feeble-minded institution. Another daughter, age 18, is a high grade moron. She has been promiscuously immoral and is now in feeble-minded institution. She kept house for her father after the death of his second wife and he lived in intimacy with her, was discovered and tried for it. One daughter, age 13, is a high grade moron, has been present when her father had immoral relations with her eldest sister. She is now in feeble-minded institution. One daughter, age 7, in first grade

in school, has speech defect, jabbbers instead of talks, is quite feeble-minded. One boy, age 10, is in fourth grade in school, is tongue-tied, practices masturbation.

The records on the oldest daughter show that before her mother died, when she was about age 15, she had improper relations with a boy age 17; she was in third or fourth grade and found her studies difficult. She says her father knew of these relations and encouraged them, and invited the boy to their house for such purposes. Her next eldest sister was also aware of it; she also stayed with the husband of her mother's sister, a man between 20 and 30 years of age, who had forced her to submit to him. She said her aunt had planned it that she was to come there and submit to this man. The records further show that a few days ago she had improper relations, once in the morning and once again in the afternoon, with a boy age 15 years. She says her father had previously talked to this boy and urged him to hold improper relations with her. That same evening her father attempted to attack her, but desisted. He has been intimate with her ever since her mother's death. She said her father told her not to tell any one, as he would be sent up for twenty years and she would be sent to a reform school. He said that she must receive men, as he needed the money, and that he would fit up a bedroom for that purpose in the house.

The second youngest girl is now living with a half-sister to D's wife. She was illegitimate and was intimate with D right along. She was a prostitute and pervert. D's wife was raped by her brother when she was age 15 and he was age 17, and he was intimate with her right along afterwards. D's brother married his wife's half-sister, who was illegitimate. She later divorced D's brother. He is in Chicago and remarried, is a chronic alcoholic and he and his wife are quite disreputable. She has been intimate with D right along. D still masturbates. D's brother has three children. D's second wife had her sister submit to several men when she was age 17, and she became pregnant. She later married and is the mother of three children. D subsequently became involved with his 8-year-old girl through incestuous conduct, and she and the other child had to be removed by the court.

At the time of D's first arrest for incest with his eldest daughter he was found feeble-minded. We examined him in 1915 and again in 1917. The first time he tested twelve and one-fifth years and the second time twelve years mentally. In addition to that, he shows evidences of a moderate degree of dementia praecox katononia, with intermittent, fleeting paranoid delusions of persecution such as the feeble-minded praecox with his level of intelligence acquire, and he also shows a light degree of chronic alcoholic abuse. He works by spells with katatonic pressure on inventions. One of his inventions was to furnish motor power to factories by rigging up several wheels of cannons placed eccentrically on a shaft that would be automatically loaded and fired, and the recoil was to furnish the motive power. Another invention was a boilerless engine. Another invention was a steam turbine engine. He has been working at a very menial occupation on a small salary and what little he saved was preyed upon by the most obvious stock and other swindlers.

CASE, H. WI., age 5½, tests 7.4 years on intelligence scale. He is a case of dementia praecox, hyperbolic type, moral defect; was legally adopted; his mother had been deserted by her husband and the case is an illegitimate child by another man. His case was written up prominently in the papers and there was a regular competition of people seeking to adopt him; he was finally adopted into a most admirable home; his foster parents, after giving him every trial, finally returned him to the court as impossible. We enumerate a few of the things they complained about. He frequently soils himself both by day and night and will not tolerate any correction concerning him; puts up other children to do dirty tricks; his language and thoughts are impossible; he has a habit of talking to himself, was overheard to say the other day, "When I get a big boy I will run away and kill my mamma." He schemes to get money from his mother, steals money from the newspaper stand; cannot permit him to be alone with girls; he doesn't play like other children, tries to overhear the conversation of older people, sneaks up to listen; his foster mother had him first sleep with her because he was afraid, but on account of behavior she could not tolerate his presence and put him with his foster father, but he is so restless that they had to get him a bed for himself; he is a masturbator; he blows

his nose in the dish towel; spits on the wall next to his bed; rubs his fingers in it; has many other filthy habits. The first week he was adopted he went into the chicken house, grabbed one of the chickens around the neck and skinned it. He screams out at night in his sleep, is found upside down in bed; always eating (*Naescherei*), crazy for candy; he has to be paid for every day he is good; when children are around he lies on the floor instead of playing with them; looks up dresses of the girls, etc.

CASE, P. LE., age 48.

Family History: Father, age 76, lives with one of his daughters by whom he has had a child; he also had a son to his oldest daughter; his wife died ten years ago, and he is now living in intimacy with his daughter; he was also intimate with his son's wife; this finally led to a fracas and he killed her. They were both sentenced to the penitentiary for life; her husband was finally released after two years on account of the unusual circumstances, and his father after eleven years, having taken up the habit of religious cult, was paroled. He has been out two years now and he was re-arrested on account of his illicit relations with his daughter and being the father of the child. He was a chronic alcoholic; his mother died of tuberculosis, sick nearly a year. He has one brother, age 50, married, has had six children, is a chronic alcoholic; is quick-tempered, quarrelsome, and fights on the least provocation. He has been arrested. He has one sister, age 22, who had to be sent to an industrial school; reached fourth grade there at age 19; she has been arrested several times; she ran around and had intimate relations with boys and had venereal disease when committed to the industrial reform school; she is living in intimacy with her father now and has borne him a girl baby. He has another sister age 23, mother of seven children; she is quick-tempered and her children are all diseased or crippled. He has another sister age 30, married, has four children; quick-tempered and quarrelsome, chronic alcoholic.

Personal History: Age 48, works as cook in poor restaurant, is extremely nervous, suspicious and jealous. He was a Salvation Army worker and exhorter. He has been married twice; his first wife was shot and killed by his father, who was also intimate with her; he was very jealous of her and in a fracas his father shot and killed her; he and his wife had been separated many times; there was one child by this marriage, a girl. He then married again, a crippled woman (who was supposed to be intimate with her brother, who later suicided) with whom he had two children; he deserted her several times and once she left him when she discovered that he was intimate with his daughter by his first wife. He finally deserted her for good and went to live with his daughter as man and wife. For a time he lived in intimacy with both his daughter and another woman in one flat. He has been a chronic alcoholic and excessive cigarette smoker, consuming as much as three or four packages a day. He has been arrested several times; he is very abusive, kicks and beats his daughter, and at present she has a black eye. He always contends that his brother was her father. His wife, who was shot, was a chronic alcoholic; was always intimate with other men, and for a time pandered for her husband. She was intimate with her husband's boss, with his cognizance, for a period of seven years. She also worked at times as a cook; she was excitable, had attacks of *angoisse*, was very nervous. During the fracas when she was shot her husband stabbed her in the side, and she did the same to him; he still has the scar. His daughter by his first wife, with whom he has been living in intimacy, has spent considerable time in a reform school; when eight years old she was intimate with a man; she has carried on promiscuous intercourse before and after leaving reform school. Her father sent her out soliciting for a time, but he has become so jealous of her lately that he will not leave her out of his sight; he is insanely jealous of her. As a child her father's brother would strip her and beat her. As a result of his relations with his daughter, he was held to the Criminal Court, where he was tried, found guilty and sent to the penitentiary. He is a low grade sociopath plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus light degree chronic alcoholism. The daughter was a low grade sociopath plus light grade dementia praecox hebephrenia plus pseudologia phantastica; she suffers from hysteriform seizures, especially about the menstrual periods.

CASES FROM OUTSIDE COURTS

CASE, J. AL., age 27, male, single, high grade sociopath plus dementia præcox katatonia.

Family History: Father, American, age 74, practically illiterate, always a laborer, now an inmate of state insane asylum, always a chronic alcoholic, abusive, insulting and cruel to his family, has always been a peculiar man. His wife found it necessary to apply several times for warrants for him and also to appeal to the Domestic Relations Court for help. Once he was arrested with his son, charged with larceny, son (our case) was sent to the House of Correction for a year. He was also abusive to animals, would curry the horses until they would bleed, would tie knots in whips and beat the horses. Would take straw out of barrels in which dishes were packed, wet it and feed it to the horses, and spend money he had for feed on drink. At one time he so brutally injured a horse with a pick handle they had to send for the police to come and shoot the animal. Was arrested on another occasion for abusing horses. He has deliberately set the house on fire twice. He has never supported his wife and she had to help support herself by selling newspapers, taking roomers, etc. He was a ravenous, hoggish eater, very destructive, incorrigible liar, very dirty and filthy about his person, would go six months without taking off his shirt. Will ramble around the streets and get lost. Worked very irregularly; wife had to hunt up jobs for him which he could not be depended upon to take. Has been queer for a great many years. Was destructive, nervous, quick-tempered, quarrelsome, a troublemaker, and has delusions of infidelity. Sexually excessive. He has paranoid trends. Was a soldier in the Civil War, during which he suffered a sun stroke, and is still affected by the heat. His father and a brother were killed in the Civil War. He has one sister, age 60, very nervous and asthmatic. Her husband suicided. Mother, age 53, born in United States, high grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia plus presenile dementia, married twenty-eight years, very nervous. Her father was a Civil War veteran and later on killed in an accident. Her mother was married twice, first husband died and the second husband killed her, shot her twice and cut her throat, for which he was executed. Mother has two sisters living and one dead; one sister, age 37, single, church missionary in China; another sister, age 52, twin, married and has six children; another sister died of cancer of the stomach; twin, married twice, first husband, bartender, died of tuberculosis and chronic alcoholism; second husband, a soldier in the army, who died after three years' sickness. She used to work while she was married as a janitress.

Case has one sister living, age 20, attended school age 6 to 14, reached fourth grade; she had an illegitimate child who is now 5 years old; she was arrested with her paramour for living together as man and wife, at which time they got married, and has had another child since they have been married. She worked very irregularly, is of a resistant, stubborn, high-tempered, quarrelsome nature. Her husband has deserted her and has served time in Pontiac. He again deserted her and joined the army. He has one sister, died, age 20, she committed suicide by taking poison. She attended school age 6 to 16, reached fifth grade; was not bright. She had an illegitimate child at age 16, and about a year later she had the father of the child arrested and he was forced to marry her; the child is now age 6 and incorrigible. The husband is a worthless fellow with a prison record. He deserted her and the child a couple of times. He was dissolute and gave her syphilis about a year before she suicided. She was very much like her father, high-tempered, quarrelsome, troublemaker, and very nervous. She attacked her sister once with a butcher knife, was of an extremely jealous nature.

Personal History: Case attended school age 6 to 17, reached seventh grade, played truancy a great deal. He used to sell papers and was also a peddler and worked in a factory. He has Juvenile Court record. Subsequently to this he was arrested for larceny, served a year in the House of Correction, out two or three months, committed larceny against the same people, was re-arrested, convicted and sentenced for a year, and released after several months. Shortly afterwards re-arrested for larceny against the same people and sentenced for fifteen months. While he was in the House of Correction another warrant was sworn out for him, when he was released he was arrested at the door of the House of Cor-

rection, held to the Criminal Court from the Municipal Court, got bond while in jail, jumped his bond. Now arrested and convicted of murder. When age 17 he had a fight with a neighbor and shot and killed him, was released on grounds of self-defense.

CASE, F. RO., age 27, female, single; high grade imbecile plus dementia præcox hebephrenia. Some of her tests are illustrated with those of the outside courts.

Family History: Father, age 62, in home for dependents past two years, he was a laborer, chronic alcoholic; he ran away from home at age 14 and never got in touch with his people again. He had nine sisters and brothers. Mother of case died at age 49 of apoplexy; she had her first stroke six months previously; she was the mother of six children, worked in a factory before her marriage. She had one brother, single, died at age 40 of pulmonary tuberculosis; he was a chronic alcoholic. She has one brother living, age 35, married, separated from family, chronic alcoholic. She has another brother, age 50, married, separated from family; he is a "hobo" and chronic alcoholic. Case has three brothers dead, two as infants, one at the age of 26, of pulmonary tuberculosis; he attended school from age 6 to 14 and reached sixth grade; he was a teamster, but idle much of the time; had a very bad temper, was chronic alcoholic and had been arrested. Case has one sister dead at age 1½ years of convulsions, and one living, age 30, who attended school from age 7 to 14, and reached the sixth grade; she worked in a factory until married, and has two children; she is very nervous, her husband is an alcoholic.

Personal History: The case herself is age 27; it was impossible for her to learn in school, has never been able to hold a job, has worked occasionally for a woman, who gave her \$1.20 a week. She is very nervous and high-tempered.

CASE, M. BE., age 22, female, single; low grade moron plus predementia præcox. Some of her tests are illustrated with those of the outside courts.

Family History: Father died age 52 of pulmonary tuberculosis; was born in Poland, in America thirty-two years; could neither speak nor understand English; he had a high temper, was a chronic alcoholic, beat and abused his wife. Mother of case, age 37, born in Poland, in United States twenty-two years, speaks and understands some English; she has had five children, is somewhat alcoholic and nervous; works at times in a tobacco factory.

Case has two brothers living, one age 32, married, has three children; he cannot support his family, his wife has had to have him arrested twice, he is a chronic alcoholic. Another brother, age 22, single, has pulmonary tuberculosis, is extremely nervous, chronic alcoholic. Case has three sisters, one age 32, married, has four children; she is very nervous; her husband is a teamster and is a chronic alcoholic, divorced. Another sister, age 25, married, husband is a teamster, she is very quarrelsome and cannot get along with him; they are divorced. One sister, age 26, married, divorced. One sister died, was blind from birth.

Personal History: Case, born in Chicago, attended school age 6 to 15 and reached second grade, worked in a factory; had illegitimate child at age 16, settled the case for \$25, sued man in bastardy court, did not know his surname. She has been living in immoral house, she was taken to a barn and immorally used by twelve thugs, she complained that they did not give her any money; she is alcoholic.

CASE, H. AR., age 28, male, single; middle grade moron plus dementia præcox hebephrenia plus light degree chronic alcoholism.

Family History: Father, age 62, French, in United States 37 years, he is a porter, alcoholic, high-tempered, easily excited, wife divorced him. Mother died age 58 of aneurism, divorced her husband and went out scrubbing as a means of livelihood afterwards; she was the mother of six children.

Case has one sister, age 32, who attended school from age 6 to 14, and reached sixth grade, she left her husband and now works as a cook in a saloon. Another sister, age 27, has been married twice, divorced from first husband.

Personal History: Case attended school from age 6 to 14, got to the fourth grade, he has always been a trouble to the family, he is a chronic alcoholic of light degree, very quarrelsome, especially when drunk; played truant a great

deal, was in the Juvenile Court twice, has had numerous conflicts with the police, and his head bears the scars resulting from many of his conflicts.

CASE, B. FR., age 21, male, single; middle grade moron plus dementia praecox hebephrenia plus light degree chronic alcoholism.

Family History: Father died age 28, kept a saloon, he was five feet ten inches tall, weighed 280 pounds, chronic alcoholic. Father has one brother age 40, married, teamster, chronic alcoholic, has three children age 3, 5 and 10 years respectively, the eldest is backward in school. Mother of case is age 42, attended school 6 to 14, reached sixth grade, illiterate, works in a factory, she is a moderate drinker, married twice, her first husband, father of case, died; second husband died eight years ago in the County Hospital, he was a chronic alcoholic; she had four children by her first husband and one by her second. Case has one brother, age 19, attended school from age 6 to 14, reached third grade, he was a truant, has been at John Worthy School. Case has one sister, age 23, attended school age 6 to 14, reached sixth grade, she is single.

CASE, M. ED., age 38, male, whose visual memories have been illustrated.

Family History: Father was an attorney, chronic alcoholic, separated from wife, very nervous, arrested once, charged with murder, his insanity became quite outspoken and he finally suicided. M's mother is age 70 and a devotee of a religious cult. She has one brother, who is a chronic alcoholic. M has one brother age 26, single, who has been arrested for stealing. He has two sisters, one age 32, married, very nervous; another, age 28, single, who is an actress.

Personal History: M. is age 38, graduated from eighth grade age 14, and has been a newspaper writer. He was peculiar from his earliest childhood, he has been a cocaineist and morphinist for years, never married, contracted lues two years ago. The following is a brief summary of his record as far as we can ascertain it, beginning with the 15th year of age. It illustrates the necessity for farm colonies which will take care of such individuals at the very outset, and secure permanent custodial care, thus anticipating such bungled carcens:

1894, April 29 (as J. Let. at Chicago)—Burglary, own recognizance.

1894, November 27 (as J. Let. at Chicago)—Burglary, Pontiac, paroled October 7, 1899.

1899, December 5 (as Frank M. at Chicago)—Larceny, own recognizance.

1900, March 22 (as T. Mur. at Chicago)—Burglary, Chester Insane Asylum.

1901, May 19 (as John Mur. at Chicago)—Burglary, committed to Pontiac Reformatory, later transferred to Chester Insane Asylum.

—, — (as Edward M. at Chicago)—Disorderly conduct, fined \$175 and costs.

1901, December 7 (as J. Let. at Chicago)—Burglary, committed to Chester Insane Asylum.

1902, November 30 (as J. Let. at Chicago)—Larceny, committed to County Jail for six months.

1903, September 18 (as J. Lem. at Chicago)—Larceny, committed to the House of Correction for one year, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1.00 and serve one year to begin at the expiration of first term.

1905, September 4 (as Harry B. at Kansas City)—Larceny, picking pockets, committed to Missouri State Penitentiary for three years.

1909, March 2 (as Edward Wil. at Port Washington, Wis.)—Larceny, picking pockets, committed to Wisconsin Penitentiary, Waupun, for three years, No. 10545.

1908, May 21 (as J. Let. at Louisville, Ky.)—Picking pockets, no disposition.

1908, September 18 (as J. Let. at Milwaukee)—Larceny and picking pockets, no disposition.

1908, May 25—Escaped from Port Washington (Wis.) jail while awaiting trial.

1913, January 27 (as B. O. Spa. at Memphis, Tenn.)—Larceny, picking pockets, committed to Nashville (Tenn.) Penitentiary for two years.

1915, December 30 (as Edward Hac. at Rockford, Ill.)—Larceny, picking pockets, no disposition.

1916, July 5 (as W. N. Ba. at Toronto)—Picking pockets, committed to the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, for six months and indefinitely, the term not to exceed two years less one day, and to be deported at the expiration of this term.



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